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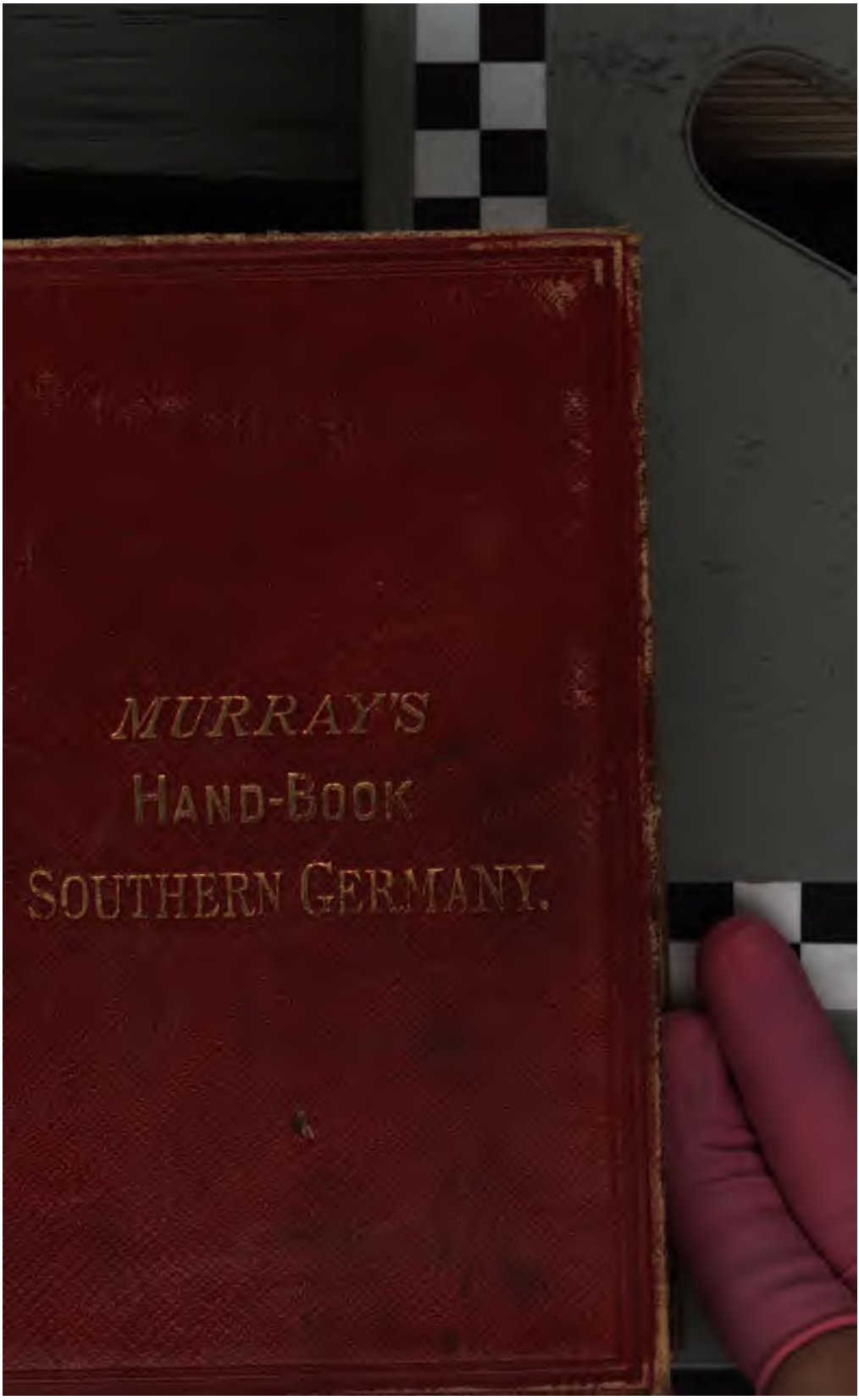
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MURRAY'S
HAND-BOOK
SOUTHERN GERMANY.





Hazel D. Hansen
Stanford University, Calif.



A

HANDBOOK

FOR

AVELLERS IN SOUTHERN GERMANY.

NOTICE TO THIS EDITION.

THE Editor of the Handbook for Travellers in South Germany requests that travellers who may, in the use of the Work, detect any faults or omissions which they can correct *from personal knowledge*, will have the kindness to mark them down on the spot with the date at which they were made, and communicate to him a notice of the same, favouring him at the same time with their names — addressed to Mr. Murray, Albemarle Street. They may be reminded that by such communications they are not merely furnishing the means of improving the Handbook, but are contributing to the benefit, information, and comfort of future travellers in general.

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LONDON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
AND CHARING CROSS.



Murray, John, publisher, London

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

IN

SOUTHERN GERMANY:

BEING A GUIDE TO

WÜRTEMBERG, BAVARIA, AUSTRIA, TYROL, SALZBURG, STYRIA, &c., THE AUSTRIAN AND BAVARIAN ALPS, AND THE DANUBE FROM ULM TO THE BLACK SEA.

ELEVENTH EDITION, REVISED.

WITH MAP AND PLANS.

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.
PARIS: GALIGNANI AND CO.; AND XAVIER AND BOYVEAU.
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DOUAI . . JACQUART.—LEMÂLE.
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GRENOBLE . VELLOT ET COMP.
HAVRE . . BOURDIGNON.—FOUCHER.—MME. BUYS.
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ROUEN . . LEBRUMENT.—HAULARD.
SAUMUR . . GAULTIER BRIE'RE.
ST. ETIENNE . DELARUE.
ST. MALO. . HUE.
ST. QUENTIN . DOLOY.
TOULON . . MONGE ET VILLAMUS.
TOULOUSE . GIMET & COTELLE.
TOURS . . GEORGET.
TROYES . . LALOY.—DUFEY ROBERT.

Spain and Portugal.

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LISBON . . MATT. LEWTAS.
MADRID . . DUHAN.—BAILLIERE.
MALAGA . . FR. DE MOYA.

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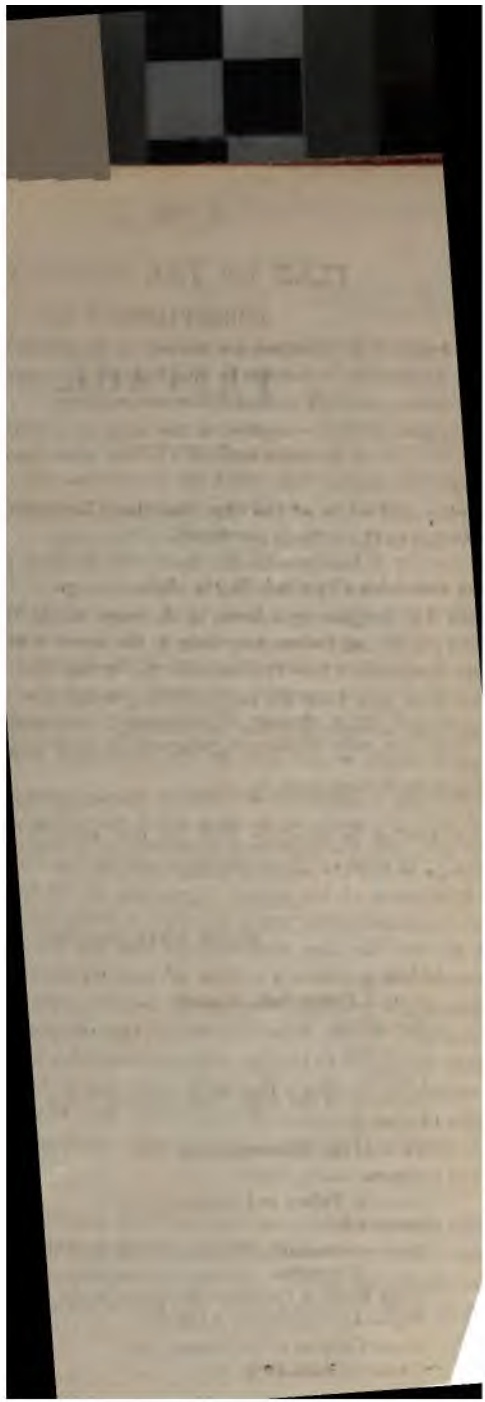
PREFACE.

THE plan and origin of the *Handbook* have been sufficiently explained in the Preface to the volume on *Northern Germany*.

The countries described in the following pages have been much less trodden by English travellers, and more rarely described by English authors; many of the routes, indeed, are scarcely alluded to in any work in our language. For this reason the writer has bestowed even more labour upon this than on the preceding volume, with the desire of rendering it as accurate a guide as possible. The work might, indeed, have appeared much sooner but for the additional care which he thought advisable to bestow upon it.

The Author is sensible that he can scarcely have attained perfect accuracy, in spite of his endeavours; and he has therefore only to rely on the indulgence of his readers to excuse, as far as possible, the mistakes which must necessarily creep into such a work, and to repeat his request, that all who use the work will do him the favour to transmit to him (through his publisher) *notices of any errors which they may detect*, subjoining, if possible, *their names* to such communications, in order to authenticate them. The very useful and obliging hints and corrections already forwarded to him by many persons who have made notes on the *Handbook for Northern Germany*, will enable him to improve the new edition of that volume most materially; but, in many instances, it would have added to their value had they been accompanied by the name of the person communicating them.

The present edition has been carefully corrected as far as possible down to the time of publication. Several routes have been rewritten and altered, so as to furnish reliable information respecting the railroads which are open up to the present time in this part of Germany.



PLAN OF THE HANDBOOK.

ABBREVIATIONS, &c.

The points of the Compass are marked by the letters N. S. E. W.

(**) An asterisk is prefixed to inns, buildings, or other objects, to call attention to them; attached to inns it is commendatory.

(*rt.*) right, (*l.*) left, — applied to the banks of a river. The right bank is that which lies on the right hand of a person whose back is turned towards the source, or the quarter from which the current descends.

Miles. — Distances are always expressed in English miles, except when foreign miles are expressly mentioned.

The names of Inns precede the description of every place, because the first information needed by a traveller is where to lodge.

Instead of designating a town by the vague words "large" or "small," the amount of the population, according to the latest census, is almost invariably stated, as presenting a more exact scale of the importance and size of the place.

In order to avoid repetition, the Routes through the larger states of Europe are preceded by a chapter of preliminary information; and, to facilitate reference to it, each division or paragraph is separately numbered with Arabic figures.

Each Route is numbered with Arabic figures, corresponding with the figures attached to the Route on the Map, which thus serves as an Index to the Book, at the same time that it presents a *tolerably* exact view of the great high roads of Europe, and of the course of public conveyances.

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ERRATA AND LATEST INFORMATION.

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140 141	i. ii.	IMMENSTADT . . *Inn:* Post, very fair—clean bedrooms.
142	i.	l. 10 from bottom; for Schongau, read Schwangau.
144	i.	l. 2, for "a tolerable cross road," read "a very good road was made 1868."

Add p. 45. MUNICH.—*Professor of Singing and Music*, Ernst Krachmer—*Address*, Fatter und Sohn, Music-sellers, Residens Platz.



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Table A.

English Money reduced to an equivalent Value in the

	English Money.			United States.		Austria.[1]		Germany. Prussia.[2]		
	£.	s.	d.	Dols.	Cts.	Fl.	Kr.	Th.	S. Gr.	
	0	0	1	0	02	0	4½	0	0⅔	.....
	0	0	2	0	04	0	8½	0	1⅓	.....
	0	0	3	0	06	0	12½	0	2	.....
	0	0	4	0	08	0	16½	0	3⅓	.....
5	0	0	5	0	10	0	20⅝	0	4⅓	5.....
	0	0	6	0	12	0	25	0	5	.....
	0	0	7	0	14	0	29⅛	0	5⅔	.....
	0	0	8	0	16	0	33⅛	0	6⅔	.....
	0	0	9	0	18	0	37½	0	7⅓	.....
10	0	0	10	0	20	0	41⅝	0	8	10.....
	0	0	11	0	22	0	45⅝	0	9	.....
	0	1	0	0	24	0	50	0	10	.....
	0	2	0	0	49	1	0	0	20	.....
	0	3	0	0	73	1	50	1	45	.....
15	0	4	0	0	97	2	0	1	10	15.....
	0	5	0	1	21	2	50	1	20	.....
	0	6	0	1	46	3	0	2	0	.....
	0	7	0	1	70	3	50	2	10	.....
	0	8	0	1	94	4	0	2	20	.....
20	0	9	0	2	18	4	50	3	0	20.....
	0	10	0	2	43	5	0	3	10	.....
	0	11	0	2	67	5	50	3	20	.....
	0	12	0	2	91	6	0	4	0	.....
	0	13	0	3	16	6	50	4	10	.....
25	0	14	0	3	40	7	0	4	20	25.....
	0	15	0	3	64	7	50	5	0	.....
	0	16	0	3	88	8	0	5	10	.....
	0	17	0	4	13	8	50	5	20	.....
	0	18	0	4	37	9	0	6	0	.....
30	0	19	0	4	61	9	50	6	10	30.....
	1	0	0	4	86	10	0	6	20	.....
	2	0	0	9	71	20	0	13	10	.....
	3	0	0	14	57	30	0	20	0	.....
	4	0	0	19	42	40	0	26	20	.....
35	5	0	0	24	28	50	0	33	10	35.....
	6	0	0	29	13	60	0	40	0	.....
	7	0	0	33	99	70	0	46	20	.....
	8	0	0	38	84	80	0	53	10	.....
	9	0	0	43	70	90	0	60	0	.....
40	10	0	0	48	56	100	0	66	20	40.....
	20	0	0	97	11	200	0	133	10	.....
	30	0	0	145	67	300	0	200	0	.....
	40	0	0	194	22	400	0	266	20	.....
	50	0	0	212	78	500	0	333	10	.....

[1] 100 Kreuzers . . . = to 1 Florin.
[2] 30 Silver Groschen . . = to 1 Thaler.
[3] 60 Kreuzers . . . = to 1 Guldon.
[4] 20 Stivers . . . . = to 1 Guilder.
[5] 16 Hamburg Shillings = to 1 Marc.

TABLE A.

Money of various States on the Continent of Europe.

	Bavaria. Würtemberg. Baden.[3]		Holland.[4]		Hamburg.[5]		France.[6] Belgium. Switzerland. Italy.		
	Fl.	Kr.	Gul.	Stiv.	Mar.	Sch.	Fr.	Cts.	
.....	0	3	0	1	0	1½	0	10 5/13	
.....	0	6	0	2	0	2¾	0	23 1/13	
.....	0	9	0	3	0	3¾	0	31 2/13	
.....	0	12	0	4	0	4¾	0	41 5/13	
..... 5	0	15	0	5	0	5¾	0	52 1/13	5
.....	0	18	0	6	0	6¾	0	62 9/13	
.....	0	21	0	7	0	8	0	72 11/13	
.....	0	24	0	8	0	9¼	0	83 4/13	
.....	0	27	0	9	0	10¾	0	93 8/13	
.....10	0	30	0	10	0	11¾	1	4 2/13	10
.....	0	33	0	11	0	12¾	1	14 7/13	
.....	0	36	0	12	0	13¾	1	25	
.....	1	12	1	4	1	11¾	2	50	
.....	1	48	1	16	2	9¼	3	75	
.....15	2	24	2	8	3	6¾	5	0	15
.....	3	0	3	0	4	4¼	6	25	
.....	3	36	3	12	5	2¾	7	50	
.....	4	12	4	4	6	0	8	75	
.....	4	48	4	16	6	13¾	10	0	
.....20	5	24	5	8	7	11¾	11	25	20
.....	6	0	6	0	8	9¼	12	50	
.....	6	36	6	12	9	6¾	13	75	
.....	7	12	7	4	10	4¼	15	0	
.....	7	48	7	16	11	2¾	16	25	
.....25	8	24	8	8	12	0	17	50	25
.....	9	0	9	0	12	13¾	18	75	
.....	9	36	9	12	13	11¾	20	0	
.....	10	12	10	4	14	9¼	21	25	
.....	10	48	10	16	15	9¾	22	50	
.....30	11	24	11	8	16	4¼	23	75	30
.....	12	0	12	0	17	2¾	25	0	
.....	24	0	24	0	34	4¼	50	0	
.....	36	0	36	0	51	6¾	75	0	
.....	48	0	48	0	68	9¼	100	0	
.....35	60	0	60	0	85	11¾	125	0	35
.....	72	0	72	0	102	13¾	150	0	
.....	84	0	84	0	120	0	175	0	
.....	96	0	96	0	137	2¾	200	0	
.....	108	0	108	0	154	4¾	225	0	
.....40	120	0	120	0	171	6¾	250	0	40
.....	240	0	240	0	342	13¾	500	0	
.....	360	0	360	0	514	4¾	750	0	
.....	480	0	480	0	685	11¾	1000	0	
.....	600	0	600	0	857	2¾	1250	0	

[6] 100 Centimes = to 1 Franc.

If more be received for a pound sterling than is expressed on this scale, it will be so much gain by the exchange; if less, it will be so much loss.

(This is not for the use of merchants, but travellers.

ABLE B.

Various Foreign Measures of Length reduced to English Measure.

	English mile.	Eng. m.	Furl.	Yards.	
1 Dutch mile . . =	3·634 =	3	5	16	or 19· =1°
1 Belgian post . =	4·66 =	4	4	61	14·83=1°
1 Germ. Geogr. mile =	4·6 =	4	4	176	15· =1°
1 Austrian mile . =	4·71 =	4	5	157	14·65=1°
1 Austrian post . =	9·42 =	9	3	93	7·3 =1°
1 Prussian mile . =	4·68 =	4	5	96	14·77=1°
1 Saxon mile . . =	4·66 =	4	5	61	14·83=1°
1 Hanoverian mile =	4·6 =	4	4	176	15· =1°
1 m. Hesse Darmst. =	4·66 =	4	5	61	14·83=1°
1 Italian mile . =	1·15 =	1	1	45	60·02=1°
1 Italian post . =	9·20 =	9	1	142	7·5 =1°

The Prussian or Rhineland foot, which is divided into 12 inches = 12·356 English inches, or 0·31382 mètre. The Prussian ell is 25½ Prussian inches = 26·256 English inches, or 0·6669 mètre. The ruthe is 12 Prussian or Rhineland feet = 4·118 English yards. A Prussian mile is 2000 ruthen = 7·532 kilomètres.

The Dresden foot = 11·24 English inches, or 14 Dresden feet = 13 English feet, nearly. 1 Dresden ell = 2 Dresden feet = 1 ft. 10½ inch. English, nearly. 21 Dresden ells = 13 English yards. 1 Dresden ruthe = 8 Dresden ells = 4·996 English yards.

The Viennese pound = 1 lb. 3¾ oz.; the Viennese foot = 1 foot 5½ lines; the Klafter = 6 feet 2 inches 8 lines.

There are two kinds of feet generally used in Holland, viz. the Amsterdam foot and the Rhineland foot. The Amsterdam foot is divided into 11 inches, and each inch is divided into quarters and eighths. This foot = 11·147 English inches, or 0·283133 mètres. The value of the Rhineland foot is given above. There are three ells used in Holland, viz. the ell of Amsterdam = 27·0797 English inches; the ell of the Hague = 27·333 English inches; and the ell of Brabant = 27·585 English inches.

In France, Belgium, and Switzerland, the decimal system, founded on the mètre, is generally used. 1 mètre = 39·37079 English inches; 1 kilomètre = 1093·6331 English yards; 1 myriamètre = 6 miles furlongs 176 yards, English measure; 1610 mètres = 1 English mile.



A HANDBOOK

FOR

TRAVELLERS IN SOUTHERN GERMANY.

SECTION IX.

WÜRTEMBERG.

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

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ROUTES.

N.B.—The names of many places are necessarily repeated in several routes; but, to facilitate reference, they are printed in *Italics* in those routes only under which they are fully described.

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149. Strasburg to Munich, by Carlsruhe, *Pforzheim*, *Stuttgart*, Ulm, and Augsburg —RAILWAY	6
150. Heidelberg to Stuttgart, by *Heilbronn*—RAIL	11
151. Heidelberg to Stuttgart, by Bruchsal—RAIL	13
152. Stuttgart to *Ulm*—RAILWAY	14
153. Strasburg to Stuttgart, by the *Kniebis—the Baths of Rippoldsau*	19
154. Stuttgart to Nördlingen and Nuremberg—RAIL . .	20
154A. Aalen to Hall and Heilbronn, and to *Würzburg* by *Ellwangen*	22
155. Stuttgart to Schaffhausen, or Constance, by *Tübingen* [*Hechingen*, *Hohenzollern*], and *Tuttlingen*—RAIL AND ROAD	22
158. Ulm to *Friedrichshafen*—RAILWAY	26
159. *Descent of the Neckar.* Heilbronn to Heidelberg . .	27
160. Stuttgart (or Carlsruhe) to *Wildbad*—RAIL	29
160A. Stuttgart to Calw and Nagold	31
161. Baden-Baden to Wildbad .	31
162. Baden-Baden to the Baths of Rippoldsau	32
163. Stuttgart to Würzburg, by Oehringen, *Hall*, and *Crailsheim*—RAIL	33

§ 70. PASSPORTS.

Passports are said to be abolished throughout Southern Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Italy; the English Traveller is, however, advised to carry a *Foreign Office Passport when* travelling on the Continent, as it will enable him *to prove his identity when* necessary.

§ 71. INNS — CHARGES.

The traveller in South Germany will find the hotels in the chief towns provided with excellent accommodation: in many of the country towns, however, the inns are built on low vaults, the entrance serves for man and beast, and an oppressive odour of the stable often pervades them.

On an average the individual *Charges at Inns* may be thus calculated:— Room, per diem, 48 kr. to 1½ fl.; T. or Br., with bread and butter, 30 kr. to 36 kr.; D.—table-d'hôte (including wine in a wine district), 1 fl. to 1 fl. 12 kr. at 1 o'clock—1 fl. 45 kr. at 5 o'clock; D. in private, 1 fl. 36 kr. Lights (bougies), 36 kr.; servants, 24 kr. Lodging is charged less by the bed than by the room: the host will always take out or put in a bed to a room to accommodate a party.

Living is cheaper in South Germany than in North Germany or Switzerland. But of late years this difference is not so perceptible as formerly. The daily expense at an inn of the better class for Br., D. with wine at the table-d'hôte, bed, T., or supper, ought not to exceed 4 or 4½ fl.

It is seldom necessary to ask for a separate sitting-room, the best bed-rooms being furnished with sofas, tables, and escritoires, and being used by the Germans themselves to sit in, or take their meals.

In some of the best hotels (*e.g.* The Four Seasons at Munich) they have a good custom of sending in every morning the bill of the previous day, not for payment, but in order that the charges may be verified, while the memory is fresh, and the traveller may know the rate of his expenses.

It often happens that an inn may afford excellent accommodation for a single pedestrian, which is wholly inadequate for a family party, including ladies, for a night. Some of the smaller villages in Central Germany have inns which boast of more civility and cleanliness than many of the large hotels, but the quality and cooking of meats are generally bad.

§ 72. MONEY.

In Bavaria and Würtemberg, as well as in Baden, Darmstadt, Frankfurt, &c., accounts are kept in Florins or Gulden. 1 Florin = 1*s.* 8*d.*, contains 60 Kreutzers. 3 kr. = 1*d.*

Gold Coins (rare).

		Fl. kr.
Carolin (or Louis d'or)	=	11 6 to 12
Ducat	=	5 36 to 45

Silver (New Coinage).

Baden, Bavaria, and Würtemberg have issued a uniform coinage, including pieces of—

Vereins Double Thaler (= 2 Prussian Dollars) = 3 fl. 30 kr.

	Kr.	
Florin . . .	= 60 =	1*s.* 8*d.* = 2 Fr. francs 15 cents.
½ Florin . . .	= 30 =	10*d.*

Pieces of 6 kr. (Sechser), 3 kr. (Groschen), and 1 kr.

Old Coinage.

	Fl. kr.	
Crown, Kronthaler or Brabant Thaler	= 2 42 =	4*s.* 6*d.*
½ Kronthaler	= 1 20	
Conventions Thaler	= 2 24	
Pieces of two and one Florin . .	=	= 3*s.* 4*d.* and 1*s.* 8*d.*

Brabant Dollars (originally struck by the Emperor of Austria in the Low Countries) are current without loss throughout Southern Germany.

Value of foreign coins in South German florins and kreutzers:—

	Fl.	*kr.*
French Napoleon	= 9	30 to 20
5-franc piece	= 2	20
1 franc	= 0	28
English Sovereign	= 11	54 to 12 Fl.
Prussian Friedrichs d'or (5 Thaler, 20 s.gr.) .	= 9	54 to 10 Fl.
Dollar	= 1	45
10 Silbergroschen	= 0	35
Austrian Florin	= 1	12

The commercial pound weight = 1·031 lb. avoirdupois, or ·4678 kilogramme. The gold and silver weight is the half of this, weighing 3610 English grains, or 233·904 grammes.

A Würtemberg foot is 11·26 English inches, or 0·286 of a mètre. A short ruthe is 12, and a long ruthe 15 Rhineland feet; the former, therefore, measures 12·356 feet, and the latter 15 feet 5½ inches, English measure.

A Stuttgart ell contains 24·08 English inches, or 0·611 of a mètre. A great morgen, or acre of land, contains 400 short square ruthes; and is equal to 1 acre 1 rood 24 perches English, or 56·74 French acres. A little morgen contains 150 great square ruthes, and measures 3 roods 11 perches nearly, or 33·24 French acres.

The Scheffel, corn measure, is divided into 8 simris, 32 vierlings or unzen, 128 achtels, or 256 masslein; and renders 5·063 English bushels, or 1·783 hectolitre.

The Fuder of wine contains 6 ohms, 96 immis, 960 maas, or 3840 schoppen.

§ 73. Railroads.

Let the traveller, on entering Germany, provide himself with Hendschel's '*Telegraph*,' or the 'Eisenbahn- und Post-Buch,' containing all information about trains, stations, and hours, and far more correct than the Foreign Bradshaw.

Railways have been opened in Würtemberg—

From Durlach and from Bruchsal to Stuttgart.
„ Stuttgart to Heilbronn and Hall (and Nürnberg).
„ Pforzheim to Wildbad.
„ Heilbronn to Hall (Schwäbisch-) by Crailsheim.
„ „ Würzburg.
„ Werthheim to Mergentheim, Crailsheim, Aalen, and Heidenheim.
„ Stuttgart to Gmünd, Aalen, and Nördlingen.
„ „ Ulm.
„ „ Tübingen [Hechingen], Rottweil, Tuttlingen, Schaffhausen, and Constance.
„ Ulm to Ehngen, Moskirch, Stochach, and Singen.
„ „ Friedrichshafen on the Lake of Constance.

This affords a very easy and agreeable means of reaching Switzerland or Italy, as steamers run from Friedrichshafen to Rorschach, whence to Coire on the Splügen *road there is a railway.* (See Rte. 158.) The railway-carriages ar*arranged like those of Austria*, Switzerland, and America; they have a passa*down the middle, and cross-benches* holding 2 passengers on each side.

On the railroads in Würtemberg 10 lbs. of small luggage are allowed to go free; on the Bavarian railroad all luggage must be paid for; but in Austria 40 lbs. are allowed free of charge. It is necessary, in all parts of Germany, to go to the station a good while before the train starts, as much time is always occupied in weighing luggage, and the staff of railway officers is usually very unequal to the work to be performed.

Every one's baggage is taken from him at the station, weighed, and the articles belonging to one owner or one party are ticketed with the same number. Payment is then exacted according to the excess of weight, and a receipt is given on a ticket which is delivered to the traveller. At the journey's end the luggage is sorted according to the numbers, and given up on presenting the receipt; but no one is allowed to receive his share until the whole mass of luggage is arranged—a vexatious source of delay, but at least the baggage is well taken care of.

The office porters are entitled to receive 6 kr. for their trouble, both on receiving and delivering luggage.

The second-class carriages are very well fitted up, and are comfortable, and the charge is from ⅓rd to ¼th less than in the first-class. The middle and wealthy classes travel almost exclusively in the second-class. Smoking is permitted in almost all the second-class carriages, but not in the first unless by consent.

§ 74. POSTING AND ROADS.

The price for post-horses varies in Würtemberg, as in Baden, with the price of fodder, from 1 fl. 15 kr. to 1 fl. 45 kr. for each horse per post. The post-master at Stuttgart is entitled to 15 kr. extra.

A Würtemberg mile = 26,000 Stuttgart feet = 7448·6516 mètres = 5·28 English m., or about 5¼ English m.; *i. e.* 13·08 Würtemberg m. = 1°. A post is 2 m.

Owing to the badness of the roads through parts of the Black Forest, an extra charge of 15 kr. per horse is allowed from June to September at certain post stations.

A light open carriage, holding 4 *without* heavy baggage, may be drawn by 2 horses: a heavy trunk counts as one person. If the postboy driving 2 horses cannot sit upon the box of the carriage, the postmaster is entitled to charge 15 kr. extra per post.

The Postilion is entitled by the tariff to receive for one post—driving 2 horses, 40 kr.; 3 horses, 50 kr.; 4 horses, 1 fl. Travellers usually pay 1 fl. for 2 horses per post, which satisfies the postboys: 1 fl. 12 kr. per post is high pay.

Though the *roads* in Würtemberg are generally well kept, they are for the most part very hilly, and consequently tedious, especially in Suabia.

§ 75. MAPS.

There is a very good map of the *Bavarian Highlands*, the northern frontier of the *Tyrol*, and comprising the country between the Lake of Constance and the *Salzkammergut*, by *Mayr*. It is to be had at Stuttgart or Munich. It *is a very convenient size*, and, mounted in a case, costs 2 fl. 24 kr. = 4s.



§ 76. LANGUAGE.

The people of Würtemberg use in familiar conversation a *patois* highly offensive to the cultivated German, called Swabian. In different localities this *patois* is more striking than in others, in some being almost unintelligible. English persons settling for a time in Germany for the purpose of acquiring a correct knowledge and the pure accent of the German language, should not allow themselves to be induced, by the beauty of the country and the comparative cheapness of living, to select a Würtemberg locality for their residence.

ROUTES THROUGH WÜRTEMBERG.

ROUTE 149.

STRASBURG TO MUNICH, BY CARLSRUHE, PFORZHEIM, STUTTGART, ULM, AND AUGSBURG— RAILWAY.

55½ Germ. m. = 254 Eng. m.

Trains daily in 12 hrs. By this route Munich may be reached in 34 hrs. from London.

Strasburg. See *Handbook N. Germany.* The express train from Paris is carried from Strasburg directly across the Rhine, over the Iron bridge, to

Kehl Stat.

Appenweier Stat. (Rly. from Heidelberg to Bâle.)

48¼ *Carlsruhe* Stat.

Durlach Stat., the ancient residence of the Margraves of Baden. Rly. from Heidelberg to Carlsruhe (*N. Germany*, Rte. 105). Hence the rly. runs up the valley of the Pfinz to

10¼ Wilferdingen Stat. (*Inn:* Krone, tolerable sleeping quarters.)

9 *Pforzheim Junct. Stat.* (*Inn:* Post (Becker's Hotel), good), an active manufacturing town of 16,800 Inhabitants, situated near the junction of the Enz, the Würm, and the Nagold, three streams taking their rise in the Black Forest. It has iron-works, cloth manufactories, and a considerable timber trade. Its gold and silver wares are known all over Germany. The *Schlosskirche*, on a height, contains some 10 or 12 monuments, with marble statues, &c., of the princes of Baden, besides that of Margrave Albert Alcibiades of Baireuth, the famous warrior, who died here under ban of the Empire, 1557; also a monument erected in 1834 by the Grand Duke of Baden to the memory of 400 men of Pforzheim, who fell at the battle of Wimpfen, 1622 (Rte. 159). Reuchlin was born here, 1454. There is a railroad from Pforzheim to Wildbad, 3¼ Germ. m. (Rte. 160).

[At Eutingen, about 2 Eng. m. beyond Pforzheim, a small pyramid has been erected by the villagers, to commemorate the abolition of villenage (Leibeigenschaft) by Prince Charles Frederick, in 1789. Before that time the peasantry of this part of Würtemberg were serfs (adscripti glebæ), bought and sold with the land, and obliged to work a certain number of days in the week for their landlords.]

Enzberg Stat., the first village in Würtemberg. Through a hilly fertile country, destitute of interest, to

7¾ *Mühlacker Junct. Stat.*, where the branch rly. from Pforzheim joins the line from Bruchsal. A handsome viaduct 1000 ft. long, 105 ft. high, of 21 arches in 2 stories, on a curve, carries the line across the valley of the Enz.

Veihingen, a straggling village.

14¼ *Bietigheim Junction Stat.* Here a branch diverges N. to Heilbronn (Rte. 150), over a viaduct of many arches.

Shortly after leaving Bietigheim Stat. the railroad winds round the base of the fortress of Hohenasperg, situated on an isolated hill on the rt. of the railroad, and now used as a state prison.

Asperg Stat.

5½ *Ludwigsburg* Stat. (*Inns:* Kanne, good; Bär) lies about a mile to the W. of the Neckar: it was at one time the residence of the sovereigns of Würtemberg. It owes its rise to Duke

Eberhard Lewis, who built it (1730) to gratify the caprice of an extravagant mistress, and to revenge himself upon his wife and the estates of Würtemberg, with whom he had quarrelled, intending to make it his capital instead of Stuttgart. It is the Woolwich of Würtemberg; the great military arsenal, staff college for officers, cannon foundry, and head-quarters of the artillery. Notwithstanding this it has a lonely and dull appearance, with its 7000 Inhab. and a garrison of 4000 men always stationed here. The deserted *Palace*, one of the largest in Germany, contains a gallery of paintings of no value. The Palace *Gardens*, at one time celebrated over Germany, are falling into neglect. The view from the *Emichsburg*, an artificial ruin in the Gothic style, is fine. It contains some old armour. Two other Royal Châteaux, *Monrepos*, where is preserved a fine monument by *Peter Vischer* to Walter v. Kronberg, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, brought from Mergentheim, and *La Favorite*, are situated within 3 m. of Ludwigsburg.

[*Marbach*, the birthplace of Schiller (11 Nov. 1759), a village on the rt. bank of the Neckar, is 6 m. N.E. from Ludwigsburg. The cottage in which he was born is still in existence, and is turned into a sort of museum of relics of him, including his bust by Dannecker.]

Kornwestheim Stat.

Zuffenhausen Junct. Stat. Branch rly. to Wildbad (Rte. 160).

Feuerbach Stat. The rly. passes through the Brag tunnel, 924 yards long, and runs side by side with the Cannstatt line to

9 STUTTGART Stat., a handsome building in the Schlossstrasse, close to the great square in front of the Palace. (*Inns:* Marquardt's Hotel, close to the Rly., dirty—table-d'hôte 1 fl. 45 kr. with wine, Br. with eggs 48 kr.; König von Würtemberg; Petersburger Hof; Adler, in the Marktplatz, commercial.) *The wines of the Neckar are light, but drinkable*: the best are the Unter-Türkheimer and the Rothenberger. An agreeable effervescing wine (mussirender Neckarwein) is made at Esslingen.

The club called the *Museum* has a good reading-room and restaurant. Strangers introduced by a member have free admission for a month.

Stuttgart, the capital of Würtemberg, residence of the Court and foreign Ministers, and seat of the Chambers, contains with its suburbs 80,000 Inhab. (5000 Rom. Cath.), including garrison and strangers. It is prettily situated in the small valley of the Nesenbach, surrounded by hills of no great height, entirely covered on their slopes with vineyards, and rising close round the town, whence the following verses:—

"Si l'on ne cueillait à Stuttgart le raisin,
La ville irait se noyer dans le vin."

The Neckar receives the Nesenbach 2 m. from Stuttgart, near Cannstatt, and is navigable for barges (of 400 to 600 tons) thence to the Rhine. Stuttgart, it is said, owes its origin and its name to a Stud, *Stutengarten*, established here by a Duke of Würtemberg in the 13th century. It is chiefly indebted for any importance it has attained to the residence of a court, the late king having expended his immense wealth in beautifying and extending his capital. The sights are not numerous or important. Its public buildings, some of which are handsome, are with 2 exceptions (the old château and Stiftskirche) modern, a large part of the town having been built since 1805, when the sovereign of Würtemberg was raised by Napoleon from the rank of Duke to that of King. The town is traversed by a fine street, the *Königsstrasse*, stretching from one end of it to the other, and passing along one side of the Square (*Schlossplatz*), in which are situated the Old and New Palace and the Theatre. Parallel with the Königs-St. is the *Neckarstrasse*, lined with fine buildings.

The *Palace* (Schloss), on the S.E. side of this square, is a vast and handsome freestone edifice, with two projecting wings, begun 1746, not co

pleted till 1806. The roof, immediately above the grand entrance, is surmounted by "an enormous gilt crown, which more resembles those showy ensigns of royalty which allure travellers by the road-side than the appropriate ornament of a sovereign residence." The interior is handsomely furnished, but now exhibits a somewhat faded splendour. It contains 365 rooms, and is decorated with numerous works of art, a Bacchante and a Venus by Dannecker, a Gladiator by Canova, a Bacchus and Bacchante by *Thorwaldsen*, and frescoes, on Würtemberg historical subjects, by Gegenbaur. It may be seen daily, from 1 to 3. Entrance on the l. in the courtyard. Fee 1 florin, or less for a single person. Nearly an hour is required to walk through the apartments.

The side of the Schlossplatz opposite the palace is occupied by the *Königsbau*, a handsome building with arcades, erected by the architect Leins, 1860, containing concert-rooms above, and below the Exchange, a café, and shops.

To the S.W., or on the rt. hand as you face the palace, and separated from it by an agreeable avenue of trees, lies the *Old Palace*, begun in 1553 and finished in 1570, a massive and picturesque building, bearing the aspect of a feudal fortress, now occupied by officers of the Court or Government. The inner court is curious, as is also the old Court chapel, which is now restored for public worship. In this court is an equestrian statue of Count Eberhard, the Bearded, first duke (d. 1496), by Hofer, of Ludwigsburg, erected 1859. Westward of the Old Palace, and on the same side of the square, is the *Prinzensbau*, inhabited by Prince Frederic of Würtemberg. Under this palace is the Hofkellerei (Royal cellar), where private persons may purchase wine (but not in small quantities) well known for its purity and cheapness.

Close to the old palace, towards the S.W., is the *Stiftskirche*, in Gothic style; begun about 1434, but not quite completed till 1578. The great tower was built 1490–1531. Over the S.E. portal are two reliefs of the 15th century, worthy of notice, representing Christ bearing his cross and Christ with the twelve Apostles. The interior was restored in 1841 by *Heideloff*. In it is a very fine organ. The reigning family of Würtemberg were for centuries buried in a vault under the choir. Their monuments, bearing 11 effigies in stone, from Count Ulrich in 1265 to Count Henry in 1519, are arranged along the l. side of the choir. The stone pulpit is sculptured with basreliefs.

In the open space between the old palace, the Prinzenbau, and the Stiftskirche, stands a bronze *Statue of Schiller*, designed by *Thorwaldsen* and cast at Munich. The head is fine.

The building on the N.E. side of the Schlossplatz, and connected by a covered gallery with the New Palace, is the *Theatre*, old, but redecorated 1845–6. It is open Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs., and Fri., except in July and August, when it is closed.

In the centre of the square, in front of the palace (Schlossplatz), stands the *Jubiläumssäule* (Jubilee column), erected on the 25th anniversary of the accession of King Wm. Frederick Charles, 1841. It is of grey granite, 95 ft. high: the four figures at the angles of the pedestal represent the Instructing, Working, Military, and Commercial classes. On three sides, in high relief, are scenes from the campaigns of 1814, in which the king as crown prince commanded the Würtemberg troops, by Prof. Wagner. On each side of this column is a handsome bronze fountain, which plays during the greater part of the day. The Schlossplatz, which was transformed by the late king into a public garden, is now one of the greatest attrations in Stuttgart.

To the N. of the theatre in the Unter-Königsstrasse is the *Marstall* or *Mews*, and in the buildings adjoining the Palace is the *Königliche Leibstall*, or *Royal Studhouse*, which contains some fine horses, including many pure Arabians; it is an extensive establishment, but there is a want of cleanliness, and "grooming" does not seem

to be understood. It has been considerably reduced by the present king, Charles I.

Close to the N. end of the Kronprinzensstrasse, which is the next street running parallel to the Königsstrasse, to the westward, is

Das Ständehaus—House of the Estates or Parliament of Würtemberg. The chambers are open to the public, not only during debates, but at divisions. Entrance into the lower chamber by tickets given by the members, or by officers of the house corresponding to our serjeant-at-arms. The members speak from their seats, not from a tribune, and votes are given by each member answering "ja" or "nein" as his name is called.

The *Hospital Church* in the N.W. part of the town was completed in 1471, except the tower, added in 1738. It was restored in 1835–41. It contains the clay model of the colossal statue of Christ, by Dannecker, at Ratisbon, and a cenotaph of Reuchlin, who died at Stuttgart in 1522. In the cloisters are many monuments of old families.

Many of the finest buildings are in the Neckarstrasse, which runs parallel with the back of the Palace, and along the S.E. side of the Palace gardens. At the southern end of this street, No. 4, opposite to the rear of the Palace, and next to Princess Mary's Palace, stands the *Naturaliencabinet*, or *Museum of Natural History*. The lower story is occupied by the public archives. The most valuable part of the Zoological collections are the acquisitions of Professor Ludwig, from the Cape of Good Hope, and of Prince Paul of Würtemberg, from Brazil, made by them during their travels in those countries. The Natural History of Würtemberg is very completely illustrated in every department. A general notion of its geological structure may be formed from a series of specimens of the rocks. There is a very remarkable group of 12 Mammoths' tusks, embedded in a mass of diluvial deposit not more than 5 ft. square, from Cannstatt; *Ichthyosauri from the lias of Boll; a Mastodonsaurus Salamandrius*, from an alum slate quarry, near Schwäbisch-Hall; impressions of leaves of plants from the fresh-water formation of Cannstatt, others from the Keuper formation near Stuttgart; leaves and fish from Oehningen, and a numerous collection of bones and teeth from caves in Würtemberg. A portion of the skin and hair of the Mammoth found in the ice in Siberia merits notice. There is also a mineralogical and anatomical cabinet. This museum is open Sundays, 11–1, and 2–3. Strangers may obtain admission daily from 11–12 and 2–3, by applying to the sub-inspector. Next to this, No. 8 in the Neckarstrasse, and also facing the rear of the palace buildings, is

The *Public Library*. Open daily from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 5, except Saturdays. Contains about 200,000 printed volumes and 3220 MSS., of which about 1850 are more or less rare. The collection of Bibles is said to be the largest in the world, amounting to 8544 volumes, in 60 different languages. A yearly sum is allowed by the government for purchasing books, and a copy of all works published in Würtemberg must be sent here. Among other curiosities, it contains a fine folio MS. of 1297, written at Trèves, containing Bible histories in French. Persons who are known, or recommended by known persons, are allowed to take away books for 6 weeks.

Further on in the same street, No. 16, is the *Royal Cabinet of Medals* (*Münz- und Medaillen-Cabinet*). It contains above 17,000 specimens; the most valuable of which are 700 Greek, 600 Roman, 5300 of the Würtemberg mint, 1200 of the middle ages (viz. those called Bracteatæ), and about 5000 modern. Here are also collections of antiquities, bronzes, and gems; and of objects of art from America, India, &c.

Still further on, on the same side of the Neckarstrasse, No. 32, is the *Museum of the Fine Arts* (*Museum der bildenden Künste*). 1. Four rooms on the ground-floor contain casts from the most celebrated works of ancient sculpture. In three others are casts from the wor

of Thorwaldsen (a very interesting collection, presented by himself, and existing nowhere else save in Denmark), Dannecker, Rauch, Schwanthaler, &c. Dannecker is best known by his celebrated Ariadne, at Frankfurt; but his statues of Christ, of a girl and bird (1839), Milo and the Lion (1775), and Sappho, are fine; the busts of Schiller (colossal) and Göthe are worthy of the sculptor of the Ariadne. 2. The pictures consist of works of living, late, and old masters, numerous examples of *Palma Vecchio*, and good works of Titian, G. Romano, Bellini, Guido, Pordenone, &c. 3. The third department contains drawings, &c., by Albert Dürer, Nanteuil, &c.: and etchings by Wächter, Hetsch, &c. The pictures are open on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 11-1. The collection of casts, Sundays, 11-1. The engravings and drawings, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 10-12 in summer, 2-4 in winter. Admission 30 kr. every day except Monday, from 10-12, and after 2.

In the Alleenstrasse is the Governmental School of Science and Art, a fine stone building (opened 1865).

The stranger is struck with the number of barracks in this small capital. One of these vast edifices, the Infantry Barrack, on the old Postplatz, built 1828-1842, has accommodation for 3000 men. Near the Königsthor, close to the rly., is the Cavalry Barrack, built 1840-45. The *Post-office* is close to the rly. stat.

Bookseller—Paul Neff, in the Kronprinzstrasse. Julius Weise, Court bookseller, Königsstrasse, keeps all the Handbooks.

There is *English service* here in the *Ch. of St. Catherine*, in the Olga Strasse, built chiefly by the munificence of an English lady. The stained windows were executed in Munich, at a cost of 2000*l*. It has about 200 sittings.

The Jewish Synagogue, in the Hospitalstrasse, built (1862) in the Moorish style of architecture, is one of the most gorgeously finished structures of the kind. It may be seen at all times on payment of a small fee: on Friday evening, during service, it is open to the public.

* The *Palace Gardens* (Anlagen), to which the public are admitted, form one of the most agreeable features of Stuttgart. They extend along the bottom of the valley to *Rosenstein*, a distance of 2 m., and are traversed by carriage-roads shaded by avenues of trees, and by winding footpaths, ornamented, at intervals, by groups of statuary. Some of the orange-trees placed here in the summer are 300 years old. Adjoining the Palace Gardens on the E. side is the *Botanic Garden*.

Rosenstein is a modern Grecian villa, built by the late king for a summer residence, containing a few modern pictures, copies in marble of celebrated statues, and some works of modern sculptors:—Cupid Angry, by Hofer of Ludwigsburg. One of the hills, the Rothenberg, is conspicuous from the Greek church, in the form of a circular temple, on its summit (see Rte. 152). The country around may be said to be one vast garden, teeming with corn, wine, and fruits.

On the hill to the S. of Rosenstein, on the opposite side of the valley, is the *Royal Villa*, built by the present king when crown prince. Beautiful gardens are laid out around it, and command extensive views.

About a mile beyond Rosenstein is *Cannstatt*, a very popular place of resort of the inhabitants of Stuttgart (see Rte. 152). Trains run thither frequently during the day, in 8 min. from Stuttgart. It is a walk of ¾ hr.

The town of *Waiblingen* is 6 m. N.E. of Cannstatt (see Rte. 154).

The *Solitude* is an abandoned palace of the Dukes of Würtemberg, built in a style of great splendour, 1767, on the top of a high hill, in a very retired spot, as its name imports. It is about 6 m. from Stuttgart, on the W. The view from it is very extensive. In the adjacent park are red deer and wild boar.

Hohenheim, another deserted palace about 6 m. S. of Stuttgart, is now a

School of Agriculture, said to be one of the best in Europe. The farm attached to it of nearly 1000 acres is appropriated to the support of the school and the instruction of the pupils, about 100 in number. It possesses a large stock of cattle and sheep, and a collection of agricultural implements of almost every country. At Weil is a considerable breeding-stud; at Scharnhausen, Swiss dairy-farms, cows, &c.

The Railway from Stuttgart to
58 m. Ulm Junction Stat. Rte. 152.
53 m. *Augsburg Junction Stat.* Rte. 165.
39 m. MUNICH *Terminus.* Rte. 166.

ROUTE 150.

HEIDELBERG TO STUTTGART, BY HEILBRONN—RAILWAY.

Heidelberg to Heilbronn, 40 Eng. m. Rail., 3 or 4 trains daily in 2½ hrs. to Heilbronn.

Steamer on the Neckar from Heidelberg to Heilbronn. Rte. 159.

Heidelberg is described in *Handbook for N. Germ.*, Rte. 105.

The line proceeds by Neckargemünd to Mackesheim Junct. Stat. Here a rly. branches l. to Würzburg.

10 Sinsheim Stat. (*Inns:* Pfälzer Hof, good; Drei Könige; Goldener Adler; Post), a *town of 2800 Inhab.* The *abbey of Sinsheim* was one of the richest in the vale of the Elsenz: scanty ruins of the ancient edifice remain; but one octagon tower, *Stiftsthurm*, in the round style, is still perfect, and dates probably from the earliest foundation of the abbey, 1099. Turenne defeated the Imperial army here 6th June 1674, and 15 years later the town was almost entirely destroyed by the French.

Rappenau Stat. The salt-works supply the whole of Baden with salt, from brine springs obtained by borings. (*Inn:* Zur Sonne good; that called Salinen-Wirthschaft is provided with brine baths).

l. *Wimpfen Stat.* (a large Hotel, above the Neckar, contains 70 bedrooms and 20 baths, supplied with brine from the salt-works). This small town, which belongs to Hesse Darmstadt, consists of two parts, Wimpfen in the valley, and, above it, Wimpfen on the hill. Their united population is 2600 Inhab. The *Stiftskirche*, in lower Wimpfen, distinguished by its three spires, is a noble Gothic edifice, built by a French architect, 1262–78, partly in the round, partly in the pointed style, but much injured. At the rt. side of its curiously carved portal is a representation of a Jewish child suckled by a sow. Wimpfen on the hill is believed to stand on the site of the Roman *Cornelia* (named after Julius Cæsar's wife), which was destroyed by Attila and the Huns. In ascending to it an ancient tower is passed, the foundations of which are said to be of Roman construction. Ruined fortifications run along the edge of the steep wooded bank of the Neckar. The *Pfahlgraben*, the remarkable rampart raised by the Emp. Probus, to restrain the barbarians, extended from Wimpfen on the Neckar to the Danube a little above Ratisbon (Rte. 175). The *Stadtkirche* contains some curious carvings and paintings. Near Wimpfen, the Imperial troops, under Tilly, defeated the Margrave George Frederick of Baden, 1622: 5000 were left dead upon the field; among them 400 men of Pforzheim, who, headed by their burgo

master, sacrificed themselves to secure the retreat of their prince, the Margrave. Close to Wimpfen-am-Berg are the salt-works of Ludwigshall, situated, like those of Friedrichshall and Klemenshall, on the Muschelkalk. The brine is employed for baths.

Below Wimpfen the Neckar quits Würtemberg, and traverses the dominions of the Grand Duke of Baden.

rt. Jaxtfeld Stat. (*Inns:* Anker, very good, supplied with brine baths; Schiff), a village of 525 Inhab., situated between the rivers Kocher and Jaxt, which pour their tributary waters into the Neckar within a short distance of each other. Between Kocherfeld and Jaxtfeld are the salt-works of *Friedrichshall*,—of great importance to Würtemberg, since they render her independent of other countries for this valuable article: they were established in 1812. The deposit of salt is situated in rocks of the Muschelkalk, a calcareous formation corresponding in age with the new red sandstone of England. The salt is obtained in the state of brine, by boring through the rock until a spring sufficiently strong to be worth evaporating without any intermediate process is reached. The borings sometimes descend to the depth of 600 ft. The hydraulic machinery employed in raising the brine to the surface is very interesting, as well as the evaporating houses. [About 15 miles up the valley of the Jaxt is *Jaxthausen*, the family castle of the celebrated robber-knight, Götz von Berlichingen, the Knight with the Iron Hand.]

10½ *Heilbronn* Stat. (*Inns:* Falke (Post), on Grande Place, opposite Rathhaus; Rose, next to the Rathhaus; Eisenbahn-Hotel.)

Heilbronn is prettily situated on the rt. bank of the Neckar, which is here crossed by an iron bridge, like those of Switzerland; it has about 14,500 Inhab., 300 of whom are Roman Catholics. Down to the beginning of the present century it retained the privileges of a free city of the empire. It is a picturesque old town, with pointed towers, gable-faced houses, and ancient walls, and has regained much of its former importance in trade and manufactures.

The most interesting building is the * *Church of St. Kilian*, remarkable for its architecture and its beautiful tower, 225 ft. high, the lower part of which, in the old German style, was built in the 13th centy.: the upper part, where it begins to be octagonal, dates from 1529, and is in a richly ornamented variety of the Renaissance style. The foundation of the nave was laid 1037; among the oldest portions are the 2 quadrangular towers rising over the aisles at the beginning of the choir. The choir, in pure Gothic style, slightly injured by modern alterations, was not completed till the end of the 15th centy. The gigantic altarpiece in the choir is a rich example of painting and wood-carving combined; on its wings are the Birth of Christ, and the Resurrection and Death of the Virgin. The church contains some curious monuments and fragments of old painted glass. The top of the square part of the tower affords a good view; within it is a finely toned and very massive bell (cast 1479), which is tolled every day at 12 o'clock.

Near this church, flowing out of 7 pipes, is the "holy spring," to which the city is said to owe its origin, and from which it derives its name, being called in the 9th century Heiligbronn.

The *Town Hall* (Rathhaus—1540), with a complicated clock (1579), contains among the records deposited in it several Imperial Charters and Papal Bulls, also a declaration of war (Fehdebrief) against the town from Götz von Berlichingen, the Knight with the Iron Hand, whose history is so well known from the drama of Göthe.

The *Three Kings* Inn, corner of Marktstrasse, was Götz's prison for 4 years. Another memorial of him is the tall square red tower, sometimes called the *Thief's Tower* (der Diebsthurm) or Götzensthurm—standing on the bank of the Neckar, above its bridge—in which Göthe places the scene of his death, although he was shut up in it

only one night (1519). It is very conspicuous from the railway.

The Swedish Chancellor Oxenstiern summoned hither (April 1633) the leaders of the Protestant states of Germany, to renew the league jeopardized by the death of Gustavus Adolphus.

The *best view* of Heilbronn and the Neckar valley is to be obtained from the * *Wartberg* (Watch Tower Hill) overlooking the town, and conspicuous at a distance to the N.E. of the town from having an inn, with a tower behind it 60 ft. high, on its summit, ¾ hr. walk. The banks of the river are clothed with *vineyards* producing a tolerable wine.

At Weinsberg Stat., 3 m. E. of Heilbronn (see Rte. 163), on the summit of a hill, stand the shattered ruins of the *castle of Weinsberg*, called Weibertreue (woman's fidelity), from a story connected with it, which may be found in the 'Spectator,' No. 499, and which has also furnished the subject of one of Bürger's ballads. During the wars of Guelph and Ghibelline the castle was besieged in 1140 by Conrad III. of Hohenstaufen, who became at length so irritated at the resistance offered by the garrison, that he vowed to put all the men in it to the sword. He, however, disclaimed any intention of injuring the women, and offered to allow them not only to depart in safety, but to carry with them their most valuable property. The offer was accepted, the gates opened, and out marched the women, each carrying on her back her husband or lover. Here lived Justinus Kerner, M.D., poet and ghostseer; his house is now a Magnetic Cure Establishment kept by his son. Near the pretty little Romanesque *church* is his monument.

The *descent of the Neckar* from Heilbronn to Heidelberg, a voyage of 6 or 7 hrs. by *steamer*, is described in Rte. 159. A *steamer* plies irregularly from May till October; after which it stops, first from want of passengers, and then owing to the ice.

Rly. to Stuttgart, 30 Eng. m. Trains in 2 hrs.

On leaving Heilbronn station, the *Wartberg* is visible on the l. The rly. runs along the l. bank of the Neckar, over the narrow strip of plain between it and the vine-clad hills, to

Lauffen Stat.; then passing by a tunnel through a long ridge which juts out from the hills on the W. side of the valley, it reaches

Kirchheim Stat.

11½ Besigheim Stat. A little beyond this the railway crosses the river Enz by a lattice bridge, and leaves the valley of the Neckar, following that of the Enz to

Bietigheim Junction Stat.

18½ *Stuttgart.* Rte. 149.

ROUTE 151.

HEIDELBERG TO STUTTGART, BY BRUCHSAL—RAILWAY.

15 Germ. m. = 69 Eng. m.

Trains 6 times a day, in 3 hrs. express, and 4 hrs. ordinary trains.

From Heidelberg to Bruchsal there are no points of interest for the traveller. The line followed is part of that from Frankfurt to Bâle.

Wiesloch Stat.

Langenbrücken Stat.

19¾ BRUCHSAL JUNCTION *Stat.* (*Inn:* Badischer Hof.) Travellers to Stuttgart here change carriages. The stat. is the joint property of Baden and Würtemberg. 10 min. walk from the stat. is the Penitentiary for Male Criminals of the duchy of Baden. A tunnel 560 ft. long, under a churc

yard, leads into the valley of the Salzach.

9½ Bretten Stat. This village (2800 Inhab.), overtopped by a tall old watch-tower, was the birthplace of Melanchthon (1497).

7 Maulbronn Stat. About 2 m. distant lies *Maulbronn*, in a wooded valley (*Inn:* Post, good). Here is a fine Romanesque *church* (1137), with monastic buildings, now occupied by a Protestant seminary. See the fine cloisters and refectory; good W. porch and carved work of the stalls. Travellers must write to Maulbronn for a conveyance to meet the train.

1. A small lake. A short tunnel carries the railway out of the valley of the Rhine into that of the Neckar.

3½ *Mühlacker Junc. Stat.*
15½ *Bietigheim Junc. Stat.* } Rte. 149.
14 STUTTGART STAT.

ROUTE 152.

STUTTGART TO ULM—RAILWAY.

12½ Germ. m. = 57½ Eng. m. Trains in 4 hrs. Express 2½ hrs.

The valleys of the Neckar and Fils, along which the railroad lies, as far as Geisslingen, are two of the most beautiful in Suabia.

The Station at Stuttgart, which serves also for the Heilbronn Railway, is in the Schlossstrasse. The line to Ulm runs parallel to that to Heilbronn for a distance of 344 yards, when the latter curves round to the N. That to Ulm, descending, runs along the N.W. side of the palace gardens, and passes through a tunnel 398 yards long, under the royal villa of Rosenstein, on coming out of which it crosses the Neckar by a long wooden bridge, having a footway on the level of the ties of the trussed beams. In about 8 minutes the trains reach

2½ *Cannstatt Junct. Stat.* (*Inns:* Hotel Herrmann, close to the station, best, and very good; table d'hôte, 1 fl. 12 kr.; hot and cold mineral baths;—Hotel Wilhelmsbad, near the Kursaal, good; —Hotel Belle Vue.) Cannstatt is a town of 7500 Inhab., prettily situated on both banks of the Neckar, connected by a stone bridge Cannstatt was founded by the Romans, and numerous antiquities have been found here, and are in the Cabinet of Medals at Stuttgart. Its site is better chosen than that of the capital, and it is the seat of considerable trade and manufacturing industry, and has 4 annual fairs. It is chiefly remarkable for its *mineral springs*, of which nearly 40 burst forth in and about the town, discharging nearly 800,000 cubic feet of water in the 24 hrs. Only a few are employed for medicinal purposes. They contain carbonic acid, sulphur, salts, and a small quantity of iron, the latter being here called sulzen. They are efficacious in disorders of the digestion, and are resorted to by increasing numbers of patients from all parts. The country about Cannstatt is volcanic, and was much disturbed at the time of the earthquake of Lisbon in 1755. One spring is tepid, the rest are cold. The principal is the Wilhelmsbrunnen (Sulzerrain), about ¼ m. beyond the town, under the hill. A large *Kursaal* has been erected here, approached by an avenue of trees. The interior is covered with wretched frescoes. The Wilhelm spring rises into a basin behind the Kursaal, where agreeable walks are laid out extending up the hill which rises behind it, from the summit of which are beautitiful views of Stuttgart and the valley of the Neckar.

Other springs and baths are to be found at — 2. The *Hotel Herrmann*, or *Badgarten*. 3. The *Wilhelmsbad*. 4. The *Inselquelle*, the richest in carbonic acid and iron, is in the island formed by the Neckar between Cannstatt and Berg, a village on the carriage-road going to Stuttgart. 5. The *Koch'sche Sprudel* is in Berg, near the last-mentioned spring. Hotels, lodgings, and *restaurations* are connected with almost all these springs. At the Carlsbad is a *floating bath*, in the Neckar, a little above the stone bridge (bath with towels, 9 kr.). Cannstatt is much frequented in summer by the inhabitants of Stuttgart, who often drive over in the morning, drink their allotted number of glasses, or take their bath, perhaps dine at the table-d'hôte, and then return. The number of such visitors on Sundays is particularly large. The stone-quarries near Cannstatt disclose some singular fresh-water fossils, plants, &c. In September there are horse-races at Cannstatt, and a summer theatre.

The late king's favourite resort was the Wilhelma Palace. On this gorgeous structure he expended, it was computed, more than 3 million florins; and this lavish expenditure excited so much discontent among his subjects that he thought it advisable to refuse admission to them. The present king allows "tickets to view" to be given on application at the Alte Schloss in Stuttgart. The palace, completed in 1851, is built in the Moorish style, by the Würtemberg architect Zante, and the dining-hall, ball-room, &c., resemble, on a much larger scale, the Alhambra Court at the Crystal Palace. The statuary and paintings collected for this palace by the late king have been partly transfered to other royal residences. The gardens and grounds surrounding this costly "show palace" are tastefully laid out, and very extensive. A fee of 1 fl. for a party of four or five is sufficient for the guide.

Church of England service every Sunday at 10, in a room adjoining the Kursaal.

Physician.—Hofrath Dr. von Veiel, *understands English.*

On leaving Cannstatt the railroad ascends the valley of the Neckar on its rt. bank. Both sides of the valley are completely lined with vineyards, while on the lower ground are orchards and rich fields of maize. On the l. rises the hill of *Rothenberg*, crowned by the Wilhelma Greek chapel erected by the King of Würtemberg to contain the remains of his first wife, a Russian princess. It is a rotunda with 3 porticoes: the Greek church service is performed in it by resident priests. It contains statues of the four Evangelists, St. John and another by *Dannecker*, and two others modelled by *Thorwaldsen*. It stands on the spot once occupied by the feudal castle of Würtemberg, the cradle of the present regal family, all traces of which have disappeared, having been cleared away to make room for this chapel.

Untertürkheim Stat. This village and the Rothenberg give their names to two of the best wines of the neighbourhood of Stuttgart.

Obertürkheim Stat.

7 *Esslingen Stat.* (*Inn:* * Krone.) A manufacturing town of about 15,500 Inhabitants, formerly an Imperial city, and in perpetual feud with the dukes of Würtemberg. It was ceded to them at the peace of Lüneville (1802). It retains its old *walls*, built by the Emp. Frederick II. 1216. Its manufactures are of wool, cotton, hardware, and of a sparkling wine (Neckar-Schaumwein) imitating Champagne. It has a beautiful Gothic church, the **Liebfrauenkirche*, with reliefs over the doorways, and a tower surmounted by an elegant octagonal open spire, the whole 165 ft. high, begun in 1440. Within is the tomb of the architect of the church, Hans Böblinger. The church is used both by Protestants and Catholics.

The *Stadtkirche* or *St. Dionysius*, in Romanesque style, has a lofty choir, and 2 towers of the 13th century: it was enlarged in the 15th. It has some painted glass, a rood-screen (jubé), and a *Sacramentshäuschen* of 1486. The gate called the Wolfsthor is of the age of the Hohenstaufen, and bears their lion carved in the stone

The view from the old castle called *Berfried*, whose walls descend to the town, is fine.

4½ Plochingen Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Waldhorn; Krone). A town with 2000 Inhab., at the junction of the Fils with the Neckar, which latter stream is crossed by a curious wooden bridge, constructed in 1777 by a carpenter of Stuttgart, named Etzel. Branch rly. to Tübingen (Rte. 155).

Here the railroad quits the valley of the Neckar, and follows up that of the Fils as far as Geisslingen.

Reichenbach Stat.

Ebersbach Stat.

Uihingen Stat.

12½ Göppingen Stat. (*Inn:* Apostel, good.) A flourishing small town on the Fils, with 5000 Inhab. *Obs.* the winding stone staircase, in the fashion of a vine (Traubenstieg), in the courtyard of the *Schloss* (Oberamt) b. 1562. [About 5 m. S. of this lies *Boll*, a frequented watering-place, prettily situated at the foot of the Rauhe Alp. Its springs are cold and sulphureous. The large *Bath-house*, distant 1 m. from the village, is the property of the crown, and contains about 100 bedrooms.]

Soon after quitting Göppingen, the eye is attracted by the Hohenstaufenberg, a remarkable conical hill, about 2 m. to the l. of the railroad. On its summit once stood the *Castle* (Stammschloss) of the noble family of *Hohenstaufen*, who, from simple barons and owners of a single tower, raised themselves above all the princely houses of Germany, and became emperors of Germany (the House of Swabia) from Conrad III., 1138, to Conrad in 1254. It has long since disappeared, and the only vestiges now to be discovered of the cradle of kings and emperors are a few stunted walls barely projecting above the verdant turf. It owes its destruction to the "Peasant War" of 1525. On the slope of the hill lies the village of Hohenstaufen (*Inn:* Lamm); within its little *church* (restored 1859) may be seen a rude painting of the Empr. Frederick Barbarossa, and the words "Hic transibat Cæsar," inscribed over an ancient doorway, to mark the way the emperor went to mass. The view from the summit, 2240 Eng. ft. above the sea-level, is most extensive; a practised eye may discover within the circle of the horizon 60 towns and villages. Behind the Hohenstaufen, at some distance on the N.E., rises the more lofty summit of the *Rechberg*. More than one feudal tower, overlooking the fertile valley, is passed before reaching

Eislingen Stat.

Süssen Stat. Diligence to Nördlingen.

Gingen Stat.

11¼ Geislingen Stat. (*Inn:* Post.) This inconsiderable town is picturesquely situated in a narrow glen at the foot of the hills called Rauhe Alp, with the domineering round tower of the decayed *Castle* (*Helfenstein*) on the heights above it. The traveller is here beset by a crowd of girls and old women offering for sale toys in bone, wood, and ivory, which are manufactured on the spot; they are so importunate, that it is generally necessary to buy something in order to be rid of them. In the *Church* are finely carved stalls. The upper end of the deep defile in which the town lies is singularly beautiful, —clothed with rich foliage on the one side, overhung by gigantic rocks on the other, while the Fils, here a mere millstream, runs at the bottom.

The railway is carried up a steep incline of 1 in 50, along a fine terrace built up against the hills on the E. side of the valley, on to the high land called the Schwäbische Alp, dividing the waters which join the Neckar from those which flow into the Danube. The country becomes open and somewhat dreary. The railway passes by Urspring, Westerstetten, and Beimerstetten, through hilly country; then gradually descending into the valley of the Danube, it passes several of the new detached forts or towers, including the citadel of *Wilhelmsburg*, before reaching

20 ULM Junction Stat. — *Inns:* Kronprinz, quiet and clean. Russi-

scher Hof, at the Stat., fair. Hirsch. Restaurant at the rly. stat.

Ulm, a fortress and the frontier city of Würtemberg, is situated on the l. bank of the Danube, and connected by 2 bridges with New Ulm on the rt. bank, which is Bavarian. It has 23,000 Inhab. and some trade and manufactures, though not enough to give it the appearance of activity and prosperity. From the 14th to the end of the 16th centuries Ulm was an Imperial Free city, and one of the most flourishing in Germany; whence the proverb, "Ulmer Geld regiert die Welt." The manufacture of linen alone employed 400 master weavers, whereas at present there are but 68. It still carries on a great trade in corn. Among the exports are grits (Gersten) and snails (Helix pomatia); the latter, being fattened in the surrounding district, are packed in casks to the extent of 4 millions annually, and exported to Austria and other Rom. Catholic countries, where they are esteemed a great delicacy for the table, especially during the season of Lent. A great quantity of pipe-heads are made here. The streets are narrow; the houses for the most part have pointed gables turned to the street.

Ulm is ingloriously distinguished in modern history, through the surrender of the place to the French by General Mack in 1805, when 30,000 Austrians, through the incapacity of their leader, capitulated without striking a blow, and were made prisoners of war. A body of 12,000, commanded by the Archduke Ferdinand of Este, made a bold attempt to break out, but all his infantry and the greater part of his cavalry were slain or captured, and a few hundred men alone succeeded in cutting their way through the enemy into Bohemia.

The *Fortifications*, already at that time dilapidated, and dismantled after the surrender, have been replaced since 1842 by works on a vast scale from plans by Prussian engineers, including 12 detached forts or towers, and a citadel (Wilhelmsburg), embracing both banks of the Danube in a wide circuit. Thus Ulm is again a first-class fortress, and a bulwark to Germany and the valley of the Danube against France. It has a garrison of 5000 men, half Bavarians, half Würtembergers.

The most interesting object in Ulm is the ***Münster*, now a Protestant ch., one of the six finest Gothic cathedrals in Germany. "About 40,000*l.* have been spent in repairing it since 1860. The wretched houses which had grown up against it, have been pulled down, except that of the sacristan (Messner). The tower, the aisle, turrets, and elegant flying buttresses have been restored. The work is well done, and English travellers may usefully contribute towards the finest Protestant ch. on the continent."—*A. J.* Its area, though less than those of Cologne and Spires, is much greater than those of Strasburg and Vienna. It was begun 1377, and continued down to 1494. It was erected entirely at the expense of the citizens, without the aid of contributions from abroad, papal indulgences, or remission of taxes. The *Tower* is a bold structure, 316¾ Eng. ft. high, left unfinished, owing to the giving way of the two piers which supported it, while it was in progress, 1492. Had it been completed, it would have been 491 ft. high, and the finest and purest of these spires in Germany. The view from the top extends as far as the Alps in clear weather, and includes a large part of Swabia and Bavaria, with the fields of Blenheim and Hochstädt; and in the foreground commands the circle of the fortifications and the scene of operation of the Austrian and French armies in 1805. A Latin inscription on the N. side commemorates a feat of foolhardiness on the part of the Emperor Maximilian, who, on ascending the tower, 1492, leaped upon the parapet, and, balancing himself on one leg, swung the other round in the air.

Six doorways lead into the church, the beauty of the *chief Portal* below the tower, surpassing all the rest. It consists of three pointed arches, is 45 ft. high and 6 ft. deep, recessed within pillars, mouldings, and niches occu-

pied by statues. The sculpture over the 4 portals on the N. and S. sides belonged to the old church which stood on the site of the present cathedral. The *porch* on the S. side displays a fanciful device, a tree carved in stone, with its branches bent and lopped to form the arch.

The exterior length of the church is 455 ft.; the internal length is 391 ft. The nave, 146 ft. high, simple in effect, rests on 12 clustered columns of huge size bearing lancet pier-arches, without triforium, flanked by double aisles on slender shafts. The main support of the roof comes from huge external buttresses. The choir and nave are built partly of brick. In the choir are several windows of rich painted glass, executed 1480, by Hans Wild and Crämer; the two finest contain the genealogical tree of Christ, the Life of the Virgin Mary, and the Life and Passion of the Saviour. The picture at the altar is by *Martin Schaffner*, an artist of Ulm, 1521. The carved work of the oaken stalls in the choir, by *Jörg Syrlin*, also of Ulm, 1469–74, is much praised, though in a quaint style of art, adopting the local costumes of the artist's time. Busts supply the place of poppy-heads: on the l. (N.) side of the choir the 7 heathen sages, including Pythagoras, Pliny, Cicero (in a hat), and the artist himself in the corner. Behind these, against the wall, are 20 heads of saints and prophets of the Old Testament. Above these, smaller, are apostles and saints. The opposite or S. side of the choir is devoted to the ladies; the lowest row of heads represents the 7 Sibyls, and Syrlin's housekeeper; the middle row, celebrated women of the Bible; the upper row, holy women and virgins, flanked by two doctors, St. Cosman and St. Luke. The *font*, in the S. aisle, near the sacristy, resting on 4 lions, and surrounded with 8 busts of persons of the Old Testament, is also the work of the elder Syrlin. The stone pulpit, with its carved canopy of lime-wood, is by Syrlin the son: as are also several statues within the church and over the entrance. The *Sacraments-Häuslein* or *Tabernacle*, a remarkable fretted Gothic pinnacle of filigree stone-work, with statues of St. Sebastian and St. Christopher, resembling that at Nuremberg, is believed to be the work of a *Meister von Weingarten*. It is 90 ft. in height. The chapel of the Besserer family contains 6 painted windows, placed in it at its foundation in the 16th century. The church contains some remarkable *Brasses* in relief, 14th centy. work. The organ is first-rate, and the largest in Germany—100 pipes; built 1856 by Walker of Ludwigsburg. The church is undergoing judicious repairs and restorations, which advance slowly for want of funds.

The *Rathhaus* is a Gothic building of 1370, but not handsome. Its front was originally painted in fresco, and traces of this remain. In the market square before it is a very handsome *Fountain* (Fischkasten), a triangular Gothic obelisk, wreathed with flowers, and bearing on each face the statue of a knight; the work of Jörg Syrlin the elder. The *Veste*, connected with the Rathhaus by a covered passage, is remarkable for its extensive vaults and subterraneous dungeons, doubtless in ancient times places of torture and confinement of unfortunate prisoners. The *Deutsche Haus*, which existed before the year 1226, but was thoroughly repaired in 1726, is a picturesque edifice.

The *Post-office* is at the rly. stat.

Railways—to Augsburg and Munich (Rtes. 165, 166); to Friedrichshafen, on the Lake of Constance (Rte. 158); to Kempten and Lindau, on Lake of Constance.

[*Railway* from Ulm to Ehingen, on the Danube, Riedlingen, Mengen, and Scheer (whence a branch to *Sigmaringen*). At *Blaubeuern*, the 3rd stat., ½ hour 12 m. W. of Ulm, in the old *ch.*, are fine wood carvings, consisting of a bishop's throne, stalls in the choir, and an *altar-screen* nearly 40 ft. high, with figures of the 12 Apostles (date 1470), closed in front with double doors, also carved with figures, &c., by Jörg Syrlin. The inner central

frame is occupied with statues in niches of the Virgin and Child with 5 saints. On either side the Nativity and Adoration of Magi in bas-relief. It is one of the finest and most elaborate wood-carvings in Germany. Four subjects on the exterior of the screen represent the history of the Passion; 16 within, the history of John the Baptist. The paintings at the back, of saints, are by *Zeitblom*.

ROUTE 153.

STRASBURG TO STUTTGART, BY THE KNIEBIS — THE BATHS OF RIPPOLDSAU.

This is the most direct line from Paris to Munich and Vienna, and the distance by it from Strasburg to Stuttgart is about ⅛ shorter than by way of Carlsruhe; but the first part of the road is not in good condition, nor provided with post-horses, therefore it is little frequented. By rly. from Kehl to Appenweier, where horses may be hired to go to Freudenstadt.

Oberkirch (*Inn:* Zur Linde), a small town, prettily situated in the valley of the Rench, by the side of which our road now begins to ascend. About 2 m. beyond Oberkirch the road passes through Lautenbach, where there is a pilgrimage church, built 1471, with altar and painted glass of the same period.

Oppenau (*Inns:* Post; Stahlbad), a *town of 1600 Inhab., at the foot of* the Kniebis: much Kirschwasser is made here. It stands at the junction of 3 valleys. Near the head of the vale of Lierbach, which stretches 10 m. N. from this, are the ruins of the *Abbey of Allerheiligen*, and the still more picturesque series of 7 or 8 waterfalls on the stream descending from the abbey. Within a radius of 12 m. from Oppenau lie the Baths of *Antogast*, Griesbach, Petersthal, Freiersbach. The road on leaving Oppenau runs to the eastward and then ascends the Kniebis. A road to the rt. at Friedburg, ¾ m. from Oppenau, leads up the pretty valley of the Maisach to the baths of Antogast, situated in a wild sequestered hollow in the Kniebis.

An excellent road leads over the Kniebis; but a heavy carriage will require extra horses or oxen for the ascent, which occupies between 2 and 3 hours. Along the summit of the ridge, nearly 3000 ft. above the sea, runs the frontier line of Baden and Würtemberg. Here may be seen the remains of fortifications thrown up in the last century to defend the pass against the French. The view of the valley and windings of the Rhine, of Strasburg, and the Vosges mountains, &c., from the top, is very extensive and very beautiful indeed. (See Rte. 162.)

"Near the highest elevation of the Kniebis a road turns abruptly to the S., and by a very steep descent plunges into the deep valley of the Schappach, in the midst of which, as if fallen from the clouds, stands *Rippoldsau*, one of the most attractive but least known of the Brunnen of Germany, situated nearly in the centre of the Black Forest. It is a small village, or rather collection of accommodations for travellers, where, to their surprise, in the midst of this apparent solitude, they find themselves seated in one of the most singular and beautiful dining-rooms, at a table-d'hôte (at 1 P.M.), with 150 to of 200 guests to bear them company. All the food supplies are brought on women's heads from Freudenstadt. The property belonged ori-

ginally to the grand duchy of Baden, but was purchased of Prince Fürstenberg by the proprietor, M. Görenger, who has speculated largely in improvements and buildings, which promise to yield a handsome remuneration, there being few similar places which, in point of scenery, mineralogy, and mineral waters, can rival this secluded spot."—*Stanley*. The *Bath-House* is a very handsome establishment. There are 5 mineral springs, all cold. Three of them, the Joseph's, the Leopold's, and Wenzel's Brunnen, differ in little but strength from each other. Sulphate of soda and carbonate of lime are the chief ingredients. The unscientific describe its taste to be that of beer mixed with ink! These springs are considered very efficacious in affections of the stomach, glandular system, and skin. The vale of Schappach, at the head of which Rippoldsau is situated, is distinguished for the picturesque, or rather grotesque, costume of its inhabitants, and the rustic fashion of their houses, as well as for its constant variety of pleasing prospect. It is about 10 m. long from the Kniebis to Wolfach, where it opens out into the Kinzigthal, and its whole length is scattered over with farm-houses. The road from Rippoldsau down this valley, after passing through Wolfach, proceeds on to Hausach, near which it falls into the high road from Offenburg to Schaffhausen, described in Rte. 108, *N. Germany*. The road from Rippoldsau to Hausach runs down hill all the way, and is traversed in 2¼ hrs. Baden may be reached in about 10 hrs. (see Rte. 162). Griesbach is only separated by a mountain ridge from Rippoldsau: the distance by the footpath 2 hrs.; by carriage, 3 hrs.

Freudenstadt (*Inn:* Post), a town 2300 Eng. ft. above the sea-level, with 3600 Inhab.; founded in 1599, by a Duke of Würtemberg, for the reception of Protestants driven from Styria and Carinthia by religious persecution. There is a singular church here; 2 bays placed at rt. angles to each other, so that the women in the one cannot see the men in the other, and *vice versâ*. Hence to Stuttgart this road is provided with post-horses at the following stations:—

Pfalzgrafenweiler.

Nagold.

The heights of Ober-Jettingen command a fine view of the range of mountains to the S.E. called the Suabian Alps.

Herrenberg.—*Inns:* Post; Deutsches Haus. Here are ruins of Roman buildings. The *Stadtkirche*, built in 1517, contains much carved woodwork, by the architect of the ch., Schickhard the elder; a high-altar piece, representing the principal events of the New Testament, dated 1519, with the monogram R, and some painted glass.

There are pleasant walks through the fir forests to Holzwälder Höhe (fine views).

A road turns off from this to Tübingen (Rte. 155), whence trains to STUTTGART, Rte. 149.

ROUTE 154.

STUTTGART TO NÖRDLINGEN AND NUREMBERG—RAILWAY.

The Rems Valley Railway, 15½ Germ. m. = 71½ Eng. m., to Nördlingen—4 trains daily, in 4½ to 5 hrs.

The railway from Stuttgart lies through

Cannstatt Junct. Stat. (Stuttg. and Ulm Rwy., Rte. 152).

Waiblingen Stat. (*Inn:* Post, good), a small and very old town of 3000 Inhab., an ancient possession of the

family of Hohenstaufen, from which they were styled Waiblinger, which the Italians converted into Ghibellini, and by which they distinguished the faction of the Emperors of that house. At the battle of Weinsberg, A.D. 1140, between Conrad III. of Waiblingen and Duke Welf, the battle-cry of the former was "hie Waiblingen." The ch. outside the town, of late Gothic (1456-88), has a fine tower.

During this and the following stages the railroad ascends the beautiful vale of the Rems.

A fine viaduct carries the line to Endersbach Stat.

Schorndorf Stat., Buffet (*Inn:* Hirsch) (3800 Inhab.), has a handsome Gothic *church*, with fine portal (1477).

Lorch Stat. In the ch. of the Benedictine monastery on the Marienberg many of the Hohenstaufen lie buried. It contains 10 or 12 of their tombs, also frescoes. Opposite is a bleak hill, on which are some slight vestiges of the castle of Wäschenbeuern, formerly called Büren, the original seat (Stammsitz) of the founder of the Hohenstaufen family. Fine views of the hills of Hohenstaufen and Rechberg.

31¼ Gmünd (Schwäbisch-) Stat. Buffet. (*Inns:* Drei Mohren; Rad.) An ancient town of 6000 Inhab., beautifully situated on the Rems, formerly a free Imperial city, famous for its jewellery, retaining its ancient *Gates* and *Towers*, and many timber houses (15th cent.), and possessing 12 churches, 10 of them in use, 6 outside the walls, and several of great interest. The *Ch. of Holy Cross*, begun 1351 by Heinrich Arler, one of a family of mediæval architects, natives of Gmünd, was the type of many Swabian churches, and of the Dom at Prague, built by his son. It has a fine carved portal and altarpiece (reredos). The cathedral of Milan also was built by Peter Arler of Gmünd (de Gamodia); and this ch. shows some likeness to it. It consists *of a nave (finished 1410)* of 8 bays, *the choir of 4*, terminating in an apse and 11 radiating chapels. There are 4 superb portals. In the N. transept chapel is a wonderful altarpiece, a tree of Jesse, with many figures carved and painted. See the armour of Rauchbein, who defended the town against the Schmalkaldic League, 1546, and a cannon ball in the wall, which they left behind. Of secular buildings, the *H.-Geist-Spital*, and *Schmalz-Hall*. (Schmalz is melted butter, in which Gmünd once traded.) The pilgrimage *Ch. of St. Salvator*, on a neighbouring hill, is partly excavated in the solid rock. It is in two storys, the lower probably of the 10th or 11th cent.; the upper of the 15th cent.; at the S.W. angle, an octagon tower.

St. John's is a very interesting Romanesque *ch.*, except the chancel, which is late Pointed. *Observe* the Romanesque tower of late date, square below, octagon above, rich in ornament.

Omnibus several times daily to Süssen, a station on the Stuttgart and Ulm Railway (Rte. 152). The river winds round the Rechberg, the view from whose summit (2430 Eng.ft. above the sea-level) is said to be finer than that from the Hohenstaufenberg. It is 3 m. from Gmünd. The Rosenstein, another mountain on the rt. halfway between Gmünd and Aalen, also commands a very extensive prospect.

15¾ Aalen Junc. Station; Buffet. (From this a Branch Rly. to Heidenheim) (Krone); an old Imperial city, on the Kocher, with 2800 Inhab. At Wasseralfingen Stat. there are extensive iron-furnaces, to whose founder, Fabre du Four, there is a monument.

Goldshofe Junct. Stat. A rly. branches N. by Ellwangen to Crailsheim and Würzburg; also to Hall and Heilbronn. Lauchheim Stat. rt. on a height, *Karfenburg*, a castle of the Teutonic Knights. Through a long tunnel the valley of the Eger is entered.

Bopfingen Stat. Vale of the Ries.
Nördlingen Junct. Stat. on the rly. to NUREMBERG STAT., described Rte 172.

ROUTE 154 A.

AALEN TO HALL AND HEILBRONN, AND TO WÜRZBURG BY ELLWANGEN.

From Aalen to Goldshofe Stat. as in Rte. 154.

Ellwangen Stat. (*Inn:* Adler); a town of 5000 Inhab., once attached to a priory, of which the castle exists.

Jaxtheim Stat.

Crailsheim Junct. Stat. Rly. diverges to Hall and Heilbronn, Rte. 163.

Wallhausen Stat.

Roth am See Stat.

Blaufelden Stat.

Niederstetten Stat.

Lauderbach Stat.

9 *Mergentheim Stat.* (*Inn:* Hirsch; good and reasonable, and civil landlord). This old town, on the Tauber, contains the *Palace* of the Grand Master of the *Teutonic Order* (1527–1809). The late Prince Paul of Würtemberg formed in it a *Museum* of Natural History (birds, &c., collected by himself in his travels), which is shown to strangers, together with some portraits of the Masters of the Order. The *church* in the *Schloss* (now Protestant) deserves special notice. Mergentheim is resorted to in the season on account of its mineral waters, saline chalybeate, containing Glauber salt. The Bath-house is called Carlsbad.

Edelfingen Stat.

Königshofen Stat.

Lauder Junct. Stat. Rly. to Heidelberg.

Gerlachsheim Stat.

Grünsfeld Stat.

Wittighausen Stat.

Geroldshausen Stat.

Heidingsfeld Stat.

WÜRZBURG STAT., Rte. 167.

3½ NUREMBERG. (Rte. 167.)

ROUTE 155.

STUTTGART TO SCHAFFHAUSEN, OR CONSTANCE, BY TÜBINGEN [HECHINGEN, HOHENZOLLERN], TUTTLINGEN—RAIL AND ROAD.

21½ Germ. m. = 97¾ Eng. m.

The first part of this Rte. is the same as Rte. 152, to

Plochingen Junct. Stat., where our line (the Upper Neckar Rly.) turns S. out of that to Ulm (Rte. 152).

Unterbochingen Junct. Stat. Branch rly. to Kirkheim unter Teck, one of the largest wool-markets in Germany. (*Inns:* Post; Bär.)

Neckarthailfingen Stat. E. fine views of the ruins of Neuffen and of Teck, where are ruins of the castle of the dukes of Teck.

Metzingen Stat. [Eilwagen to Urach.

11½ Urach (*Inn:* *Post; very good), 3500 Inhab., situated in a deep valley, is the centre of the linen manufacture. The *Church of St. Amandus* retains the beautifully carved stall or throne of oak of Duke Eberhard, 1472. The castle, partly of wood, possesses in the Rittersaal gilt carvings and armorial bearings. In the market-place a good Gothic *Fountain*, like that at Ulm.

On the rt. of the road rises the ruined *Castle Hohenurach*, the residence of the dukes of Würtemberg before Stuttgart.]

9¼ *Reutlingen Stat.* (*Inns:* Kronprinz; Ochse), an old town of 14,000 Inhab.; during the middle ages constantly at war with the princes of Würtemberg. It retains many picturesque old houses, and the waters of the Echaz are carried through its streets. The weaving of wire webs for sieves is carried on. The noble Gothic *Church of St. Mary*, built 1247-1343, with tower 325 ft. high, contains a beautiful Gothic Font (1499) and a well carved group of the Entombment.

[The *Castle of Lichtenstein*, 9 m. from Reutlingen, is a mimic feudal stronghold, built 1842 by Heideloff, perched on the apex of a towering rock, on the edge of precipices 800 ft. above the Honauthal, and approached only by a drawbridge. It belongs to Graf Wilhelm von Würtemberg, who has decorated the interior with frescoes illustrating the story of Prince Ulric, as told in Hauff's charming romance named after this castle. It contains many interesting Old-German *paintings* by *Holbein*, Schaufelein, Wohlgemuth, &c.; an armoury, library, and chapel. The site is very romantic, the view charming, over the Alps of Tyrol and Switzerland; but it is not shown except by express leave from the owner, difficult to procure in Ulm.]

Betzingen Stat. The rly. returns into the vale of the Neckar.

8 m. *Tübingen Junct. Stat.—Inns:* Traube (Post), best: bed, 36 kr.; dinner, 36 kr.; breakfast, 18 kr.;—Lamm. This ancient town, of 10,000 Inhab., situated on the Neckar, in one of the prettiest and most fertile districts of Swabia, is built on very irregular ground, sloping down to the river. It is chiefly remarkable as being the seat of the *University* of the kingdom of Würtemberg, founded 1477, and numbering among its earliest professors Reuchlin and Melanchthon. It *maintains both a Catholic* and *Protestant theological faculty*, and possesses rich endowments, supporting fellows and scholars. It is attended by about 750 students. There are here 2 establishments somewhat like the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge: one for 100 Protestant students in divinity, called *das Stift*; the other for 130 Roman Catholic students, called *das Convict*.

The handsome building for the *University* stands on the E. side of the town, in the modern Wilhelmsstrasse. It contains a small cabinet of pictures by old masters. The collection of *Fossils* in the Old University, near the ch., deserves a visit.

The choir of the **Ch. of St. George* (built 1420, the rest of the church 1470) contains 12 monuments, chiefly of princes of Würtemberg, who are represented in full armour on their tombs: two—that of Duke Ludwig, d. 1593, and of his wife—are richly decorated with sculpture, some of which is executed with great delicacy; Count Eberhard, d. 1496, founder of the University; also, Duke John of Schleswig-Holstein (d. a student here 1613). Many of the monuments have been much injured. In this choir is also an ancient painting by Lazarus Bertsch, a Würtemberg painter (1574).

At the end of the market-place, where is to be seen every variety of Swabian costume, is the *Town Hall* (*Rathhaus*) with its ancient wooden pulpit projecting from the first storey, for haranguing the townspeople. Storks are to be seen on the chimney tops.

The *Castle* of Hohen-Tübingen, on the height to the W. of the town, was built in 1535, in the place of the old stronghold of the preceding Pfalzgraves of Tübingen. Their family became extinct in 1631, and the castle has been conceded by the government to the use of the *University*. Ascend through the decorated gateway, in the style of the Renaissance (built about 1600), with the façade of a triumphal arch, and bearing the insignia of the Order of the Garter. Proceed through a second gateway, in the same style, and th

enter the quadrangle, on the N. side of which is the valuable University Library of 140,000 volumes. There are also here vast cellars and a giant tun.

On the W. side of the quadrangle, a low, vaulted passage leads to a high point outside the castle wall, from which there is an excellent view of the valleys of the Neckar, the Ammer, and of the Steinlach, and of the chain of the Swabian Alp, to S.E. and E But the view from the *Oesterberg*, the hill on the opposite or E. side of the town, on which stands Ludwig Uhland's house, is the finest. Ascend quite to the top through the vineyards and orchards, when the sun is in the W. The range of the Swabian Alp is then seen finely lighted up. The castle of Hohenzollern rises against the sky, bearing S.S.W. Below lies Tübingen, with the castle above it, and far to the W. stretch the slightly diverging valleys of the Neckar and the Ammer.

3 m. N.W. of Tübingen, on the old Stuttgart road, is the Cistercian convent of *Bebenhausen*, one of the finest Gothic edifices of Swabia, founded 1183. Tower of open work (1409), and cloister.

[A branch line leads from Tübingen to Hechingen, after crossing the Neckar and the Steinlach, it runs up the prettily wooded valley of the latter stream. A little after leaving this it passes on the rt. the bath establishment of Sebastiansweiler, and, on crossing the ridge beyond this, the castle of Hohenzollern is seen rising very boldly against the sky. A little further on 2 posts mark the frontier of Würtemberg and Hechingen, a principality transferred in 1849, by treaty, to the King of Prussia.

13¾ Hechingen Stat. (*Inn:* Silber's, Post), a dull and dilapidated town of 3700 Inhab., 500 Jews; down to 1849, residence of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, one of the oldest noble races of Swabia. In the *ch.* (b. 1782) is a monumental relief by Peter Vischer to a Count v. Zollern. The view from the Weilerberg is fine. On the S. side of the town is the Villa Eugenia, a *château* of the prince, surrounded by agreeable gardens and pleasure-grounds.

1 hr.'s drive, 1½ hr.'s walk, from Hechingen stands the ** *Castle Hohenzollern*, the nest of the black eagle, the cradle of the royal family of Prussia, forming a striking object on the l. of the road. While the elder branch of Hechingen gradually lost ground and influence in perpetual contests with the dukes of Würtemberg, till reduced to the condition of princes in little else but name, the younger branch became Burg-graves of Nuremberg, and, augmenting their influence, purchased in 1417 the Mark of Brandenburg, with the electoral dignity, from the Empr. Sigismund. Two centuries later they obtained kingly rank. The old *Castle* stands on the summit of a table-rock of limestone, with precipitous sides, 2797 Eng. ft. above the sea-level. It was ruined by the forces of the Hanseatic League, 1423. It is now the property of the Emp. of N. Germany, who built (1851-67) on the site of the old castle a modern fort and palace (designed by Stüler)—the fort by engineer officers. An excellent carriage-road has been formed in gradual ascent, partly by blasting the rock, up to the Eagle Gate, where, crossing a drawbridge, you are led by 3 ingeniously planned zigzags and through a curved tunnel to the upper Bail, 100 ft. above it. The fortress, in plan a heptagon, follows the outline of the old castle, with bastions, and corner towers rising 50 or 60 ft. high above the precipice, and forming as it were a continuation of it. The modern Schloss is a building of 5 storeys, the 2 lower casemated, surmounted by 5 towers. Attached to one wing is the *chapel*, almost the only ancient fragment now preserved, and to the other a modern Gothic ch. (Protestant).

The view on three sides is almost boundless over the undulating district of Swabia: N. to the Black Forest, where the Feldberg is conspicuous; and S., in clear weather, extends to the Bernese Alps. At the

distance of a cannon-shot rises another outlying rock of the Swabian Alb, the Zollerhörnle, 200 ft. higher, in Würtemberg territory.]

The first important stat. after leaving Tübingen Stat. by the main line is

Rottenburg Stat. (*Inns:* Hirsch, Bär, Kaiser), the Roman Catholic Archiepiscopal see of Würtemberg, picturesquely situated on the banks of the Neckar. A large and valuable collection of Roman antiquities in the former monastery of the Jesuits. *St. Martin's Ch.*, a very ancient structure, is worth a visit. Here is a *penitentiary*, admirably organized, and recruited from the whole of Würtemberg. A large proportion of the prisoners are employed in silk-spinning, for which excellent machinery has been introduced. The cultivation of hops is carried on here to a very great extent.

The rly. enters the vale of Eyach.

Horb Stat.

Rottweil Junct. Stat. Inns: Alte Post, Lamm. An old walled town on the Neckar; has 10 churches. [The rt. branch of the rly. continues up the valley of the Neckar, nearly to its source, to Villingen and Donaueschingen (*North Germ. Handbook*).] The line to Constance curves to the E. to

Spaichingen Stat. *Inn:* Post.

8 Tuttlingen Stat. (*Inn:* Post), a town of 6000 Inhab., on the rt. bank f the Danube, rebuilt since 1803, at which time it was consumed by fire. Above the town is the ruined *Castle of Hohnburg*, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. It was the scene of a bloody action in 1643, called the "Surprise of Tuttlingen," in which the Bavarians, under their skilful general Mercey, fell unperceived upon the allied French and Swedish forces quartered in the town, and cut to pieces or made prisoners the greater number.

[Below Tuttlingen, and especially from Friedingen to Inzighofen, the banks *of the Swabian Danube* are very *picturesque, abounding in* old castles. *[s. c.]*

Tuttlingen is 12 m. from Kloster Beuron, where the fine scenery begins.

Eilwagen daily from Tuttlingen in 5½ hrs. to

Sigmaringen. Inns: Deutsches Haus; Sonne. The castle, on a rock rising from the Danube, is the old *Stammschloss* of the princes of Sigmaringen, the Catholic branch of the house of Hohenzollern, claiming a common descent with the Prussian line from the Burgrave of Nuremberg. The prince, in 1849, ceded the principality for an indemnity to the King of Prussia. The Schloss contains an armoury, and a room with family portraits, dating from the 9th cent. A collection of antiquities is in the old government buildings in the Schlossplatz, and objects of art and a library in the *Prinzenbau* on the Carlsplatz, which now serves as a residence for the prince.]

From Tuttlingen our rly. proceeds to

Immendingen Junct. Stat. Here the line from Donaueschingen falls in. A long tunnel conducts the train out of the valley of the Danube to that of the Rhine.

Engen Stat.

On the rt. of the road are seen the ruined castles of *Hohenkrähe*, *Hohenstoffeln*, and *Hohentwiel*, standing upon truncated conical hills, regarded by geologists as a group of extinct volcanoes. Hohentwiel belongs to Würtemberg, though surrounded by the territory of Baden.

Singen Junct. Stat.

Here a line branches W. to Schaffhausen.

Singen. *Inn:* Krone. Stands immediately under the ruins of *Hohentwiel*, an ancient feudal fortress perched on an isolated rock 2310 Eng. ft. above the sea-level, and accessible by one narrow pathway. The French took it, and blew up its fortifications; the ruins are still worth a visit. Though surrounded by the territory of Baden, it now belongs to Würtemberg.

Radolphzell Stat.

CONSTANCE STAT. (Handbook for *N. Germany* or Switzerland.)

ROUTE 158.

ULM TO FRIEDRICHSHAFEN—RAILWAY.

14 Germ. m. = 64½ Eng. m. 4 trains daily; 3½ to 4½ hrs.

On quitting Ulm Stat. this Rly. leaves on l. the Augsburg line (Rte. 165) and bridge over the Danube, and proceeds up its l. bank (passing on rt. one of the detached forts) as far as

7 Erbach Stat. Shortly after this the railway crosses the Danube on a wooden lattice bridge, and runs for some distance in a perfectly straight line over the lowland, watered by many small streams and peat bog. Before reaching Biberach the hills close in on each side of the valley of the Ried, the scenery of which is rather pleasing. On the rt. rises the castle of Warthausen, a little before reaching the

16¼ Biberach Stat. (*Inns:* Ente; Post; Rad), a picturesque old town, formerly a free Imperial city; 5000 Inhab., of whom 1800 are Roman Catholics. Children's toys are manufactured here. The poet Wieland was born in the neighbouring village of Ober-Holzheim, 1733.

Ummendorf Stat.

Essendorf Stat. The railroad now leaves the valley of the Ried, and crosses the watershed between the streams which flow to the Danube and those which flow to the Lake of Constance. Fine distant views of the Alps of Switzerland and the Vorarlberg are obtained towards the S.E. and the S.

Schussenried Stat., at the head of the valley of the small river Schussen: the railroad follows this valley nearly all the way to Friedrichshafen.

Aulendorf Junct. Stat. Branch rlys. E. to Waldsee and Küsslegg, and W. by Saulgau to Herbertingen for Sigmaringen (Rte. 155).

20 Durlesbach Stat. The valley opens out before reaching the Mochenwangen Stat. The rly. follows the course of the Schussen all the way. Short way before

Niederbiegen Stat. l. are seen the extensive buildings of the Abbey of *Weingarten;* once celebrated for possessing a portion of our Saviour's blood. There is a fine Italian *church,* with a dome and two towers, to which pilgrimages are made. The Tombs of the Guelphs, its founders, was restored by the King of Hanover 1859, from Klenze's design. The organ is a very fine instrument, built by Gabler. The Abbey is now an Orphan Asylum.

9¼ *Ravensburg Stat.* (*Inn:* Post)—a highly picturesque place within a circlet of 10 or 12 old towers of different shapes—formerly a free Imperial city, has now 4500 Inhab., of whom 1700 are Protestants. The *Rathhaus* is of the 15th century. From the *Veitsberg,* on which stood formerly a castle, now a place of public resort, there is a beautiful view over the lake of Constance. The old tower, called the *Mehlsack,* was built in the 15th century to defend the town against the Veitsberg. About 5 Eng. m. to the E. of this is the *Castle of Waldburg,* the stronghold, in olden times, of the Truchsess of Waldburg, now famous for its magnificent view over Upper Swabia.

Oberzell Stat.

Meckenbeuren Stat. l. Beyond this about 2 m. to the E. of the railway is Tettnang, 1400 Inhab., whose huge castle belonged to the now extinct family of Montfort. A fine burst of the lake into view before reaching

12 *Friedrichshafen* Stat.— Inns: [illegible]

Deutsches Haus, close to the station—good, commanding fine view. Schwan—good and moderate; near the Lake, and steamer. König von Würtemberg.

This is a small but increasing town, on the N. shore of the lake of Constance (Bodensee), formerly the free Imperial town of *Buchhorn*. It was acquired by Würtemberg in 1810, and having received the addition of many new houses and a port for small vessels, built by King Friedrich of Würtemberg, has had its name changed. Friedrichshafen has become the principal port on the lake, for this part of Germany, for goods shipped from and to Italy and Switzerland. Its situation is at the widest part of the lake, and is very beautiful; the king of Würtemberg occupies, as a summer residence, the *Château*, with 2 lofty towers, which was originally the Benedictine Priory of Hofen, belonging to the Abbey of Weingarten. Friedrichshafen and its vicinity command splendid prospects across the lake over the influx of the Rhine, and to the Alps of Tyrol (Vorarlberg) on the E., and Glarus and Appenzell on the S.

Travellers not wishing to stop here are conveyed at once by branch rly. to the port, where they may embark on the steamboats for Switzerland or Constance.

The *Lake of Constance* is more fully described in the *Swiss Handbook;* its N. shores consist of gentle slopes and grassy or vine-clad hills, fertile, and sprinkled with villas, houses, and villages, while above its S. shore rises the silvery outline of the Alps of Appenzell. Its greatest depth is between Friedrichshafen and Rorschach, a little to the west of a line drawn between these two places, at one-third of the distance from Friedrichshafen, and is 912 English feet. Its height above the sea is 1280 English feet. There is a constant steam communication along the lake and between the towns of Constance, Sernatingen, and Ueberlingen at its W. extremity. *From Friedrichshafen steamers to Lindau at its E. end; and Rorschach on the S.* and Swiss side of the lake. There are 18 or 20 *steamboats*. For times of starting and arrival, which vary according to the time of the year, see the bills. Steamers leave Friedrichshafen twice a day for Rorschach in 1¼ hr., Romanshorn in 1 hr., and Constance in 1½ hr., and arrive from those places at Friedrichshafen twice a day. On reaching these Swiss ports travellers may proceed at once by *Railway* to St. Gall, Zürich, Schaffhausen, Ragatz, and Coire. It takes 7 hours to go from one extremity of the lake to the other, and 1¼ from Rorschach to *Lindau*, whence a railway is open to Augsburg (Route 176).

ROUTE 159.

DESCENT OF THE NECKAR.* HEILBRONN TO HEIDELBERG.

53 Eng. m.

Steamboats between Heidelberg and Heilbronn, ascending in 12 or 14 hours (very tedious—not to be recommended); descent in 7 or 8, very agreeable when the river is high. They are seldom resorted to since the completion of the rly. along the Neckar valley (Rte. 150). Steamers are liable to be stopped in summer and autumn by the want of water. No good carriage-road runs for any distance along the side of the Neckar, so that its beauties, like those of the Moselle, are accessible only to those who walk or descend in a boat.

The finest scenery is below Hornburg, where the river winds among thickly wooded hills (chiefly beech), the skirts of the Odenwald and Black Forest,

* A Map of the river may be had at Heidelberg or Heilbronn.

alternating with red seams or cliffs of sandstone. The most picturesque Castles are Mittelburg, Zwingenburg, Hornburg, and Ehrenburg.

The river banks near Heilbronn and as far as Wimpfen are flat and not the most interesting: the places of most importance passed after quitting Heilbronn are—

rt. Neckarsulm, a short distance from the river, where the Sulm enters the Neckar.

rt. Jaxtfeld Stat. (Rte. 150).

l. Wimpfen Stat. (Rte. 150).

l. Beyond the village of Heinsheim rise the ruins of the knightly *Castle of Ehrenburg*, one of the most picturesque on the river. The walls of its quadrangular donjon are 12 ft. thick. Farther down is

rt. Gundelsheim (Prinz Carl), walled town.—The *Castle of Hornegg*, above it, became in the 13th centy. a stronghold of the Teutonic Knights, and residence of the Grand Masters of the order, many of whom sleep in the chapel, with their effigies carved in stone reclining upon their tombs. Not far distant is the very ancient chapel of St. Michael.

l. Guttemburg Castle, with tall tower, and a modern château within its walls.

l. Near the village of Hasmersheim gypsum is extensively worked in the Muschelkalk, by means both of quarries and mines.

rt. *The Castle of Hornberg*, surmounted by a tall semi-cylindrical tower and picturesquely overgrown with trees and ivy, was the favourite residence and stronghold of Götz of the Iron Hand. Here he wrote his memoirs, and died 1562. The castle was inhabited nearly to the end of the last century. Götz's armour, a plain suit, is still preserved here.

rt. Neckarelz (*Inn:* Alte Post). The *inn* Prince Karl at *Mosbach*, 2 miles from the river, is recommended as better. Near this there are also saltworks. 300 yards lower down is

rt. Diedesheim. Here the Neckar is crossed by a bridge of boats.

l. Obrigheim is associated with an old church and a ruined castle called Neuburg or Hohinrot. The vale of the Neckar here becomes narrower. The *Castle of Dauchstein* and the red ruin of Minneburg next appear in sight. Fine view of the river below this.

l. The Heron's Meadow, *Reiherhalde*, is a very extensive heronry.

rt. *Zwingenberg*, an extensive feudal fortress surrounded by high walls, and by 5 out of the 8 towers which once defended the approach of it. It is still inhabited, and deserves to be visited. Its picturesque appearance, and its situation amidst some of the prettiest scenery of the Neckar, here confined by wooded hills within narrow limits, are very remarkable. After an abrupt turn of the river l. Wimmersbach is passed, and beyond it the romantic town of

rt. Eberbach (*Inn:* Krone). It has 3000 Inhab. The scales of the bleak (Cyprinus alburnus) are collected here to make false pearls. 20,000 fish yield only one pound of this pearl essence, as the colouring matter which gives lustre to the scales is called. Near this rises the Katzenbüchel, the highest hill of the Odenwald, 1932 ft. above the sea-level. A tower has been erected on its summit on account of the view.

Eberbach is in a most picturesque and beautiful valley, and lovers of the country would be well repaid by staying a day or two at the Leiningischer Hof, a very clean *Inn*. Between Eberbach and

rt. Hirschhorn (an ancient town, whose walls and towers are in ruins: with a ruined church which has some good tracery in the windows: the Grand Duke of Hesse has built a château among the ruins), the Neckar pursues a very sinuous course for 6 m. between hills covered with wood.

rt. The territory of Hesse Darmstadt comes down to the Neckar.

l. Dilsburg. A village and fort, still inhabited, on the top of the hill, commanding a fine view of

rt. *Neckar-Steinach* (*Inn*: Die Harfe —Harp) and its four picturesque

castles, which belonged to the family of Landschaden—literally, "bane of the land;' a name given to the founder of the family, a robber-knight, on account of his constant feuds and depredations on the property of his neighbours, and of all who approached his stronghold. He was placed under the ban of the empire for his offences. The village *church*, which is frequented equally by Catholic and Protestant, without any interruption of harmony, contains many curious monuments of the Landschaden. A pathway leads up the hill from it to the four castles. The first, Vorderburg, consists of little beside a square donjon; the second, Mittel- or Schwesterburg, is more extensive, picturesque, and better preserved, so as to be still habitable; the third, the old or further castle, Hinterburg, shows evident marks of having been destroyed by violence, though, from its position, the thickness of its walls, and the deep ditch around it, partly cut in the rock, it must have been a place of great strength during the feudal times; the fourth and highest of these castles overlooks all the rest, and is distant from the lowest about a mile; it is called by the peasantry the *Swallow's Nest*, a very appropriate name, from its position on a pointed rock, with an inaccessible precipice extending below it towards the river. It is more ancient than the others, and was probably the earliest fastness of the Landschadens. No better situation could have been chosen by one who followed the profession of a robber, since it commands a view of the river and valley up and down, and of all who traverse it.

l. Neckargemünd lies on the road from Heidelberg to Heilbronn (Rte. 150). The Elsenz enters the Neckar here, and is spanned by a bridge of one arch. The village and fort of Dilsburg are again seen over the town.

The Wolfsbrunnen.

l. HEIDELBERG, in *Handbook for N. Germany*.

ROUTE 160.

STUTTGART (OR CARLSRUHE) TO WILDBAD—RAILWAY.

9 Germ. m. = 41 Eng. m. 3 trains daily in 3 hours.

Carlsruhe to

Pforzheim Junct. Stat. (Rte. 149). The Wilbad Railway ascends the vale of the Enz.

Birkenfeld Stat.

Neuenburg Stat.—an old-fashioned town with a ruined *castle* and a modern Schloss. (*Inn:* Post.)

Höfen Stat.

Calmbach Stat. (*Inn:* Sonne.)

11½ *Wildbad Stat.* (*Inns:* Hotel Klumpp, the best, good cuisine; table-d'hôte at 1 and 5;—Bellevue, well situated; belongs to Count Dillon—table-d'hôte 1 fl. 12 kr., including wines, at 1 o'clock; 1 fl. 45 kr. at 5 o'clock; bedrooms at 4 to 12 fl. a week; apartments with 3 rooms 36 to 48 fl.;—Bad-Hotel.) Rooms may be procured in lodging-houses. The *Bath-house*, with hotel attached, is a grand establishment in Byzantine style, with coloured decorations, and cost 100,000*l*.

This small and retired watering-place consists of 2 narrow streets ending in a *Place*; it lies in a valley of the Black Forest, and is called Wildbad in Schwarzwald, to distinguish it from other places of the same name.

Wildbad, being situated 1444 Eng. ft. above the sea-level, has a somewhat Alpine climate. The snow sometimes lies on the neighbouring hills from the middle of November to the

middle of May. Their average height round Wildbad is 800 ft. The valley is narrow; in the middle are meadows, on the steep sides thick black firwoods. In the streams between Wildbad and Calmbach some trout and grayling fishing may be had.

The principal building is the handsome *Kurhaus* with reading and assembly rooms (newspapers, English, French, and German), and admirably arranged baths. It contains 30 private and 2 public baths, one for men, the other for women, holding 20 each. Hours, 5, 7, 9, and 11 A.M.; and 3, 5, and 7 P.M.

Wildbad is a cripple's *bath*. The natural hot waters are considered beneficial for rheumatism, gout, stiffness of the limbs after wounds or fractures, paralysis, and also for some diseases of the skin.

The thermal waters of Wildbad are nearly pure; their principal chemical ingredient is common salt. The mean temperature of the different baths varies from 26° to 30° Réaumur (=90° to 100° Fahr.). In the baths commonly used the temperature, being nearly that of the human body, is agreeable to the feelings.

The baths consist of basins formed round the springs as they bubble forth from the crevices of the granitic rocks, which are covered with a layer of sand for the comfort of the bathers. The water is continually running through the basins, but every hour the greater part is allowed to run off, and the sand stirred up by sweeping it, and some time allowed to elapse before the bath is again filled for a new patient. They are therefore used only every other hour. Twice a day the baths are emptied altogether. The number of places being limited, it is advisable to get a ticket beforehand at the bureau, which must be paid for at once, and is valid only for the days indicated. The baths are the property of the government.

The season of Wildbad lasts from May 15 to September 15. The number of visitors has increased from 470 in 1830 to 4782 in 1860. No gambling is allowed, and the place is quiet and well adapted for invalids. Instead of donkeys or mules the invalids make use of Bath chairs (Tragsessel). There is music morning and evening on the *Kurplatz*.

An *English Church* has been built, where divine service is performed every Sunday.

At times, after rain, the lock-gates on the Enz are opened, to float down the timber cut on the hills.

The native population of Wildbad, about 2000, is poor. The men are employed in the forest, and leave the cultivation of the ground to the women. Goitres abound here and in the neighbouring close valleys of the Black Forest.

There is a charitable institution at Wildbad to enable poor persons to take the baths.

The situation of Wildbad is romantic, and the neighbourhood has some pleasant rides and walks. There is a shady and very agreeable *promenade* by the side of the brook Enz, here running rapidly among large stones, up to the Windhof and to the *Cool Brunnen*.

Excursions of 1 day—by Calmbach, Rothenbach (view), to *Zavelstein Castle*, an imposing ruin; send round carriage to *Teinach Baths* (where dine); return by Calw, Hirschau, and the vale of the Nagold (Rte 160A) to the Hohelohkopf (12 m.), a fine point of view.

— To Baden by Gernsbach (carriage and pair, 16 fl.).

A *tarn* or mountain pool, named the *Wilder See*, is situate in the Black Forest, at a distance of about 3½ hours' walk from Wildbad. It is in the midst of a peat-bog, in which the dwarf pine (*Pinus pumilio*) grows abundantly. The Black Forest, in the neighbourhood of Wildbad, consists principally of 3 sorts of fir—the spruce, Scotch, and silver.

A carriage-road is made up the valley of the Enz to Freudenstadt (Rte. 153), whence the traveller may descend the picturesque Murgthal to Baden. (See Rte. 162.)

ROUTE 160A.

STUTTGART TO CALW AND NAGOLD.

Rly. to Weil-die-Stadt. 3 trains daily in 1½ hour. It turns out of the line to Pforzheim at

Zuffenhausen Stat.
Ditzlingen Stat.
Leonberg Stat.

Weil-die-Stadt Stat. (*Inn:* Krone, good), Kepler's birthplace.

11¼ Calw, § 71 (*Inn:* Waldhorn), a town of 4300 Inhab., on the Nagold —of considerable importance as the centre of the timber trade of the Black Forest with Holland. Rafts are here launched on the Nagold to find their way down the Rhine to Dort. During the war of the Palatinate Calw was burned by the French under Melac, in 1692. Above it stands the ruined *Castle* of the Counts of Calw. A road ascends the Nagold from this, passing the Castle of Waldeck to *Teinach Baths*, where there is an acidulous and a chalybeate spring, very much resembling those of Wildbad in situation.

The mountains are for the most part composed of granite, and are covered to their summits with forests of black firs, mixed with beech and birch. The peasants of the district are hewers of wood, which, after being trimmed in the forest and dragged on sledges to the brow of some eminence, is hurled down into the nearest river-bed, whence, by the aid of sluices, it is floated down the Nagold, Enz, and Neckar to the Rhine, and thence to Holland.

At Hirschau, beautifully secluded on the Nagold, are the picturesque ruins of a castle and convent and church of St. Peter, destroyed by the French, under Melac, in the atrocious war of the Palatinate, in 1692.

ROUTE 161.

BADEN-BADEN TO WILDBAD.

26½ Eng. m.

A tolerable carriage-road, but there are on it several steep ascents: it is not a post-road; extra charges are permitted to be made on certain stages (see § 71), conformably with the posting regulations. The road on leaving Baden runs through a fine avenue of oaks for 2 m. up the pretty Lichtenthal. Soon after begins the ascent over the mountain ridge dividing this valley from that of the Murg. The road is skilfully conducted, and kept in excellent order, rising by a long and easy ascent through pleasing forest scenery, with glimpses of the valleys below. Soon after crossing the summit it leads by the gate of New Eberstein (see Rte. 106, *N. Germany*). The descent from this is rather rough and steep, but causing no difficulty even to a heavy carriage. In 2 h. from Baden you reach

Gernsbach (described in *Handbook for N. Germany*, Rte. 106), where the river Murg is crossed (*Inn:* Stern).

The first place within the territory of Würtemberg is Loffenau; in the hill near the village are seven caverns

called Teufelskammern, formed apparently by the force of running water. A little way above them is the *Teufelsmühle*, a prominent and projecting height, commanding a fine view from its top (2 hrs. walk), which is covered with a confused heap of fallen rocks of sandstone.

2 m. from Loffenau, after crossing a steep hill called die Capelle, you reach

Herrenalb (*Inn:* Ochs), a small hamlet grouped round the buildings of a once celebrated *abbey*, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. Near the inn is a fine ruin of a chapel. In the churchyard are many tombstones of the abbots.

Hence to Wildbad the road is very hilly, with 2 very steep hills; it takes about 3 hrs. A continued ascent for nearly 3 m. leads to Dobel, 2422 Eng. ft. above the level of the sea, and where there is a fine view over the valley of the Rhine. Hence, descending through the woods, you reach

Wildbad. (See Rte. 160.)

ROUTE 162.

BADEN-BADEN TO THE BATHS OF RIPPOLDSAU.

51¾ Eng. m. A post-road, but no Eilwagen.

The first stage from Baden is to

9¾ Gernsbach, and is described in Rte. 161.

Hence to Forbach (in 2 hrs.), the road, good but hilly, ascending the valley of the Murg, runs first on the l. bank, under the castle of Neu-Eberstein, and afterwards, crossing the river at Wilpertsau, on the rt. through beautiful scenery. At the bottom of the deep, winding valley, whose sides are clothed to the top with luxuriant forests of pine and beech, runs a clear and lively mountain stream, its banks alternately bold cliff and green meadow, fringed with trees and shrubs. At intervals on the higher darkly wooded slopes occur bright glassy glades, carefully irrigated, and dotted with Swiss-like châlets, while here and there peeps out a picturesque village. The road passes Weissenbach and Langenbrand, occupying a striking position on a lofty granite rock; and Gausbach, where the wooden houses resemble those of Switzerland.

13¾ Forbach (*Inn:* Krone). The valley here is highly romantic and very narrow, leaving little room for corn-fields. The road crosses the Raumünzach and Schönmünzach, which fall into the Murg.

6½ (1½ hr.) Schwarzenberg, which is just on the frontier line of Würtemberg (*Inns:* Post and Zum Waldhorn, —delicious trout; Hirsch; Sächsischer Hof). The road passes in succession the ruins of *Königswart*, on the top of a rock, the village of Hazenbach, the ancient abbey of *Reichenbach*, and Baiersbronn, a village of 3000 Inhab. As the road ascends the Murg, the scenery, though always pleasing, becomes less Alpine and striking. The valley opens, its sides sink down, several glass-houses and other manufactories are passed, and at the end of a long ascent a sort of table-land is reached, on which stands the poor-looking town of Freudenstadt. From this point the view is very extensive in some directions, a conspicuous feature in the distance being the Voralberg range of mountains in the Tyrol.

11½ (2½ hrs.) Freudenstadt (Rte. 153). Leaving this town by the high road from Stuttgart to Strasburg, we still

follow up the Murg, which dwindles to a rill as we approach the summit of the Kniebis. The scenery is wild and woodland, the valley and its stream dwindling until a wide open heath is reached, 3000 ft. above the level of the sea. Here quitting Würtemberg again, we re-enter Baden, and soon after the road to Rippoldsau turns off abruptly to the l., and plunges at once, by a well-wooded descent, into the valley of the Schappach. In about 2¼ hrs. from Freudenstadt we reach the baths at

10½ *Rippoldsau.* (See Rte. 153.) If the traveller suffers much detention at the post stations, the journey from Baden-Baden to Rippoldsau will take 12 hrs.; but by bespeaking the horses beforehand it might easily be done in 10, or with a light carriage in 9. The road is on the whole very good; and one equally picturesque and varied of the same extent, and presenting so few difficulties for any kind of carriage, is not often found. It presents a perfect picture of the beauties of the Black Forest valleys.

ROUTE 163.

STUTTGART TO WÜRZBURG, BY OEHRINGEN, HALL, AND CRAILSHEIM—RAILWAY.

99 Eng. m.

From Stuttgart by railway to

32 *Heilbronn Stat.*, is described in Rte. 150. From Heilbronn the rly., after crossing the branches of the *Neckar, and skirting* the Wartburg Tower, penetrates a tunnel 3110 ft. long to

Weinsberg Stat. (*Inn:* Traube). For the history of its castle, see Rte. 150.

rt. on a hill, the town of Löwenstein, with ruins of the castle of the family of L.-Wertheim.

14 Oehringen Stat., the residence of the princes of Hohenlohe-Oehringen. Pop. 3400. (*Inn:* Kaiser.) The Protestant *Church* contains some ancient monuments of the Hohenlohe family, and at the E. end a bas-relief, erected by one of the princes in commemoration of his Golden Wedding, or 50th anniversary of the marriage-day, wife and husband being both alive. In the cloisters, preserved within a case, is a group of figures, in wood, of the Virgin and Child, St. Ambrose, St. Augustine, St. Jerome, St. Gregory, beneath a canopy of elaborate fret-work, carved also in wood.

Waldenburg Stat. The Schloss of Prince Hohenlohe-Waldenburg is conspicuous.

A little beyond Kupfer Stat. the rly. attains its summit level, and descends into the valley of the Kocher. Fine view of Hall, looking down upon it from

Hall Stat. (*Inns:* Goldner Adler, best situated; Lamm). This picturesque old town, of 7000 Inhab., on the steep banks of the Kocher, was formerly a free Imperial city, with a territory containing in the 13th centy. 16,000 Inhab.; some of the old towers and walls still remain. Like other places whose names are compounded with the word Hall or Salz, it possesses considerable salt-works. The money called Heller (Häller) is said to have been first coined here, and hence to have derived its name. *St. Michael's*, the principal *church*, approached by a lofty flight of steps on the W. side, was rebuilt 1424-1525. The fine tower in the round style must be much older. The interior contains much curious coloured wooden sculpture; in the S. aisle is the Entombment, with figures life-size. Another wood-carving, with old paintings on the shutters: 1. Bearing the Cross; 2. Crucifixion; 3. De-

position. The Sacramentshaus, with good carving, has been much damaged by whitewash. The view from the top of the tower is good.

The brine evaporated in the extensive salt-works, is brought in pipes 8 m. from the *Rock-salt mine of Wilhelmsglück*, resembling that of Nantwych, inasmuch as the salt occurs in large masses in which great chambers are excavated. It is accessible either by a staircase of 680 steps, or by a sort of tramway, and is worth a visit when lighted up. The brine is used in baths: on an island formed by the Kocher is a bath-establishment (*Soolbad*), surrounded by public walks with trees. A pleasant road up the banks of the Kocher, running partly along a terrace built above the stream against the side of the steep bank, leads in 2 miles to the village of *Steinbach*, on a hill, above which rise the picturesque buildings of *Komburg*, formerly a Benedictine fortress-monastery, now a hospital for invalided soldiers. A covered way runs round its walls, from which are pleasing views of the surrounding scenery. The ch. has 3 towers, for the most part in the round style (11th century), and some curious old architecture is to be found in the precinct. The body of the ch. is modern, but contains some works of the 12th and 15th centuries; an altar frontal of copper, repoussé and gilt, and a branched candelabrum.

About 5 m. N.W. of Hall is the Cistercian Nunnery of *Gnadenthal*, of the 13th centy., with a choir having a quadrangular apse.

Sulzdorf Stat.

Eckhartshausen Stat.

Crailsheim Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Lamm, Falke). *St. John's Ch.* was built about 1200, tower 1398.

[*Railways* diverge from this N. to Wertheim on the Main, by *Mergentheim Stat.*

The rly. descends the valley of the Tauber by

Landa Junct. Stat. Here the rly. from Heidelberg to Würzburg joins our line.

Tauber-Bischofsheim Stat.

Wertheim Stat. (see Rte.).]

From Crailsheim the rly. turns S. down the valley of the Jaxt, by Jaxtheim Stat.

Ellwangen Stat. (*Inn:* Adler), an old town, to

Goldshöfe Stat., where it joins the Rems valley line (Rte.).



SECTION X.

BAVARIA.

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§ 77. MONEY.

Bavarian accounts are kept in florins and kreutzers.

The most common *Bavarian Silver coins* are—

The florin (Gulden)	=	1*s.* 8*d.*
½ ditto		10*d.*

Pieces of 1 kreutzer, of which 60 make a florin.
— 3 kr. (Groschen) — 20 —
— 6 kr. (Sechser) — 10 —
— 12 kr. (Zwölfer) — 5 —

Bavarian dollars (Bayerische Thaler) = 2 fl. 24 kr.
— ½ — = 1 fl. 12 kr. = 1 Aust. silver fl.

Foreign coins reduced to Bavarian value:—

Prussian Friedrichs d'or	=	9 fl. 48 to 51 kr.
— Dollar	=	1 45
— ⅓ or 10 Silver Groschen	=	35
— ⅛ or 5 S. gr.	=	17½
— 1/12 or 2½ S. gr.	=	8¾
New Austrian florin	=	1 10

Prussian coins are very common throughout Northern Bavaria.

Kronthalers (écus de Brabant) = 2 fl. 42 kr.; ½ do. = 1 fl. 20 kr.; ¼ do. = 40 or 39 kr.

Gold.—Withdrawn from circulation.

Bavarian *Notes* of 10 or 100 florins are very convenient, and are universally current.

§ 78. RAILWAYS—POSTING AND ROADS.

Bavaria is intersected with railroads in the following directions:—

1. From Leipsig (entering Bavaria at Hof), by Culmbach (where it sends off a branch to Baireuth), Bamberg, Nuremberg, Donauwörth (on the Danube), to Augsburg.
2. From Augsburg by Kempten to Lindau, on the Lake of Constance.
3. From Stuttgart and Ulm to Augsburg and Munich.
4. Munich to Innsbruck and Salzburg.
5. Frankfurt a. M., by Aschaffenberg, up the valley of the Main to Würzburg and Bamberg.
6. From Nuremberg to Ratisbon.
7. Munich to Ratisbon by Landshut.
8. Ratisbon to Passau and Linz.
9. Ratisbon to Prague by Pilsen.

Posting Tariff.

For every horse per post the charge varies from 1 fl. 15 kr. to 1 fl. 45 kr.

Out of Munich, Augsburg, Ratisbon, Nuremberg, Würzburg, are royal posts, and the charge for each horse is 15 kr. above the usual charge.

The postilion is entitled to demand as Trinkgeld, per post—

for 2 horses 36 kr.	for 4 horses 1 fl.
3 — 45 kr.	6 — 1 fl. 20 kr.

but he is never restricted to his legal demand except in cases of misconduct. English travellers generally give 1 florin, or at the utmost 3 zwanzigers, as in



Würtemberg. If you paid him three times the amount you could not induce him to exceed his ordinary pace. The cost of posting with 3 horses averages 8*s.* 2*d.* per post. Posting is reckoned by stunden or hours. 2 stunden = 1 Germ. mile: ½ stunden = ⅓ of a post.

The traveller in Bavaria ought to be endued with patience. The roads are usually bad, the country is for the most part uninteresting, and the pace is always miserable. In point of speed the Bavarian post is behind that of Austria and Würtemberg.

Fortunately for the traveller, the most interesting cities of Bavaria are connected by Railroads.

No luggage is allowed, either on the railroads or in the Eilwagen, free of charge.

Map.—G. Mayr's Map of Tyrol (Munich) is a good companion among the Bavarian Alps also. *Geo. Franz's Map of German Tyrol and South Bavaria* is excellent, and costs only 1 fl. 20 kr. Munich.

§ 79. TOLLS.

There are no turnpikes in Bavaria; the only toll is for *Pflastergeld* (paving money), which is demanded in some towns and villages, and which is very trifling.

§ 80. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The commercial pound weighs 8656 English grains. Thus the centner of 100 lbs. Bavarian weight equals 123·6 lb. avoirdupois, or 56 kilogrammes.

The scheffel, or schaff, corn measure, is divided into 6 metzens, 12 viertels, or 48 maessels, and contains 10·29 English bushels, or 3·626 hectolitres: the scheffel of oats is ⅓ larger.

The eimer of wine contains 60 maas, or 240 quartels; a fass of beer contains 25 eimers, each of 64 maas. The maas = 1·30 English pint, or 0·617 litres.

The Bavarian foot measures 11·375 English inches, or 0·289 mètres. The ell = 32·9 English inches, or 0·835 mètres.

The Bavarian mile contains 25,406 Bavarian feet = 7,414·99 mètres = 4·609 English miles = 4 m. 4 furl. 192 yards. 14·98 Bavarian miles = 1°.

§ 81. BEER.

One of the characteristics of the Bavarian is his inordinate love for beer, to which he seems even more addicted than the natives of other parts of Germany. The moment the frontier is crossed this devotion to beer becomes perceptible in the breweries in the great towns, where they are almost invariably the largest and most imposing buildings, and in the number of cellars and *guinguettes* in their environs, whither the citizens resort to drink it. At the commencement of the season a surprising anxiety is everywhere manifested to discover where the best beer is to be had; and, when ascertained, the favoured establishments where it is retailed (Bier Schenke) become the constant places of resort till the supply is exhausted. Brewing is the most flourishing trade in Bavaria; it employs more than 5600 establishments, and nearly 96 million gallons are made annually. It also forms the largest source *of revenue to the state,* furnishing, it is said, nearly ⅓ of the whole *amount.*

§ 82. SKETCH OF THE CHIEF OBJECTS OF CURIOSITY IN BAVARIA.

Bavaria may be described as two great undulating plains, nearly surrounded by mountains, sloping gradually the one from the N. and the other from the S. towards the valley of the Danube. The country is more or less fertile, generally producing corn, chiefly rye and barley, but often lying waste and uncultivated, invariably interspersed with tufts and patches of fir-trees, looking like fragments of some great forest once continuous. They supply the place of coal-mines in a large part of the country, being kept up to furnish the inhabitants with fuel. The lower levels of these plains, on the banks of the Danube and Isar, are occupied by extensive morasses. The most fertile districts are the circle of the Rezat and Upper Danube, the hop-garden of Bavaria; while the circle of the Lower Danube and the neighbourhood of Ansbach may be termed a vast granary, supplying a much larger quantity of corn than is required for the consumption of the country.

To find romantic scenery the traveller must repair to the south of Bavaria, close under the high wall of the Alps, which bound the land from the Lake of Constance (Bodensee) to the territory of Salzburg; and which, though not belonging to the principal chain of the Alps, yet attain, in some of their peaks, a height of nearly 10,000 feet. The narrow fringe of wooded hills at the base of this mountainous district is intersected by verdant pastoral valleys, penetrating deep into the interior of the chain, terminating in snow and glaciers; above all, it abounds in beautiful lakes, varying in character of scenery from the pleasing to the sublime. Though they are inferior, on the whole, to those of Switzerland, Austria, and Italy, a traveller proceeding from Munich eastward may explore their beauties with profit and pleasure, skirting the Alps, and visiting in succession the lakes of Ammer, Staffel, Staremberg, or Würm, Waller, Kochel, Tegern, Chiem (the largest in Bavaria), and concluding with the most beautiful of all, the Königsee, on the borders of Salzburg, situated in a narrow slip of Bavaria, almost enclosed within the Austrian territory.

Fisheries.—The waters of these lakes and mountain-streams are usually let to different proprietors, but permission to fish in them is easily obtained. The regulation observed is, that all the fish caught be transferred to the owner's tanks, or, if kept, be paid for at so much a pound. The proprietor sends his own servant along with the angler, to carry his fish in a small barrel.

The other mountainous districts of Bavaria are not wanting in pleasing scenery, especially that of Muggendorf, called the Franconian Switzerland, famed for its bone-caves, in the north of Bavaria, between Bamberg, Nuremberg, and Baireuth; the same may be said of the Fichtelgebirge, touching the frontier of Bohemia. The banks of the Main are pleasing and fertile, and, near Würzburg, are clothed with the vineyards producing the Franconian wines of Stein and Leist, considered inferior to those of the Rhine only. These are the most interesting districts in as far as regards scenery.

In ancient church architecture Bavaria has much to boast of. The country contains a number of very ancient and venerable *cities*, formerly free towns of the Empire, such as Augsburg, Ratisbon, and, above all, Nuremberg; in their day of prosperity, focuses of wealth, the emporia of commerce, and the cradles of liberty, created and fostered by the extensive carrying-trade over-land from Italy and the East, to the Baltic, and to the great cities of the Netherlands. They were ruined by the civil and religious dissensions, and the long and bloody wars, which desolated Germany in the 15th and 16th centuries; by the discovery of the Cape, and by the rivalry of the maritime powers of England and Holland, whose merchants chalked out a fresh track for commerce, and thus the sources of the ancient prosperity of many of the Imperial cities of Germany were dried up. They still, however, exhibit unequivocal



marks of the wealth and splendour of their merchant-nobles. Nuremberg, in particular, is deserving of especial mention for its various monuments in almost every department of the arts. Little less remarkable are the episcopal cities Würzburg and Bamberg, once capitals of Ecclesiastical Principalities, although they have declined even more than the Imperial towns. The vast acquisitions of the Romish Church, exhibited in the number, size, and splendour of the churches and monasteries (for the most part suppressed by the French, but in some instances restored since), cannot fail of exciting surprise. Such monuments of priestly wealth and power are met with both in Franconia (on the borders of the Main) and in Swabia at the foot of the Alps, near the pretty lakes mentioned above; where, within the space of a day's journey, no less than twelve such colonies were planted in the middle of a fat and fertile district called, from its monkish owners, the Priests' Corner (Pfaffenwinkel).

The *Tabernacles* (Sacramentshäuschen), a cupboard for holding the consecrated wafer, surmounted by a spire of stone tracery, foliage, and bower-work, sometimes 50 or 60 feet high, are almost peculiar to this part of Germany, and well deserve attention. The finest are at Nuremberg, Ulm, Ratisbon, Ochsenfurth, and Nordlingen. They are chiefly of late date, generally of 15th century, a few of the 14th.

Of the same class of work and age are the *Altar-pieces* (Reredos), of Gothic carved niche-work, and pinnacles of wood or stone, enclosing statues or even pictures of saints and sacred subjects—very often arranged as a *Triptych* to open and shut.

The central point of attraction, however, to the traveller in Bavaria, is undoubtedly the capital. From the beginning of the reign of King Lewis, Munich became the chosen seat of the fine arts; and ranks, for architectural embellishments, galleries, and collections of all kinds, public and private, among the chief cities of Europe. A detailed account of the improvements executed during the last 40 years, or now in progress at Munich, and of the treasures of art accumulated there, chiefly by the exertions of the late sovereign, who did more towards encouraging the arts, and developing a taste for painting, sculpture, and architecture, notwithstanding the limited resources of the country, than any monarch in Europe, will be found in Route 166.

ROUTES THROUGH BAVARIA.

ROUTE 165.

ULM TO AUGSBURG—RAILWAY.

11½ Germ. m. = 53½ Eng. m.

Railroad opened 1854. 3 trains daily; time 2½ to 4½ hrs.

A handsome bridge carries the Rly. from Ulm Stat. across the Danube, here lined with loopholed walls and enfiladed on either side by towers of the new fortifications, to New Ulm Stat., a suburb now included in the works of the fortress, and furnished with huge barracks. l. On issuing out of it the detached towers and citadel of Wilhelmsburg and Veste, beyond the Danube on St. Michael's Hill, are visible. On the opposite side of the river also rises *Elchingen*, a village and ancient abbey, from which Marshal Ney received the title of duke, as a reward for an advantage gained by him over the Austrians here, 1805. The inhabitants of the village of Fahlheim breed snails for the Vienna market.

8 Nersingen Stat. The Rly. now approaches the bank of the Danube, and for some distance traverses a track of peat-moss and gravel bed, overgrown with scrub of willow and reeds, at one time the bed of the river, or subject to its overflowings, now the haunt of the heron and beaver.

Leipheim Stat., close to a wooden bridge over the Danube.

8¼ *Günzburg Stat.*—here are great peat-sheds (*Inns:* Bär; Black Ox)—the Guntia of the Romans, built at the junction of the Günz, which the Rly. crosses, and Danube. 3600 Inhab. Mary Ward, an Englishwoman, founded a convent here, but it has no longer any professed nuns, though the ladies of the establishment wear a dress resembling that of nuns. On a long embankment traversing old branches of the Danube—

5 Offingen Stat. Cross the Mindel.

Burgau Stat., a dirty town, on the Mindel, with an old castle. There is a popular story that Wallenstein, when he was a page of the Margrave of Burgau, fell from a high window of this castle without hurting himself, and that his wonderful escape made such a deep impression on his mind as to induce him, at a later period, to become a Roman Catholic. The story would not be worth repeating, had not Schiller made a very poetical use of it in his *Wallenstein's Tod.*

16¼ Dinkelscherben Stat.

The river Wertach is crossed before reaching

16 AUGSBURG *Junction Stat. Inns:* Drei Mohren (3 Moors), one of the oldest inns in Germany, good and comfortable, with great civility;—Goldene Traube (Grapes), also in the Maximiliansstrasse;—Das Weisse Lamm, near the post-office.

Augsburg, a city of 43,700 Inhab. (2-5ths Protestants), stands on some rising ground lying in the angle formed by the junction of the rivers Wertach and Lech, called by the Romans Vindo and Licus, whence the original city founded by them received its name of *Augusta Vindelicorum.* "Owing to its advantageous position, it became the capital of the province of Rhœtia, which soon extinguished the name of the Vindelicians, and extended from the summit of the Alps to the banks

of the Danube, from its source as far as its conflux with the Inn."—*Gibbon*, ch. i. It attained the height of prosperity as a free city of the empire during the 15th and 16th centuries, when it ranked among the first of Europe in the extent of its population and commerce, being the staple place of the trade between Northern Europe, Italy, and the Levant. It was also distinguished for the perfection of its manufactures, especially that of linen, in which it was unrivalled. During the above period its principal citizens were literally princes. Three brides of Augsburg, daughters of simple citizens, were married to royal or princely husbands—Clara v. Detten, was wife of the Elector Palatine Frederick the Victorious; Agnes Bernauer, married to Duke Adalbert III. of Bavaria; and Philippina Welser, the most beautiful woman of her time, became wife of Ferdinand of Tyrol, son of the Empr. Ferdinand I., 1550, who, when a youth of 19, fell desperately in love with her while attending the Imperial Diet held at Augsburg. The house in which Philippina was born still exists. Bartholomew Welser, another of the family, fitted out an expedition to colonise and take possession of Venezuela, which had been given him as a pledge by Charles V., and of which he kept possession till after the emperor's death.

The patrician house of Fugger, the wealthiest merchants, capitalists, and speculators of their day, carried on trade at the same time both with the East and West Indies in ships of their own, and were proprietors of the richest mines in Europe. They more than once replenished, from their own private resources, the exhausted treasuries of the emperors Maximilian and Charles V. They received from the former patents of nobility and the privilege of coining money. In 1619 the family numbered, in its 5 branches, 47 counts and countesses of the empire, all tracing their origin from a simple weaver of Augsburg, who at that time had scarcely been laid in his grave half a century. The family is still numbered among those of the German noblesse; but many of its branches have died off, and the living descendants of the patrician stock are reduced in fortune and influence.

Augsburg is historically remarkable as the seat of many Diets of the Empire during the 16th century; at one of which, in 1548, Charles V. promulgated the Interim; another, in 1555, first granted toleration to the Protestants (Lutherans) of Germany. The fortunes of the Imperial city were ruined during the 17th century, when the religious wars which desolated Europe, and the discovery of the passage round the Cape, drove into other channels the commerce which it at one time monopolised. The surviving trade and manufactures, although they furnish no equivalent for that which it has lost, employ a large part of its reduced population. The most important business at present carried on here is banking and stock-jobbing, Augsburg being, next to Frankfort, one of the most influential money-markets on the Continent.

The situation of Bavaria in the centre of Germany is favourable for the transit trade between the North and Switzerland, Austria, and the countries S. of the Alps. This is the staple place for the silk of Italy and the productions of the Levant, which are distributed from Augsburg all over Germany, and from this place the manufactures of Germany, especially its linens, find their way over the Alps to Italy.

A large *Cotton Mill* for spinning and weaving, which employs 1200 hands, was established in 1840, worked by water, with which the town is well supplied from the Lech. There is also a manufactory of machinery.

The town is no longer surrounded by walls and ditches; parts of their site and of the glacis are laid out in agreeable public walks. Within, the quaint antique architecture of its houses, the size of many of the mansions, not unfrequently decorated with rich scroll-work, or covered from top to bottom with perishing frescoes

give an impression of departed magnificence.

The *Maximiliansstrasse*, an Imperial street, as Card. Bentivoglio called it, is distinguished by its length and breadth. It runs nearly N. and S., and contains 3 *Bronze Fountains*. That nearest the S. end, by the Drei Mohren, called the Herculesbrunnen, is the work of Adrian de Vries, 1599. The centre fountain, opposite the Ch. of St. Maurice, adorned with a figure of Mercury, is also by *De Vries*. The third, close to the Rathhaus, is called the Augustusbrunnen, from the figure of that emperor. Augsburg was one of the first cities in Europe in which water was supplied to the houses, even to the upper stories, by *waterworks* still existing, and worth notice.

The **Town-hall* or *Rathhaus*, near the N. end of the Maximiliansstrasse, is a civic palace, of Italian architecture, built by Elias Holl, 1617-29. The Golden Hall, on the second story, is a handsome, lofty apartment, roofed with cedar, 109½ ft. long, 57¾ ft. wide, and 48½ ft. high. It is remarkable for being unsupported by pillars, and having 3 rows of windows, one above the other. From the roof of the Townhall there is a good view of the city.

On the N. side of the Rathhaus stands a lofty belfry, called *the Tower of Perlach*.

The **Cathedral* is an irregular building, of various dates, with a double choir, and devoid, at least externally, both of symmetry and grandeur.—*Obs.* the ancient *brazen doors* in the S. portal, covered with rude bas-reliefs in the Byzantine style of art, of sacred and heathen subjects mixed — Adam and Eve, the Centaur, the Temptation of the Serpent, &c., executed 1070—and the bronze knockers on the choir doors. In the choir stands an ancient marble chair of Byzantine character. The low nave, which, as may still be perceived, originally rested on square piers, and the crypt, under the W. choir, seem to be part of the building erected in the latter part of the 10th century, after the destruction of the previous church by the heathen Magyars. The aisles and cloister on the N. side date from the last half of the 15th century. The N. and S. portals, which are richly decorated with sculpture, were added between 1321 and 1346. The E. choir, lofty and light, ending in an apse, was rebuilt 1356-1410. There is a little ancient painted glass in the windows of the clerestory, the N. aisle, and in the large window of the S. aisle. *Observe*, in the W. choir, an elegant altar of bronze Gothic open work, date 1346; two *Bishops' Thrones*, very old; carved wood stalls, 15th cent.

The *Schloss*, or *Residenz*, a large building adjoining the cathedral, formerly the Bishop's Palace, is historically remarkable, because in it the famous declaration of the Protestants, called the *Confession of Augsburg*, was presented to the Emperor Charles V. in 1530. It is well known that the emperor was very unwilling that the confession should be made in public. At first he commanded that it should be read in Latin; to which Bayer, the chancellor of Saxony, boldly replied, "Sire, we are on German ground, and I trust that your Majesty will not order the apology of our faith, which ought to be made as public as possible, to be read in a language not understood by the Germans." He then proceeded to read it in a voice so loud and distinct, that it was heard in the adjoining rooms, and even by the crowds assembled under the window in the courtyard of the palace. This important event is noted to have taken place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 25th June, 1530, in the large room at the corner of the quadrangle near the tower. The Palace in itself is remarkably plain, both externally and internally. It was repaired and altered in 1743, so that the site on which the above event occurred can alone be identified.

The *Church of SS. Ulric and Afra*, at the S. end of the Maximiliansstrasse,



contains the bodies of these two saints. The lofty nave was begun 1467. The Empr. Maximilian himself laid the first stone of the choir 1500. The interior is injured by a trumpery painted sculpture and tawdry gilding. In the sacristy is much old Ch. *Plate*, the cross which St. Ulric wore at the Battle of the Huns, and the saddle on which he rode. The organ, with its shutters covered with old German paintings, was presented by the Fugger family.

The Protestant *Ch. of S. Anna*, formerly chapel of the Carmelite convent, contains nothing remarkable in architecture, as the interior has been modernised in a very vile style: but over the altar for baptism, at the E. end, is a work of *L. Cranach*, Christ blessing the Little Children. To the rt. of this altar hang good portraits of Luther, and of John Frederick, El. of Saxony, also by *Cranach*. On the wall of the choir is a work of *Amberger*—The wise and foolish Virgins. Beyond this is Christ's descent into Hell and the Ascension, by *Burgkmair* (Kugler, Pt. II. 167). On the S. side of the church is a cloister full of tombs.

The *Fuggerei*, in the lower or E. part of the town, is a distinct quarter, named after its founders, entered by 4 gates of its own, and consisting of about 100 small houses, let out at a low rent to poor Roman Catholics. An inscription, with the arms of the Fuggers, over the entrance from the Jacoberstrasse, tells the object of its foundation, and the names of its founders. It is not worth visiting.

The *Gallery of Paintings*, in the suppressed Nunnery of St. Catherine. (It is open from 10 to 2.) The 1st street out of the W. side of the Maximiliansstrasse to the S. of the Drei Mohren leads to it. It contains a few specimens of masters of the early German (Swabian) school, especially of the 2 Holbeins, Burgkmair, and Zeitblom, which are *fine*. *There are a fine Zurbaran, a Luini, and an And. del Sarto*; 3 by *Hans Burgkmair*, dated 1501, a centre representing Christ and the Virgin, enthroned, and two shutters: on the l. are the Apostles and Fathers of the Church; on the rt. the Prophets and Saints (see Kugler). *L. Cranach:* Samson and Dalilah. In the 1st *Saal—Hans Holbein the elder:* Three pictures considered by Waagen as the finest works of this master: Baptism of St. Paul; Departure of SS. Paul and Peter; Burial of St. Paul (id. 106). Coronation of the Virgin, dated 1499. Transfiguration, dated 1502, painted for the family of Walther, the portraits of many of whom it contains.—*Zeitblom:* Scenes from the Life of St. Valentinus.—*Schaffner:* Adoration of the Magi.—*Wohlgemuth:* Resurrection. *Burgkmair:* Crucifixion, his best work. —*Altdorfer:* Crucifixion, dated 1516, a fine work.

In the *Maximilians-Museum*, Philippina Welser St., are some interesting local antiquities: a fine Roman bronze head of a horse, life-size, was found in the bed of the Wertach. Here is a curious picture representing the members of the principal families of Augsburg in the 16th century, in fancy dresses of the colours of their armorial bearings, at an entertainment given to the Emp. Maximilian.—(Card of admission, 24 kr.)

The "*Three Moors*" *Inn* has existed as an hotel from the year 1364 at least, since it is mentioned in the town records of that year. The house was formerly part of the *Mansion* of the eldest branch of the *Fugger family*. Here were entertained the Emperors Maximilian I. and Charles V., the latter of whom resided here a year during the diet of Augsburg, 1530. That part which is towards the street was destroyed by fire in 1690. In 1723, the last heir of Ant. Fugger, "the Rich," dying a Cardinal at Rome, and leaving all his property to the Pope, this house was sold, and purchased by the then landlord of the Three Moors, who rebuilt the front as it now stands, and transferred to it his hotel. On the second story, at the rear of the court

yard, and in its original state, is the banqueting-room in which Charles V. was entertained by the wealthy merchant Count Anthony Fugger, on his return from the campaign against Tunis. "I feel myself," said the host, "so amply repaid by the honour of this visit, that this bond now becomes useless;" and immediately he burned in a fire of cinnamon the document which he held as a security from the Emperor for a heavy loan in aid of that campaign. The ceiling is of cedar, dark brown, massive, and deeply panelled. In one corner of this room is a winding stone staircase leading up to a tower, and down to the bedchamber of Anthony Fugger, in which is a fine iron stove of the year 1532, ornamented with scenes from the wars of the Emp. Maximilian I. Near the banqueting-room is the chapel of the Fugger family, consecrated 1502. In the room (No. 1 on the 1st floor) facing the street, and decorated with frescoes more than 100 years old, Napoleon received the magistrates of Augsburg on the 11th Oct. 1805, and announced to them that their privileges as a free city were at an end, and that they were to consider the King of Bavaria their master.

The cellars of the Drei Mohren have been celebrated for their *wines*, including not only those of Germany, France, Spain, of the Adriatic, and the East, but the classical wines of Italy, the Falernian, the Cæcuban, the Alban, and Immortale Massicum.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, also called the Augsburg Gazette, the best and most widely circulated newspaper in Germany, is printed here. The proprietor is the bookseller Baron Cotta. Many articles on political subjects are contributed (it is understood), indirectly, by the ministers of the great powers.

The newspapers of the principal states of Europe are taken in at the club established in the Bourse, called *Museum* (§ 44), opposite the Rathhaus.

Augsburg is the birthplace of Hans Holbein the elder, father of the painter so well known by his works in England, where he died. His grandfather, also of Augsburg, was a respectable artist.

The principal *Cannon Foundry* in Bavaria is situated at Augsburg: several richly-ornamented brass pieces may be seen in front of the *Arsenal* (Zeughaus) bearing dates between 1500 and 1544. On the façade of the arsenal is a large and rather spirited bronze group representing the Archangel Michael triumphing over Satan.

There are two annual fairs at Augsburg, each lasting a fortnight; one beginning on St. George's Day, the other on Michaelmas.

Eilwagen go *daily* to Aichach.

Railways to Munich (Rte. 166); to Nuremberg, Bamberg, and Hof (Rte. 172); to Lindau, by Kempten (Rte. 176); to Ulm and Stuttgart.

ROUTE 166.

AUGSBURG TO MUNICH—RAILWAY.

8¾ German m. = 38 Eng. m.

Railroad opened in Oct. 1840. It was begun by a company 1836, and bought by the government 1844.

6 *Trains* daily in 2 hrs.

The *railroad*, on quitting Augsburg, crosses the Lech, and traverses the Lechfeld, where the Hungarians defeated the Germans under Lewis the Child 910, and in 955 were in their

turn beaten, and finally driven out of Germany, by King Otho I. The railroad then proceeds up the rt. bank of the Lech to Mering; thence runs to

Nanhofen Stat. and to Olching, where it crosses the Amper, and to

Pasing Junct. Stat. (l. branch Rly. to Starnberg, Rte. 186), where it crosses the Wurm. It is carried over country throughout uninteresting, the only pleasing feature being the distant view of the Tyrolese mountains, occasionally seen on the S.

Before reaching Munich, the royal palace of Nymphenburg, with its preserves and deer-park, is passed on the l., at a little distance from the railroad. (See further on.)

MUNICH Terminus, a handsome building by Bürhlein, architect, not far from the Carlsthor.

MUNICH — Germ. München; Ital. Monaco. — *Inns:* *Vier Jahreszeiten (Quatre Saisons), in the Maximiliansstrasse, a first-class hotel, exceedingly well managed, a good cuisine, large house with dining-halls and reading-room; civil landlord;—*Baierischer Hof, Promenadenplatz, good and moderate, clean and well ordered—tables-d'hôte at 1, 1 fl. 12 kr., and 5, 1 fl. 45 kr., servants 18 to 24 kr. a day;—Marienbad, good and reasonable;—Oberpollinger, at the Carlsthor.

2nd Class.—Hotel Detzer (formerly Maulich);—Blaue Traube, opposite the Post Office;—Hotel Leinfelder, Carlsplatz;—Goldenes Kreuz, Kaufingergasse.

The best *Cafés* are Englisches Café, on the Dultplatz; Maximilian and Lorenz, in the Maximiliansstrasse.

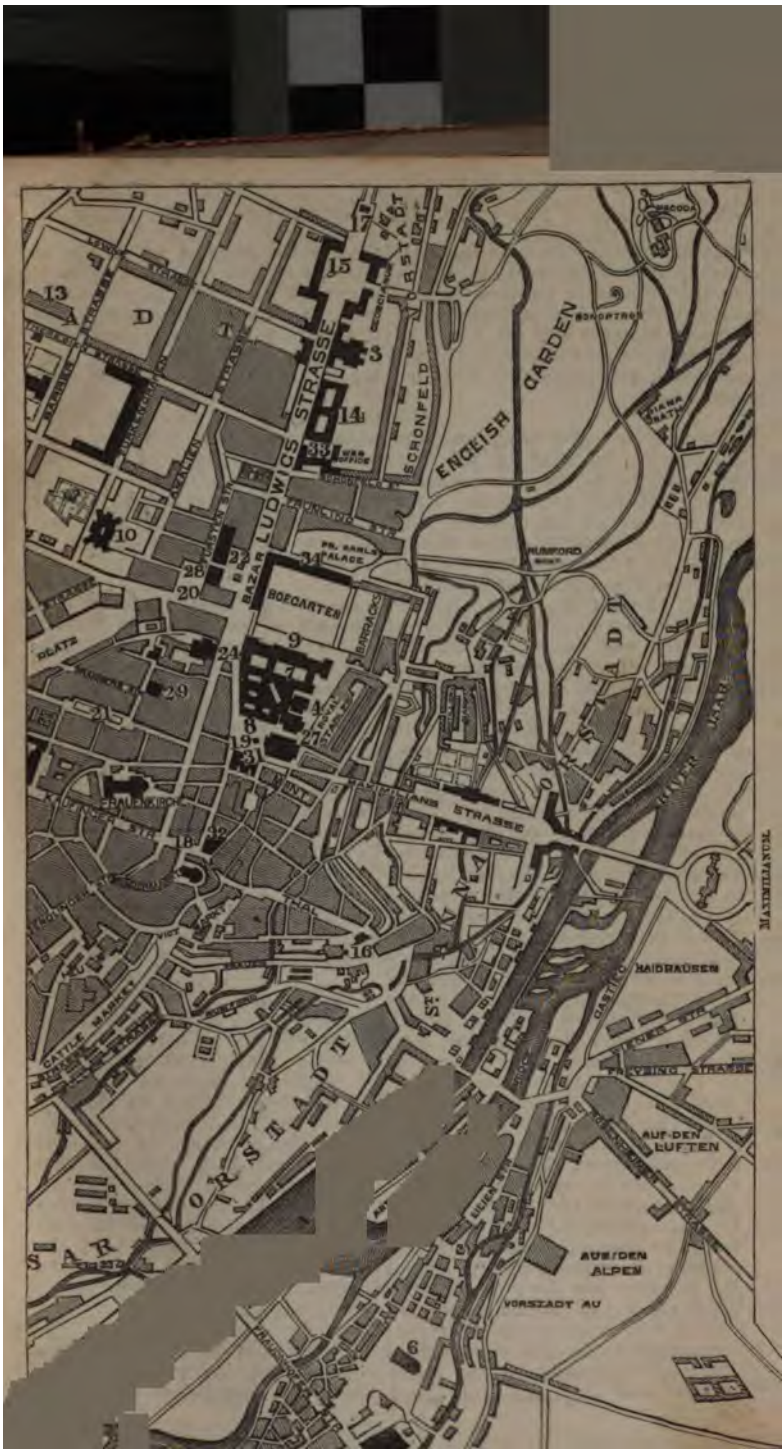
Physicians.—Dr. Ranke, 24, Pranner Strasse, consulting surgeon to the British Embassy, late of the German Hospital, Dalston, a trustworthy, well-instructed, and obliging man, speaks English; Dr. v. Nussbaum, 1, Ludwig Strasse.

Munich is built on the banks of the river Isar, in the midst of a plain neither fertile nor picturesque. It is one of the most elevated cities of Europe, being 1600 ft. above the level of the sea; its climate is variable, but, thanks to modern sanitary arrangements, it is by no means unhealthy; and on the score of its architectural and art collections it is one of the most charming places of residence on the Continent. Its population amounts to 170,000 souls (16,000 Protestants).

The annals of the city are singularly uninteresting. It owes its origin to some warehouses erected on the spot for the reception of the salt brought from the mines of Reichenhall and Salzburg, and its name to the *Monks* (Mönche) who owned them. It first became the residence of the Bavarian Duke Lewis in 1255. *Munich, in the last century*, was an ordinary second-rate German capital, distinguished neither for its situation nor architecture, but merely as being the residence of an Elector. It was surrounded by walls and a ditch (removed and filled up in 1791), and entered by castellated gates, several of which have been preserved, with their loopholed and embattled flanking towers. The houses were built in the quaint but not unpicturesque style adopted also at Augsburg: they are irregular in size and form; their fronts, crowded with windows, are ornamented either with stucco patterns and scroll-work, or with rude fresco paintings. They have often a lantern-like projection or oriel window at the corner, and are surmounted by high roofs perforated with 3 or 4 tiers of small windows, giving that part of the house the appearance of the hull of a three-decker with the ports open. The great market-place (or Marienplatz) and neighbouring streets of the old town preserve intact the character of ancient Munich.

Since the beginning of the present century new quarters and suburbs have been formed beyond the line of its former walls, its population has doubled, and the number of fine build


MUNICH
26
MANSEELD
KNORR KELLER
LUDWIGS VORSTADT
THERESIEN WIESE
RACE COURSE
BOTANIC GARDEN
KARLS GATE
SONNEN STR.
SENDLING GATE
HOSPITAL
NEW CEMETERY
SCALE ⅛ ENGLISH MILE
1. St. Michael's.
2. Protestant Church.
3. St. Lewis.
4. All Saints' Chapel.
5. St. Boniface.
6. Maria Hilf Church.
7. Old Palace.
8. Konigsbau.
9. Festbau.
10. Wittlesbach Palace.
11. Glyptothek.
12. Pinacothek.
13. New Pinacothek.
14. Royal Library.
15. University.
16. Isar Thor.
17. Sieges Thor.
18. Schrannen Platz.
19. Max Joseph Platz.
20. Wittlesbach Platz.
21. Promenade Platz.
22. Odeon Platz.
23. Carolinen Platz.
24. Hall of the Marshals.
25. Hall of Fame.
26. Stiglmayer's Foundry.
27. Theatre.
28. Odeon.
29. Museum.
30. Public Cemetery.
31. Post Office.


LUDWIGS STRASSE
SCHONFELD
ENGLISH GARDEN
BOFGARTEN
BARRACKS
PR. KARLS PALACE
RUMFORD
ISAR
ISAR CANAL
HAIDHAUSEN
AUF DEN LUFTEN
AUF DEN ALPEN
VORSTADT AU
CATTLE MARKET
BRIENNER STRASSE
MAXIMILIANS STRASSE

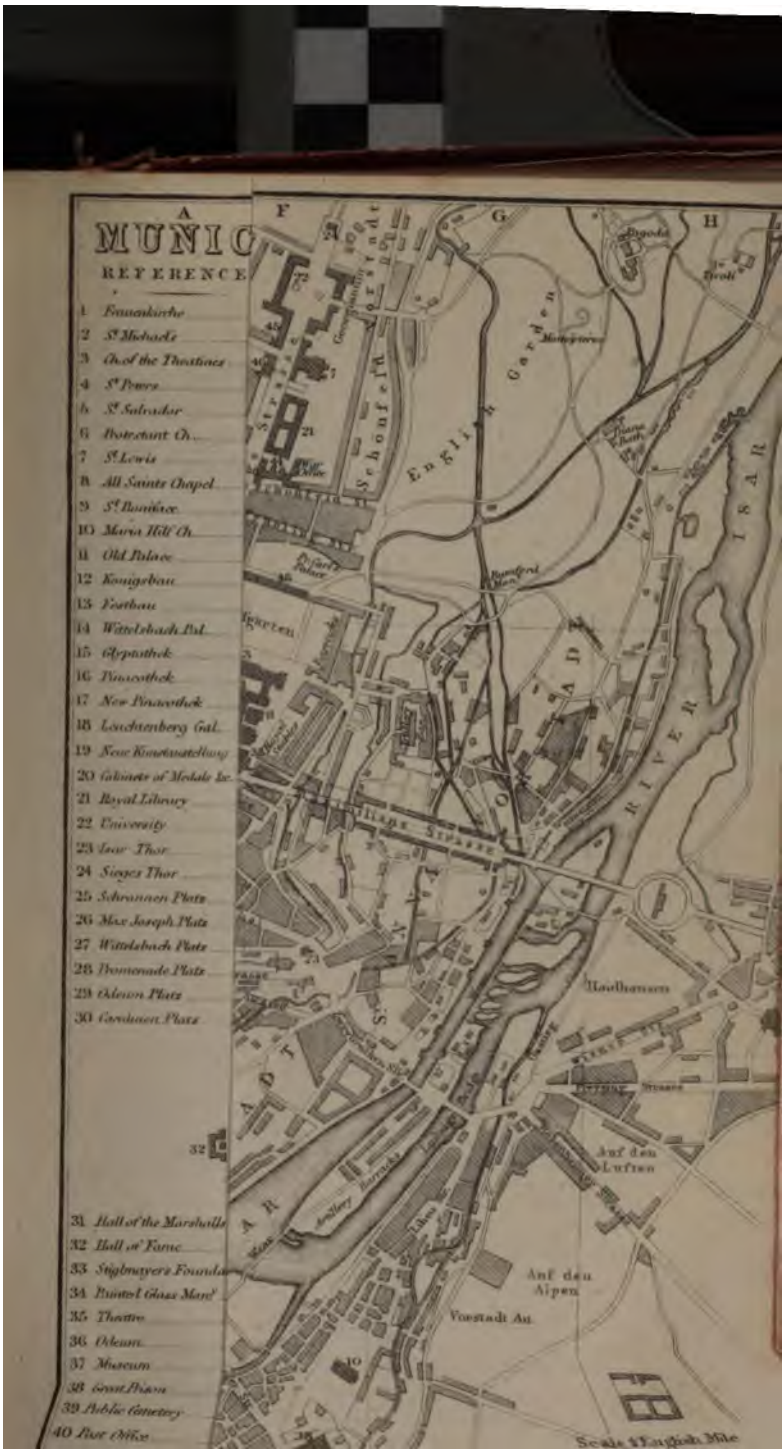
ings which have risen up on all sides within that period have scarcely a parallel in another European capital. Its increase has been so rapid that it already stretches over an extent of ground more than double that of the old town, which forms the centre or nucleus.

Munich owes its present prominent position, as the seat of the fine arts, mainly to the late monarch Lewis. Himself a poet, he made the study of art his favourite pursuit; and even while Crown Prince had formed a first-rate gallery of sculpture (the Glyptothek) and a valuable cabinet of paintings. The improvements in the town, including the erection of a vast number of splendid edifices, museums, churches, &c., were planned and executed under his auspices, chiefly by the eminent architect Klenze. Most of the buildings, it must be confessed, are deficient in picturesque effect, from their uniformity of surface, and want of projections, to produce strong light and shade. There is little originality, and Munich is full of imitations. The Königsbau is an enfeebled copy of the Pitti Palace at Florence, for the massive grandeur of the latter is its great merit; the Hall of the Marshals is a repetition of the Loggia de' Lanzi; the Sieges Thor is the Arch of Constantine; the Church of St. Boniface is imitated from St. Paul's without the walls, at Rome. The late king's patronage was not, however, confined to architecture; since no sooner was the plan of a new building decided on than work was chalked out for the painter and sculptor in furnishing decorations for the exterior and interior. The arts of painting in fresco, in encaustic, and upon glass, have been revived and carried to great perfection. The moulded brickwork employed in several of the buildings also deserves praise. There are probably not fewer than 1000 artists resident in Munich, either attracted from other countries by the encouragement thus held out to them, or bred and educated on the spot. *The prince who originated all this,* thus taking the lead of Europe in a noble revival, was not a solitary patron of art, since he created a taste, or set a fashion, which spread over all parts of Germany; and when it is considered that he had only the resources of a second-rate state at his command, and that the expenses of the Palace, the Glyptothek, and the buildings connected with them were defrayed from his own privy purse, our admiration at the completion of so many grand undertakings, which would have done credit to the wealthiest nation in Europe, is increased.

In order to form an estimate of the state of architecture in Munich the traveller should view the Glyptothek and Pinacothek (both by Klenze), and the Church of St. Boniface, in the Karlsstrasse; he should traverse the *Ludwigsstrasse*, in which are the University, the Church of St. Lewis, the Library, the Blind Asylum (built by the king from his privy purse), and the Palace of Prince Max, the Georgianum or Priests' Seminary, the Young Ladies' School (Töchterschule), and the Ladies' College (Damenstift). This street terminates at one end with a magnificent Arch of Triumph, at the other with the hall or portico of the Marshals.

The example set by King Lewis was followed by his son King Maximilian, who opened out the *Maximiliansstrasse*, a wide street running from the theatre to a handsome *bridge* over the Isar, beyond which, on the high ground, are the *Maximilianæum*, or college for education of the civil service, "something between a Manchester warehouse and a monster hotel" (*Sat. R.*), and a church. Midway in this street stand the *Office of the President of Upper Bavaria* and the *National Museum*. The *Propylæum*, a Grecian triumphal arch in the Brienner St., was completed 1862.

The works of the modern German school of historical painting may be seen in the New Palace of the king,


A
MUNIC
REFERENCE
1 Frauenkirche
2 St Michaels
3 Arch the Thestines
4 St Peters
5 St Salvador
6 Protestant Ch
7 St Lewis
8 All Saints Chapel
9 St Boniface
10 Maria Hilf Ch
11 Old Palace
12 Konigsbau
13 Festbau
14 Wittelsbach Pal
15 Glyptothek
16 Pinacothek
17 New Pinacothek
18 Leuchtenberg Gal
19 New Knastmatellung
20 Cabinets of Medals &c
21 Royal Library
22 University
23 Isar Thor
24 Siegs Thor
25 Schrannen Platz
26 Max Joseph Platz
27 Wittelsbach Platz
28 Promenade Platz
29 Odeon Platz
30 Gendarmen Platz
31 Hall of the Marshalls
32 Hall of Fame
33 Stiglmayer's Foundry
34 Painted Glass Manf
35 Theatre
36 Odeum
37 Museum
38 Great Prison
39 Public Cemetery
40 Post Office
F
G
H
Schoenfeld Str
English Garden
Monopteros
Pagoda
Royal Palace
Residence
Hofgarten
Maximilians Platz
Hofgarten
Konigs Strasse
Schrannen Platz
Max Joseph Platz
Wittelsbach Platz
Promenade Platz
Odeon Platz
Gendarmen Platz
Hauptbahnhof
Strasse
Auf den Lufren
Auf den Alpen
Voestadt Au
ISAR
RIVER
Scale 1 Parisian Mile



in the Hall of Festivals (*Festsaalbau*), in the Palace of Prince Max, in the Pinacothek and Glyptothek, in the Churches of St. Lewis and St. Boniface, and in the Chapel of All Saints, as well as in the studios of Kaulbach, Carl von Piloty, and Wagner, the most eminent of the artists who reside here. (See Advertisements in the daily papers.)

Time-table of Sights. — *Daily:* the Churches, 6–12 and 2–6 (p. 49–52); All Saints' Chapel, 7½–12 and 3–4 (p. 51); St. Bonifacius, 12–1 (p. 51); Collection of Minerals, 7–12 and 2–5; Museum of Natural History, 9–12 and 2–4 (p. 76); Cabinet of Coins, 10–12 (p. 76); Library, 10–12 (p. 77); Königsbau, 4–5 (p. 53). *Daily* except *Monday:* National Museum, 9–2.

Daily except *Saturday:* Pinacothek, in summer 9–3, in winter 9–2 (p. 59). Bronze Foundry, 12–1 (p. 79); Royal Palace (Saalbau), 11 (p. 55).

Sunday. Mass at St. Michael's, classical music of old composers, 9-10; B. National Museum, 10–2; New Pinacothek, 8-12, 2–4; Old Pinacothek, 9–2.

Monday. The Glyptothek, 9–2; Festsaalbau, 9–11; Old Pinacothek, 9–2.

Tuesday. New Pinacothek, 9-12 and 2–4; Schwanthaler's Museum, 11–2; Vases, 9–1; Ethnographic Museum, 9–1; Cabinet of Engravings, 9-1 (p. 71); National Museum, 10–2, 30 krs.

Wednesday. Vases, 9-1; Fossils, 11–1; Glyptothek, 9-12 and 2–4; Festsaalbau, 9–11; National Museum, 10–2, fee 30 krs.

Thursday. New Pinacothek, 9-12 and 2–4; Painted China, 9–1; Vases, 9–1; Festsaalbau, 9–11; National Museum, 10–2; Ethnographic Museum, 9–1.

[s. a.]

Friday. Cabinet of Engravings, 9-1 (p. 71); Glyptothek, 8–12 and 2–4; Schwanthaler's Museum, 11–2; Festsaalbau, 9–11; National Museum, 10–2, paying fee 30 krs.

Saturday. New Pinacothek, 9–12 and 2–4; Painted China, 9–1; Natural History Collections, 10–12; Nat. Museum, 10–2, fee 30 krs.; Ethnographic Museum, 9-1; Vases, 9–1.

N.B. The hours of admission to the Sights of Munich are very uncertain and liable to constant change. It is necessary to refer to the lists in the daily papers, Täglicher Anzeiger, to make sure.

* The *Frauenkirche*, which is the *Cathedral*, is a vast pile, entirely of brick, erected 1488 (rest. 1862); it is distinguished by its 2 tall dome-capped towers (but designed for spires), 318½ ft. high, which is also the length of the church. The side aisles are of the same height as the centre one, 109 ft. The style is heavy and quite destitute of ornament. The buttresses are built within the church, and form closed side chapels. The windows, 66½ ft. high, nearly all contain coloured glass of the 15th and 16th centuries. In front of the high altar is the imposing *Monument* of the *Emperor Lewis* the Bavarian, raised to his memory by the Elector Maximilian I., 1622. It is supported on each side by the figures of two Bavarian dukes, Albert and William V., and at the angles by kneeling knights, all in bronze, and as large as life. It was designed by the painter Peter de Witte (Candido), a pupil of Vasari. In a side chapel towards the N.E. is a tablet commemorating the founding of an institution for the poor, with a bas-relief by *F. Schwanthaler*, father of the sculptor *L. v. Schwanthaler*, who executed the monument to Lothar Anselm, 1st archbishop of Munich, near the W. entrance under the organ-loft. The high altar, erected 1861, has paintings by Moritz v. Schwind and some fine modern wood carving

D

The ch. contains 3 organs; that at the W. end built 1820.

St. Michael's or the *Jesuits' Church*, built 1583–91, is an edifice in the later Italian style, remarkable for its spacious interior, unsupported by pillars. Its length, exclusive of the choir, is 269½ ft.; its width is 81 ft. The façade is adorned with statues of our Saviour, of several emperors and princes of Germany, and between the doors with one of St. Michael, designed by P. de Witte (Candido). It contains *Thorwaldsen's* Monument of Eugène Beauharnais, Duke of Leuchtenberg, erected by his wife, sister of the King of Bavaria. This consists of a whole-length statue of the duke, standing in front of the closed door of the tomb, divested of all earthly decoration: his crown and arms lie at his feet. The sacred music in this church on Sunday is fine. The compositions of Palestrina, Lotti, Lasso, Pergolesi, and other old masters, are admirably performed. On Good Friday evening the *Stabat Mater* of Pergolesi is usually sung on the illumination of the Cross.

The *Church of St. Caïetan, or of the Theatines* (Theate was the see of bishop Caraffa, one of the founders of the order), opposite the palace, also Italian, surmounted by a dome, and internally coated with stucco-work to exuberance, contains within some monuments, and beneath it the burial vaults of the Royal Family, where the remains of the late King Maximilian II. were deposited, March 10th, 1864. The Church was built 1675 from the designs of *Agost. Barella*, a Bolognese architect; the façade was added 1767 by a French architect, *Couvillers*. One of the N. side altars has a Deposition by *Tintoretto*, beneath which is a Madonna and Christ in an ancient style.

The *Church of St. Lewis*, Ludwigsstrasse, built 1829–1843, by the city on the suggestion of King Lewis, at a *cost of 73,128l.*, was designed by Prof. Gärtner, in that style of mediæval Italian called Byzantine, Romanesque, or Lombard. The height of its two towers is 208½ ft., the length of the nave is 237 ft. It is constructed of brick, with a façade of limestone, 104¼ ft. high. In a row of niches above the porch, statues of Christ and the four Evangelists, by *Schwanthaler*, are placed; over these is a fine circular window; and colossal figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, by the same sculptor, decorate the ends of the gable. The walls and vaulting of the choir and transepts are covered with frescoes designed by *Cornelius*, and painted by his pupils, with the exception of that of the Last Judgment, on the E. wall of the choir, which is entirely his own work. The artist's object was to portray the leading points of the Catholic Christian faith. The compositions have accordingly a triple division: those on th walls of the choir and transepts rela to Christ; the operations of the Ho Spirit are represented on the vaulti of the transepts; God the Father is d picted on the ceiling of the choir abo the high altar.

The drawing of the Last Judgme was made at Rome, and owes som thing certainly to the great work Michel Angelo. In the upper part the composition sits Christ as Judg in the midst of saints and angels; either side kneel the Virgin and Baptist. On his l. are Abraham, N Moses, and David; on his rt., P James, John, and Paul. Beneath are the angels sounding the trun and the book of life and death; o l. are the damned, with hell and fi and Satan sitting on a throne at th trance of hell, half-robed in a ma and bearing the insignia of a prin darkness; on the rt. are the ble between them is the Archangel chael, and at the bottom are they are rising from the dead. A those whom the angels are bearin to heaven are Dante and Fra I as the poet and painter who have successfully depicted the regions lie beyond "the bounds of pla time." The partial artist has

his royal patron among the elect. The figure of Christ, though nearly 12 ft. high, is scarcely important enough: the attention is too strongly drawn to the lower part of the picture. St. Michael is a fine conception. Satan is of monstrous proportion: the features of the ugly creature who crawls beneath his feet resemble those of Göthe. All kinds of decoration, painted sculpture and glass, &c. &c., have been lavished on the interior of this church, yet the general effect is not pleasing.

The * *Chapel of All Saints* (Allerheiligenkapelle), behind the Palace, begun in 1826 by Leo von Klenze, and consecrated in 1837, is in the style of a Byzantine church of the 11th century, but without an exterior dome. The interior will remind the traveller of the nave of St. Mark's at Venice, though on a much smaller scale. It is 94¾ ft. broad, 156½ ft. long, and its greatest height 75¾ ft. The carvings of the doorway and circular window by *Prof. Eberhard* are well executed. The interior, entirely painted in fresco, on a gold ground, by *Hess* and his pupils, is deserving of minute attention. The effect of the gold ground is rich without appearing glaring, and, notwithstanding the splendid character of the internal decorations, all that is not painting or gold within the building being marble or scagliola, its general character is solemn. The roof is supported by pillars of red Salzburg marble, having gilt capitals. The cost of the internal decorations exceeded 40,000 fl. The first cupola (nearest the entrance), with the adjoining walls and vaulting, contains representations of many of the leading events and persons of the Old Testament, and, as its centre, God the Father; the second, a corresponding selection from the New Testament, and, as its centre, God the Son. In the choir, the continued working of revelation in the Church, referring to God the Holy Ghost, is depicted through its outward signs. In the 1st compartment of the vaulting, on either side of the symbolical dove, are the seven gifts of the Spirit (1 Cor. xii.), and the *four Fathers* of the Church. In the 2nd compartment, immediately above the altar, the seven sacraments are symbolically represented. In the tribune or recess of the altar are single figures, which together are meant to set forth the Church triumphant, as opposed to the Church militant, represented in the body of the chapel. The Virgin sits enthroned, as representative of the Church, and at her side the apostles Peter and Paul, and Moses and Elias. Above them is the Trinity. Over the organ-gallery is a fresco, representing the connection between the Church and the fine arts. Fine musical services are well performed here by the choristers of the Royal Chapel, every Sunday and holiday, at 9 A.M.

The ** *Basilica of St. Bonifacius* was founded 1835, by King Lewis, in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of his marriage (called in German, Silver Wedding), and finished 1850. He and his queen are buried in a sarcophagus in the chapel on rt. as you enter, prepared in his lifetime. He d. 1868. It exceeds in size and splendour any of the modern ecclesiastical edifices of Munich. It was built by Ziebland, in imitation of a Roman basilica of the 5th and 6th centuries; indeed, in plan, internal elevation, and arrangement of the decorations, it closely resembles the Ch. of St. Paul (fuori delle Mura) at Rome. It is of red brick, except the portico of 8 round arches resting on columns; the interior is supported by 64 beautiful monolithic columns of grey Tyrolese marble, each 20 ft. long, with carved capitals of white marble. It is divided by them into a nave, 76 ft. high and 50 wide, and 4 aisles. Its length is 284½ ft., and its width 113¾ ft. The pavement is of marble; the roof of wood painted blue, with gold stars, the beams being carved and gilt. The *Frescoes* which decorate the interior were designed and painted by *Hess* and his pupils. In the tribune behind the high altar is Christ in glory, with the Virgin and the Baptist, and under them the first saints and martyrs of Bavaria; in the spandrils are the four evangelists: all by Henry Hess. In

the nave are 36 frescoes, by *Hess's* scholars; they form the upper series, between the round-headed windows, and represent events in the lives of the saints and martyrs who were instrumental in establishing Christianity in Germany, from the middle of the 3rd to the end of the 9th centy.

The lower series, devoted to the history of St. Boniface, consists of 12 large compositions, with small monochrome compartments between them, by *Hess, Schraudolph, Müller,* and *Koch.* One of them shows the departure of the saint from the monastery of Nuscella (Netley), in Hampshire, on his way to Rome, to be consecrated apostle of the Germans; by *Hess.* At the end of the side aisle, to the l. of the high altar, the Virgin enthroned with angels, and the patron saints of the children of King Lewis; *Hess.* Corresponding with this, on the other side, is the stoning of St. Stephen, the protomartyr; *Müller.* In the spandrils of the arches, over the columns, are medallion portraits of the last 34 popes, beginning with Julius III. (1550), and ending with Gregory XVI. In order not to break the space of the nave, the pulpit is pushed back on a railroad into the aisles. Beneath the church is a crypt for the burial of the Benedictine monks, 24 of whom occupy the monastery at the back of the church. In the refectory of this monastery is a large fresco representing the Last Supper, by *Hess.*

The *Parish Church of Maria Hilf,* in the suburb Au, is a building in the German pointed style of the 14th century, and reflects credit on the architect Ohlmüller. It was begun 1831, and consecrated 1839. Its length is 222¾ ft., breadth 76¾ ft., height 80½ ft. The height of the spire is 256 ft. A chief ornament of this church are 19 large windows of modern painted glass, containing subjects from the Life of the Virgin, the gift of King Lewis I. They were designed by living painters, and executed under the direction of Hess *in the china manufactory* at Munich, *in co-operation with the* artist Frank of Benedictbeuern, who has succeeded in bringing back this art to a high degree of perfection. The subjects are thus arranged: on the l., when facing the altar, is the history of the Virgin as the destined mother of the Saviour; on the rt., the principal events in which she was connected with him; and in the centre window, to which both series lead, is her glorification. Beginning on the l. side, near the W. entrance, the subjects proceed thus: 1. The Annunciation to Joachim that he will have a child by Anna when he returns home. 2. Return of Joachim. 3. Birth of the Virgin. 4. First visit of the Virgin to the Temple. 5. Espousal of Joseph and the Virgin. 6. The Annunciation. 7. The Visitation. 8. The Birth of Christ. 9. The Death of the Virgin. In the central window is the Burial and Assumption of the Virgin. On the rt., or opposite side of the church, beginning at the western end, the subjects are, 1. The Adoration of the Magi. 2. The Prophecy of Simeon on the Presentation in the Temple. 3. Flight into Egypt. 4. Christ, when a Child, with the Doctors in the Temple. 5. The Marriage of Cana. 6. The Departure of Christ from his Mother before the Crucifixion. 7. Christ bearing the Cross. 8. The Crucifixion. 9. The Entombment. The carvings in wood in 14 bas-reliefs of events in the life of our Saviour arranged on the walls, and the 2 altar-pieces, are well worth notice.

The *Royal Palace or Residenz* may be divided into the old or central building, and the new buildings, consisting of two wings; that on the southern side called the *Königsbau,* that on the N. side called the *Festsaalbau.*

The *original Palace,* begun at the end of the 16th century, and finished 1616, from designs of Peter Candid though vast in extent, and formerly thought a very fine building, has no much claim to architectural beauty. It includes 4 irregular courts. Beneath the archway leading from Chapel-court to the Fountain-court curious memorial of the athletic p



ess of an ancestor of the reigning family (1409), called, from his agility, Christopher the Leaper, is preserved. It is a huge black stone, now chained to the wall, which he is said to have lifted and hurled to a considerable distance, while a nail stuck into the wall about 12 ft. from the ground marks the height reached by his heel in jumping!

The ***New Palace* (der Königsbau), a massive structure facing the Max-Joseph's Square, and copied for the most part from the Pitti Palace at Florence, was built by the architect Klenze for King Lewis, 1835. The Nibelungen-Säle are the only parts which are now open to the general public (from 9 A.M.). On wet days no one is admitted. The interior is not fitted up after the usual manner of palaces—of which the traveller sees so many on the Continent—but is an admirable example of a style of decoration prevalent in Germany, but little known in England, which, properly speaking, is a revival or imitation of the ornaments of the Loggie of the Vatican, and of a still more ancient model, the houses of Pompeii. The apartments of the king and queen occupy the first floor. They are not shown to the public.

Ground Floor.—The rooms to the W. or l. hand of the entrance in the Max-Joseph's Square, and between this and the first entrance in the Residenzstrasse, contain the frescoes from the Nibelungenlied, the ancient national epic of Germany, painted by *Julius Schnorr*. On the walls of the *Entrance Hall* are represented the personages of the poem. Over the entrance is the poet, between figures who typify Narration and Song. On the ceiling are the 4 most remarkable incidents of the poem. The 2*nd*, or *Marriage Hall*, contains the most important events of Siegfried's life: above, opposite the windows, his first arrival before the palace of the Emperor Gunther, at Worms; over the windows, his return to his parents with Kriemhild. In the lunettes are knightly contests. The 2 large paintings are—1. Siegfried's return from the Saxon war; 2. Brunhild's arrival at Worms (a finely coloured fresco). Opposite the windows, Kriemhild's and Siegfried's Marriage; between them, Betrayal of the Secret of Brunhild's girdle. Over the doors are 4 small frescoes. In the 3*rd*, or *Hall of Treachery*, are, on the ceiling, Kriemhild's dream: in the 12 lunettes, painted in monochrome, are as many events in Siegfried's life. Over the doors—1. Kriemhild points out to Hagen where Siegfried is vulnerable, in order that he may protect Siegfried. 2. Siegfried departs for the chace. 3. Sigmund learns the death of his son Siegfried. 4. Hagen sinks the Nibelungen treasure in the Rhine. The 4 large pictures are—1. Contest of the Queens before the cathedral door. 2. Hagen treacherously kills Siegfried. 3. Kriemhild finds the corpse of Siegfried as she is going to the cathedral at early morning. 4. Kriemhild discovers Hagen to be the murderer of her husband by the wounds of the corpse bleeding at his entrance. The 4*th*, or *Hall of Revenge*, represents the downfall of the heroes brought about by Kriemhild's revenge. On the ceiling are the Sea-witches who prophecy the downfall. Surrounded by arabesques are—1. Kriemhild exciting war by presents. 2. By entreaties. 3. She has recourse to fire. 4. She takes Siegfried's sword from Hagen's side, who is in chains. In the lunettes:—Kriemhild prays Etzel to invite the Burgundians. 2. The heroes cross the Danube. 3. Rüdiger before the last battle gives his shield to Hagen. 4. Kriemhild between Gunther and Hagen, who are chained. Over the doors:—1. Hagen slays the child of Etzel and Kriemhild at a feast. 2. Death of Rüdiger and Gernot. 3. Dietrich gives up to Kriemhild Gunther and Hagen in chains. The large pictures are—1. Kriemhild reproaches Volker and Hagen, who are keeping guard before the palace, for their faithlessness to Siegfried. 2. The great fight on the staircase of the burning palace. 3. Dietrich conquers

Hagen. 4. Kriemhild, after she has taken vengeance with her own hand on Gunther and Hagen, falls by the sword of Hildebrand. The *5th*, or *Hall of Lamentation*, represents — 1. Etzel, Dietrich, Hildebrand, and the women, weeping as the corpses are being removed. 2. Return of the messengers with the weapons of the slain. 3. Bishop Pilgrim, upon hearing the details of the tragic event, orders masses to be performed for the repose of the souls of the heroes.

First Floor.—The *King's Apartments* are in the eastern half of the palace. The entrance to them is from the *Black Hall* of the old palace, which is behind the E. end of this front. Passing from this through the landing-place at the head of the stairs, adorned with figures representing the 8 provinces of Bavaria by *Schwanthaler*, you enter the *1st Antechamber*, painted in encaustic, from drawings by *Schwanthaler*, in the style of the ancient Greek vases, with scenes from the tale of the Argonauts as said to be told by Orpheus. *2nd Antechamber.*—The subjects are taken from Hesiod; those in the frieze from the 'Theogony;' those on the walls from the 'Works and Days' and the 'Shield of Hercules.' The painting is encaustic, from drawings by *Schwanthaler*, executed by *Hiltensperger* and *Streidel*. *Service Chamber.*—The hymns of Homer to Venus, Ceres, Apollo, and Mercury, are here illustrated. The drawings were by Schnorr; the execution by *Hiltensperger*, *Oliver*, *Streidel*, and *Schulz*. *Throne Room*, ornamented with reliefs in plaster by *Schwanthaler*: the subjects from Pindar. In the 5 following apartments the paintings on the ceiling are in fresco, those on the walls in encaustic. *Banquet Room.*—Anacreon furnishes the subject of these paintings. The drawings were by *Zimmermann*. *Reception Room*, with 24 pictures from Æschylus, drawn by *Schwanthaler* and executed by *Schilgen*. *Writing Room.*—Here are 21 compositions from Sophocles, drawn by *Schwanthaler*, and painted by *Röckel* and *Hanson*. *Dressing Room, with 27 pictures from* Aristophanes, painted by *Hiltensperger*, from drawings by *Schwanthaler*. *Bed Room.*—The paintings here are from Theocritus, executed by *Röckel*, *Schulz*, and *Bruckmann*, partly from their own designs, partly from those of *Hess*.

The *Queen's Apartments* are in the west half of the palace, and partly in the side facing the Residenzstrasse. The entrance is by the staircase leading from the high gateway in this street; but when a visitor is shown round the palace, he frequently enters them from the king's apartments, in which case they are passed through in the reverse order to that in which they are here described.

First Antechamber.—The subjects of the frescoes here, by *Gassen*, are from the poems of Walther von der Vogelweide, a Minnesänger of the 13th century. *Second Antechamber.*—A series of pictures representing the life of Parcival of Wolfram von Eschenbach, a cotemporary of Walther, in fresco by *Hermann*. *Service Chamber*, with 20 paintings in encaustic from the poems of Bürger, by *Foltz*, assisted by *Dietz* and *Wendling*. *Throne Room.*—The poems of Klopstock are here illustrated by *Kaulbach*. The ceiling is in fresco, the walls encaustic. *Drawing Room.*—This is decorated with encaustic paintings from the poems of Wieland. The frieze, illustrating Oberon, is by *Neureuther*, who also painted the architectural decorations of the walls from the designs of *Klenze*. The rest was painted by *Förster* from the designs of *Kaulbach*. *Bed Room* contains 36 compositions from Göthe's works, painted by *Kaulbach* in fresco on the ceiling, and in encaustic on the walls. In the *Writing-room* are 22 pictures from Schiller by *Foltz* and *Lindenschmit*. *Library.*—The subjects of the pictures here are from the poems of *Tieck*; they were painted by *Moriz v. Schwind*.

The apartments on the *Second Floor* are designed for balls and court entertainments. The ball-room is appropriately decorated in encaustic; on one

side it opens into a room for shrubs and flowers, on the opposite side into two other rooms, the furthest of which is decorated with reliefs in plaster, by Schwanthaler, representing the story of Venus.

Adjoining the palace, on the E. side of the Max-Joseph's Square, is the *Theatre;* opposite the Palace is the *Post-Office*, with an arcade in the style of Vasari's loggia at Arezzo, and in the centre of the square is the statue of King Maximilian I.

The central portion of the palace remains in its old form; but *the N. wing facing the Hofgarten* has been extended, and internally decorated with even greater splendour than the Königsbau. It is also from the designs of *Klenze*. It is called the *Festsaalbau*, because it contains the state apartments for drawing-rooms and court festivities, as well as apartments for the reception of royal or distinguished visitors. The new portion of this front, nearly 800 ft. long, is in the style of Palladio. Beneath is an arcade, with an entrance formed by 3 of the arches; above are 10 Ionic columns, supporting a broken entablature, on which rest 2 lions and 8 statues, representing the 8 circles of the kingdom, by *Schwanthaler*. On the *Ground Floor*, to the left, on passing under the central arches, are 6 apartments painted in encaustic by *Hiltensperger*, from drawings by Schwanthaler. The subjects are derived from the Odyssey. *First Floor* shown daily 9-10 A.M. The entrance is near the E. end; an antechamber at the head of a broad flight of stairs leads by a small cabinet into the *Ball-room*, 123½ ft. long, and 47½ ft. broad, decorated with reliefs by *Schwanthaler*, and paintings, in the Pompeian style, of Greek dances. The Caryatides supporting the gallery are of papiermaché. On the E. side of the ball-room are two rooms for card-playing, called the *Halls of the Beauties*, containing portraits by *Stieler* of beautiful women of modern times, chiefly Bavarian, from the queen to the actress peasant-girl and Munich dressmaker. The *Banquet Hall*, with battle scenes from the war between 1805 and 1814, by *Peter Hess*, *Kobell*, *Adam*, *Heideck*, and *Monten*. On the opposite side of the ball-room; three halls, adorned with pictures of large dimensions, representing the chief events in the lives of Charlemagne, Frederic Barbarossa, and Rudolph of Hapsburg, by *Schnorr*, assisted by his pupils, precede the Grand Hall, called *Thronsaal*. In the 1st hall, called the *Hall of Charlemagne*, 12 pictures, representing:—1. Charlemagne, 12 years old, anointed future king of the Franks by Pope Stephen II. at St. Denis, in presence of his father. 2. He takes Pavia, and makes Desiderius, King of the Lombards, prisoner. Opposite to these, 3. He conquers the Saxons. 4. He makes the Saxons converts. Opposite the windows, 5. He regulates the affairs of the Church at the Synod of Frankfurt. 6. His Coronation at Rome. On the side of the windows, his friends Alcuin, Arno, and Eginhard, and 2 small pictures representing his exertions for education and the fine arts.

In the *Hall of Barbarossa* the large pictures represent, 1. Frederic Barbarossa elected Emperor (1152). 2. His entrance into Milan as a conqueror (1162). Opposite to these, 3. His concluding peace with Pope Alexander III. at Venice (1183). 4. His celebration of a national festival at Mayence (1185). Opposite the windows, 5. His victory at Iconium in the 3rd crusade. 6. His death in the Calycadnus near Seleucia (1190). On the side of the windows are, 1, the deposition of Henry the Lion by Frederic from the Dukedom of Bavaria, which, 2, is granted to Otto of Wittelsbach. The frieze in relief above the paintings represents Frederic's crusade, and is by *Schwanthaler*.

In the *Hall of Rudolph of Habsburg*, the frieze, designed by *Schwind* and painted by *Schnorr*, &c., represents the effects of the restoration of internal tranquillity to the German empire by Rudolph, *e. g.* Agriculture, Manufactures, &c. The large paintings, com-

posed and drawn by *Schnorr*, are—1. Rudolph giving his horse to a priest that he may pass a stream and carry the Host to a sick man. 2. He hears, while attacking Basle, that the Electors at Mayence have chosen him Emperor. These two are painted by *Schnorr*. 3. He defeats King Ottocar of Bohemia, who refused to recognise his election, 1278. 4. He brings the Robber Knights to justice, and destroys their castles.

Throne Room (Thronsaal).—This is a magnificent and truly stately hall, 106½ ft. long and 73 ft. wide, flanked by 12 columns, all white, like the walls, with gold capitals and ornaments. Between the pillars stand 12 colossal statues in gilt bronze of Princes of the House of Wittelsbach, designed by *Schwanthaler*, 10 ft. high:—1. Otho the Illustrious, Elector Palatine and D. of Bavaria, d. 1253. 2. Lewis, the Bavarian Emperor, d. 1347. 3. Rupert, Emperor, d. 1410. 4. Frederic the Victorious, Elector Palatine, d. 1476. 5. Lewis the Rich, D. of Bavaria, d. 1479. 6. Albert IV., the Wise, D. of Bavaria, d. 1508. 7. Frederic II., the Wise, Elector Palatine, d. 1556. 8. Albert V., the Magnanimous, D., d. 1579. 9. Maximilian I., Elector, d. 1651. 10. Charles XI., K. of Sweden, d. 1697. 11. John William, Elector Palatine, d. 1716. 12. Charles XII., K. of Sweden, d. 1718.

The roof of the S. wing of the *Festsaalbau* is converted into a *Winter Garden*, a charming apartment filled with the choicest exotics. By this the palace is connected with the theatre.

The *Hofgarten*, a square enclosure, planted with rows of trees, N. of the palace, has on two sides an open *Arcade* lined with paintings by modern German artists. On the W. side are 16 frescoes forming a series of representations of the most remarkable events in the annals of Bavaria from the time of Otto of Wittelsbach, the founder of the reigning family. These were executed, 1827-1829, by young artists under the direction of *Cornelius*, chiefly *as experiments* in fresco on its revival. On the N. side are 39 paintings in colours prepared in wax, representing scenes from the Greek war of Liberation; the designs are by *Peter Hess*, executed by *Nilson*. Besides the historical paintings, on the W. side are landscapes of remarkable places in Greece, Italy, Sicily, &c.; the verses above them are from the royal pen of King Lewis. These hasty, opaque, and dingy frescoes, however, convey no idea of the rich, clear, and bright landscapes of the south. The W. side of the Hofgarten is occupied by the Bazaar, which includes cafés, restaurants, shops, &c.; the N. side, opposite the palace, by the old picture-gallery; and the E. side by a large barrack.

In the summer months a military band plays in the Hofgarten on Wednesday evening from 6 to 7. The artillery band plays on Sundays, and sometimes on other days, at 12, in front of the barracks, at the E. end of the Hofgarten.

The *Wittelsbach Palace*, near the Odeon, was begun 1843, from the designs of *Gärtner*, and was from 1849 inhabited by the late king Lewis and his queen. It is of brick, and pink stucco, in the style of a palace of the 14th and 15th centuries. It contains little worth notice.

Near it is the bronze equestrian statue of the Elector Maximilian I., chiefly celebrated for the expulsion of Protestantism from his dominions. It is by *Thorwaldsen*, and cast out of Turkish cannon.

The *Glyptothek*, Gallery of Sculpture (γλυπτός, *carved*, and θήκη, *repository*), is a very chaste and classical edifice of the Ionic order, erected by Klenze, 1816-30, for King Lewis I., who, while Crown Prince, formed the very interesting and valuable collection deposited in it entirely at his own expense. The very instructive *Catalogue* costs 1 fl. 12 kr.

Admission gratis. Open Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 8-12; and Monday and Friday also 2-4. The

fee of a gulden to custode will gain admission on other days and hours, except Saturdays. The Glyptothek and Pinacothek are opened alternately. No one is allowed to draw in the gallery without especial permission.

The first apartment is occupied with *Egyptian* Antiquities. — II. *Earliest Greek* and *Etruscan.* — III. *Æginetan*, which is entirely devoted to the marbles discovered in the island of Ægina by Baron Haller, Messrs. Cockerell and Forster, Englishmen, and some other artists, in 1811. They adorned the two pediments of a temple, conjectured by some to be that of Jupiter Panhellenius, in Ægina. They have been skilfully restored by Thorwaldsen, and are arranged in the order in which they stood on the two pediments, as far as it can be determined by the attitudes of the figures and the relative position they occupied when dug out of the ground, which was carefully noted at the time of the discovery. They represent, according to the interpretation adopted here, as shown by the inscriptions on the walls, certain noble actions of the Æacidæ; Æacus, the founder of the temple, being held in great respect at Ægina. The group from the eastern pediment representing Hercules and Telamon (the son of Æacus) fighting against Laomedon and the Trojans, consists of 4 figures; that from the western pediment, of 10 figures, is regarded as the contest of the Greeks and Trojans over the body of Patroclus, as described by Homer, in which Ajax (grandson of Æacus) holds a conspicuous position. The names of some of the figures have been assigned as follows:—In the first group: 54. Hercules. 55. Laomedon. 56. Telamon. In the second or larger group: 57. A fallen warrior. 58. A stooping gladiator. 59. Minerva. 60. Patroclus. 61. Ajax Telamonius. 62. Teucer. 63. Ajax Oileus. 64. A wounded Greek. 65. Hector. 66. Paris. 67. Æneas. These marbles were purchased in 1812 by the late king Lewis, when crown prince of Bavaria, for 6000*l.* It must ever remain a subject of regret with the English that they did *not find their* way to the British Museum; and it is provoking to know that they were lost to us solely by mismanagement, an agent having been actually despatched from England with authority to offer 8000*l.* for them.

On the wall opposite the window is a model of the front of the temple to which these marbles belonged, restored. The weapons and ornaments of the armour seem to have been of metal; holes for fastening them on may be seen in several of the figures. Around the room are arranged a great number of fragments, also found amongst the ruins of the Temple. "These sculptures may be classed among the most valuable remains of ancient art that have reached us. Considered in an archæological point of view, they constitute a link of the highest importance in its history, in exhibiting the connection between the primitive and prescriptive practice of the art with its perfection in the school of Phidias which so immediately followed the date to which these statues must be attributed."—*R. Westmacott, jun., R.A.*

IV. The Hall of Apollo, for works of the time and school of Phidias.—The statue (G. O.) in Parian marble, is said to be the work of Ageladas, master of Phidias. It was formerly called the Barberini Muse. 79. Ceres. 80. Bacchus. 81. Jupiter Ammon. 82. Vase. 84. Æsculapius. 86. Minerva. 87. Ceres. 89. Female bust. 91. Achilles. 92. Pallas. 93. Diana.

V. Hall of Bacchus. 95. "The sleeping, or Barberini Faun, so called from its having formerly been in the possession of the Barberini family, in Rome, represents a colossal male figure of the Satyr class sleeping, half sitting, half reclining, on a rock. He appears to have fallen back, as if overcome after a deep carouse. The peculiar merits of this work claim particular notice. By far the greater proportion of the statues of antiquity which have reached us exhibit different classes of ideal beauty in attitudes of studied simplicity and repose. This work is an example of

a distinct character. It is remarkable for the display of bold invention, and expression, and varied action, with but little ideal beauty. It is essentially a work of character. The expression of heavy sleep is admirably given in the head and falling arm: while, at the same time, the unconfined and irregular disposition of the limbs, suggesting movement, would seem to be intended to convey the notion of disturbed and uneasy slumber. The precise date of this fine statue has not been determined; but the style of form, and excellent technical treatment of the marble, leave little doubt of its having emanated from the best school of sculpture. If not from the hand even of Scopas or Praxiteles, it may without disparagement be considered the work of a scarcely inferior scholar."—*R. Westmacott, jun., R.A.* It was discovered on clearing out the ditch of the castle of St. Angelo (formerly the tomb of Hadrian), into which it had no doubt been thrown by the Greeks under Belisarius, who defended the castle against the Goths, A.D. 537, by hurling down the statues on the heads of the assailants.—*Gibbon*, chap. xli. 96. Ino or Leucothoe. 97. Hermaphrodite. 98. Silenus. 99. Head of a laughing Faun, called *Fauno colla Macchia*, from a green stain in the marble. 100. The marriage of Bacchus and Ariadne, a bas-relief on a sarcophagus. 101. A satyr. 102. A satyr (Winkelmann's Faun). 103. Bacchus and Panther. 104. Venus. 105, 106. Satyri. 108. Bacchus. 110. Colossal bust of Venus. 113. Ceres. 114. Silenus with young Bacchus. 115. Marriage of Neptune and Amphitrite, a relief in Parian marble, in the wall opposite the window.

VI. Hall of the Sons of Niobe.—The Ilioneus (142) is a kneeling figure of the youngest son, represented at the moment when Apollo is supposed to point towards him his deadly arrow, before which he is crouching in terror. "The head and arms are wanting, but the supplicatory expression of the *attitude, the turn* of the body, so *deprecatory, so imploring; the* bloom of adolescence, which seems absolutely shed over the cold marble; the unequalled delicacy and elegance of the whole, touched me unspeakably."—*Mrs. Jameson.* This exquisitely finished statue is thought to have belonged to the collection of the Emperor Rudolph II. at Prague, dispersed after his death. It was accidentally discovered in the yard of a stone-mason who had provided it with a head and arms to fit. 121. Hylas (fragment). 122. Female bust. 123. Mercury. 124. Roma (a colossal bust, with bronze helmet). 126. Isis and Harpocrates. 128. Medusa (also a masterpiece, known as "Rondanini"): a beautiful, haughty, cold countenance, fixed by death. 129. Minerva. 130. Venus and Dolphin. 131. Venus (surnamed the Cnidian—the masterpiece of Praxiteles, representing the goddess undraped). 133. Polyphemus. 134. Head of a woman. 135. Paris. 136. Worship of Bacchus. 138. Clio. 139. Venus. 140. Boy with goose. 141. A dying son of Niobe, stretched on his back, and in his last gasp. 145. Ceres.

Rooms VII. and VIII. and the small apartment between them are decorated with modern frescoes by Cornelius, and his scholars Zimmermann and Schlotthauer. The subjects in the VIIth, called Hall of the Gods, are taken from heathen mythology; those in the VIIIth, the Trojan Hall, from Homer's Iliad.

IX. The Hall of Heroes.—The Warrior binding on his Sandal; also called Jason.—Alexander the Great.—Nero as a Gladiator.

X. The Roman Hall is the most splendid of all in its decorations, while its contents are inferior works, proclaiming the decay of art. Among them is a series of busts of the Roman emperors, and several splendid marble candelabra. Those most worthy of notice are—Nero—Geta—Augustus—Trajan—Cicero—Augustus—A Roman—Ceres—Antinous—Lucilla,

daughter of M. Aurelius, and sister of Commodus.

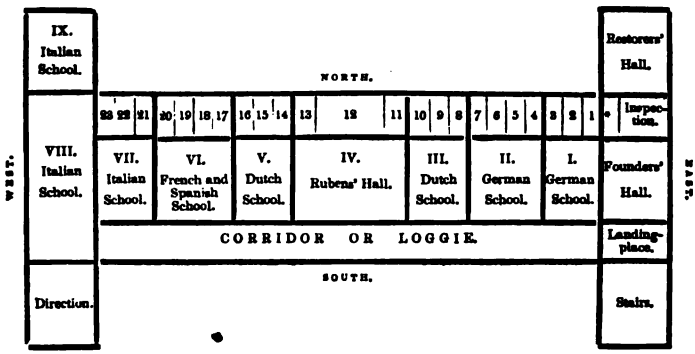
XI. Hall of Coloured Sculpture.—295, Bronze Bust of a Satyr, of the best period of Greek art: holes are left for the eyes, which were of glass or precious stone. 298. Ceres; the head, shoulder, and arms of white marble; the drapery, flowing elegantly behind, is of black: a very beautiful statue. 302. Bronze bust of an Athlete. 306. Small bronze statue of Alexander, found near Paris.

XII. Hall of Modern Sculpture, occupied by works executed since the Renaissance or revival of classic taste, showing how ancient art has influenced modern. The most remarkable statues are—*Thorwaldsen's* Adonis—*Schadow's* Girl fastening her Sandal—A bust in terra-cotta, a work of the end of the 15th century, supposed to be a portrait of Raphael. A bust of King Lewis of Bavaria, by *Thorwaldsen*, is also good.

Opposite the Glyptothek stands the Museum for exhibiting *Modern Works of Art*, and near the two, a little to the W., is the *Propylæum*.

The ***Pinacothek*, or *Picture Gallery* (πίναξ, *a picture*, and θήκη, *repository*), was begun in 1826, and opened in 1836. It is built after the design of Klenze, who, in addition to the praise of having constructed a beautiful edi-

GROUND PLAN OF THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE PINACOTHEK.



fice, deserves also that of having formed the most convenient and appropriate receptacle for paintings in Europe. The façade above the corridor is surmounted by a row of statues of 25 of the greatest painters, modelled by Schwanthaler.

Admission.—Open in summer from 9 to 3, in winter from 9 to 2, every day but Saturday. *Catalogue*, very useful, 1 fl. 12 kr., or in French 1 fl. 54 kr.

The entrance is at the eastern end. The number of paintings is 1300, consisting of a selection of the best works out of all the collections belonging to the King of Bavaria, including the *galleries of Düsseldorf*, Mannheim, Zweibrücken, and many other cabinets. They are arranged according to schools, in 9 splendid halls, and 23 adjoining small cabinets, on the first floor. The large pictures of each division, or school, are placed in the central halls, which are lighted from above; the smaller works in the small cabinets with side lights. The central halls communicate on the one side with the above-mentioned cabinets, on the other with a long corridor or gallery, running the whole length of the building. Although a separate entrance leads from each of the great halls into the adjoining cabinet, yet, as the only entrances opened to the public are at

each end and in the centre, the visitor is obliged, in order to see the pictures in the order of time and of the schools, to pass and repass through the cabinets. The *Corridor* is divided into 25 loggie or compartments, ornamented with fresco-paintings designed by Cornelius, executed by Zimmermann, Gassen, and others, his scholars, and intended to illustrate the *History of the Fine Arts during the Middle Ages*. Each compartment is enriched with the most beautiful and fanciful grotesque and arabesque borders, medallions, and gold backgrounds, and the paintings in each serve to elucidate some particular period in the history of Art, or incidents in the life of some eminent painter. The lunettes opposite the window usually contain the main subject, to which the smaller pieces on the ceiling and sides bear reference. The corners are filled with medallion portraits, in bas-relief, of the painter's pupils or most distinguished followers.

Thirteen of these loggie, beginning at the E. end of the corridor, illustrate the rise and progress of Italian painting, the 13th being devoted to Raphael or to the perfection of the art. The remaining 12 loggie, or compartments, beginning at the W. end of the corridor, show, in like manner, the progress of painting in Germany and the Netherlands, the 12th compartment being devoted to Rubens. The first two loggie E. and W. show the rise of the Fine Arts under the fostering care of Religion and Chivalry.

Beginning with the Italian series at the E. end of the corridor, the 1st compartment contains a sort of allegorical frontispiece, representing King Lewis of Bavaria in the grove of Painting and Poetry, surrounded by the most eminent artists of Italy and Germany, and by the classic poets of Greece and Rome. The paintings on the ceiling are intended to delineate the connection of the Arts with Religion. 2nd. The Crusades in connection with the Arts. On the ceiling, St. Bernard preaching; the battle of Iconium; and other subjects from the history of the Crusades, which had so *great an influence* in transferring to the West the arts of the East, an influence which soon became manifest in Italy, in illustration of which Giovanni Pisano is represented showing the senate of Pisa his designs for the Campo Santo. 3rd. Cimabue's picture of the Madonna carried in procession through the streets of Florence, and other events in that painter's life. 4th. In the cupola, Giotto, while a shepherd-boy, received as a scholar by Cimabue — showing the pope his paintings — and travelling with the pope to Avignon. 5th. Fra Angelico da Fiesole refuses the bishopric of Florence; in the cupola are scenes from his life—assuming the monk's habit in the convent of San Marco—ornamenting the monks' cells with his pencil — displaying his architectural plans to Cosmo de' Medici—and painting in the chapel of the Vatican. 6th. Massacio in S. Carmine, Florence— with Cardinal Clemente at Rom 7th. Pietro Perugino (Raphael's ma ter). In the cupola, his scholars a their characteristics. 8th. Foreru ners and contemporaries of Raphael Luca Signorelli's Vision of the La Judgment. 9th. Leonardo da Vin supported in his last moments Francis I. — Leonardo as portra painter, and as teacher. 10. C reggio and his scholars: the Fo Elements—the recumbent figure in t lunette represents the artist hims surrounded by allegorical figures Music, Poetry, &c. 11th. Titian, master and his scholars: the Bell and other painters of the Venet school—Titian painting Charles V visited by Giulio Romano, Vasari, 12th. Michel Angelo in his th fold capacity—as painter, surprise the pope as he is lying on his painting the Last Judgment i Sistine Chapel; as sculptor, exec the statue of Moses; as architec signing the dome of St. Peter's. Raphael's Death occupies the lu On the ceiling he is represented ing under his father—taken by l Perugino — showing the desig the Loggie of the Vatican to Julius—and engaged in painting with his pupils. The German

beginning at the W. end of the corridor, comprises: 1st. Allegorical representation of the connection of the Arts with Religion. 2nd. Origin of German civilization in the days of Charlemagne:—Charles Martel conquering the Saracens at Tours—St. Boniface preaching the Gospel in Germany—lunette, Charlemagne on his Throne. 3rd. German Architecture:—the Emperor Henry the Fowler surrounding a city with walls—the architect of the Dom of Cologne (Master Gerard) presenting the model to the Archbishop—lunette, the relics of the Three Kings carried to Cologne. 4th. William of Cologne painting, on his knees, the Virgin and Child—his death, in poverty. 5th. John and Hubert van Eyck:—John and his sister instructed by Hubert—discovery of oil-painting—imparting the secret—the brothers displaying their works to Philip the Good—lunette, the Worship of the Lamb, from the famous painting by Van Eyck, at Ghent. 6th. Hans Hemling:—Apocalyptic visions of Saints, &c.—the artist in St. Ursula's Hospital at Bruges. 7th. Lucas van Leyden on his death-bed; the ruling passion of the artist still strong. 8th. Holbein's life:—lunette, Joyous Gamesters surprised by Death; above it, Vision of the Virgin and Child, as in the painting now at Dresden, the artist's masterpiece—Holbein embarking for England—taking leave of Erasmus—showing his works to Henry VIII.—painting Sir Thomas More and his family. 9th. Albert Dürer treated with distinction by the painters of Antwerp. In the cupola, scenes from his life—as the scholar of Wohlgemuth—his friend Pirkheimer reading to him, contrary to the will of his wife, while he paints. 10th. Rembrandt. In the cupola, Claude Lorraine. 11th. Le Sueur working at night among the Carmelites. In the cupola, Nic. Poussin and his school at Rome—Apollo and Minerva drive away the Furies from him. 12th. Rubens in England as ambassador and artist. On the roof, Rubens before Mary de Medicis. "From the beauty and richness of its decorations, as well as for the exquisite taste displayed in it, this corridor can scarcely be too highly praised."

The first apartment of the gallery which is entered from the stairs, is an *Ante-room* containing portraits of the founders of the Bavarian Picture Gallery; John William, Elector Palatine, founder of the Düsseldorf Gallery; Maximilian Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria; Charles, Duke of Zweibrücken; Carl Theodore, Elector Palatine, who transferred the Mannheim Gallery to Munich; Max Joseph, who united the Düsseldorf Gallery with it; and the late king, Lewis, who surpassed all his predecessors in his zeal for the arts, and was not behind any of them in the additions he made to this collection; witness the Boisserée and Wallerstein Galleries, and the vast number of single paintings purchased by him at different times. He also enriched the Munich Gallery with the choicest works from the provincial collections of Nuremberg, Augsburg, and Bamberg, as well as from numerous churches and monasteries in various parts of Bavaria.

The Ist and IInd Apartments, with 8 side cabinets, are devoted to the *German School.* They include the élite of the *Boisserée Gallery*, commenced at Cologne in 1804, by two brothers of that name, during the time of sequestration of churches and monasteries by the French, and the consequent dispersion of the works of art contained in them. It was purchased by King Lewis, in 1827, for 375,000 fl. The old German masters (together with the series of Rubens) may be said to form the strength of the Munich gallery, and deserve attention, because no similar collection of their productions exists. They are deposited in the first five cabinets leading out of the large room. The pictures in the cabinets are numbered separately from those in the apartments.)

The following pictures may be pointed out as among the best worth attention:—

Ist Apartment. — 1. *Albert Dürer:* Portrait of a knight in armour. — 2. *Behaim:* A woman raised from the dead by the application of the true cross. — . *Kulmbach:* A saint with a staff and laurel crown in his hand.—18. *Schaffner:* Purification of the Virgin in the Temple.— —. *Kulmbach:* St. Zacharias.— —. *Wohlgemuth:* The Agony in the Garden.— —. *Wohlgemuth:* Crucifixion.— —. The Descent from the Cross.— —. *Wohlgemuth:* Resurrection. The brilliancy of the colouring in the four pictures, —, —, —, —, is astonishing.— —. *Holbein the younger:* St. Barbara.— . *A. Dürer:* Portrait of Jacob Fugger, painted in distemper.— . *L. Cranach:* The Woman taken in Adultery.— . *Burgkmaier:* St. John in the island of Patmos.—*A. Dürer:* . St. Peter and St. John.— . The Birth of Christ, painted for the Town Council of Nuremberg.— . St. Paul and St. Mark: noble figures. See Kugler, p. 148.

IInd Apartment.— —. *Q. Messys:* The Misers.— . *Holbein the younger:* Portrait of a man in a black dress.— . *Mabuse:* The archangel Michael.— . *Dietrich:* The rich man looking up to Lazarus.— . Landscape, with a storm coming on.— . *Any. Kauffmann:* Her own portrait.— —. *Mengs:* His own portrait.

1*st Cabinet.*—*William of Cologne* (the chief of the Byzantine-Rhenish school, and the first German painter of his day, flourished 1380): A series of saints and apostles, single figures in Gothic niches, painted on a gold ground. 1. SS. Benedict, Philip, Matthias, and James the Less. 2. SS. Bartholomew, Simon, Matthias, and Bernard. 10. Antony the Hermit, Pope Cornelius, and the Magdalen. 14. SS. Catherine, Hubert, and Quirinus, on a dark background. —*School of Cologne:* 5. Crucifixion. 13. Head of our Saviour (black) on the handkerchief of St. Veronica, one of the very finest productions of this early school.

2nd Cabinet. — *Israel van Mekenen:* —. *Three Apostles.* —. Annunciation. —. Marriage of the Virgin. —. Several Apostles and John the Baptist. —. Three Apostles. —. Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple. —. *Burgkmaier:* SS. Liborius and Eustachius. On the back, S. Roch.

3rd Cabinet. — *John van Eyck:* An altarpiece with two wings. Centre, —. Adoration of the Magi; the elder of the three kings is the portrait of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, while the Moor is the likeness of Charles the Bold. Left, —. Annunciation. Right, —. Presentation in Temple. —. St. Luke painting the portrait of the Virgin; St. Luke is the portrait of the painter, Hubert van Eyck. These are all first-rate works of this master. — *Lucas van Leyden:* —. SS. Christina and James the Less. —. SS. Agnes, Bartholomew, and Cecilia. —. SS. John the Evangelist and Margaret.

4th Cabinet.—*Hans Memling:* —. T Israelites gathering Manna. —, —. The Adoration of the Magi, w two wings; on one John the Bapt on the other St. Christopher. 51. H of Christ crowned with thorns. 55. meeting of Abraham and Melchise 58. Christ betrayed in the Garden, Peter striking off the high prie servant's ear. (Does not belong to Boisserée collection.) —. The Joys Griefs of the Virgin, and the Jour of the Wise Men. In this singu painting the chief events connec with the birth, death, and resurrec of our Saviour, and the death assumption of the Virgin, are re sented in distinct groups, portray different parts of the same pictur singular minuteness.— . *Berna Orley:* St. Norbert refuting the tic Teuchlin, a wild enthusias preached in the Netherlands b 1115 and 1124.

5th Cabinet.— —. *Schorcel:* The of the Virgin. The varied a and expression of grief in the p who surround the Virgin is por with great truth. This is dec the master's chef-d'œuvre. —, —

founder of the preceding picture with his family, attended by St. George and St. Denis on one side, and St. Gudule and St. Christina on the other, are also of great excellence. — —. *Grünewald:* The Virgin enthroned between SS. Margaret and Dorothea. — *Bles:* 89. The Salutation of the Virgin. —. Adoration of the Wise Men. — —. *Patenier:* The flight into Egypt.

6th Cabinet.— —. *Mabuse:* Crucifixion.

7th Cabinet.— —. *Zeitblom:* St. George.— *A. Dürer:* —. SS. Joachim and Joseph. — . His own portrait. This painting was stolen from Nuremberg by an artist to whom it was given to copy, and who cut away the original from the panel on which it was painted, and sold it to king Maximilian of Bavaria for 630 fl., returning his own copy, which he glued on the panel of the original, to its place in Nuremberg. — *Wulch:* . Portrait of the Emperor Maximilian, with his adventure on the Martinswand (described in Rte. 212) represented in the background.— . *A. Dürer:* Portrait of his father.— . And of his master, Wohlgemuth.— . *Zeitblom:* Antony the hermit with his hog.— —. *L. Cranach:* Portraits of Luther and Melanchthon.— . *Holbein the younger:* —. Portrait of an ecclesiastic.— . Portrait of Carondelet, Chancellor of Flanders.— —. *A. Dürer:* Portrait of a young man.— —. *Baldung:* Portrait of the Margrave Philip Christopher of Baden.

8th Cabinet.— —. *A. Dürer:* Mater Dolorosa. — —. *Altdorfer:* Victory of Alexander over Darius at Arbela. The soldiers are represented in German armour worn at the time of the painter. In this cabinet are also a few works of artists of a later date.—*Balthasar Denner:* —, —. Two heads. The microscopic minuteness with which every hair and wrinkle are depicted will excite surprise.

The IIIrd, IVth, and Vth Apartments, with 9 cabinets, contain *Flemish and Dutch masters* of the 17th century, including, in the IVth Apartment, the works of Rubens, formerly in the Düsseldorf Gallery, described by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and regarded by him as constituting by far the finest portion of that collection. The IIIrd and Vth Apartments contain fine works of his scholars.

IIIrd Apartment. — *Ph. de Champagne:* Portrait of Turenne, interesting. — —. *Both (John and Andrew):* Landscape with Mercury and Argus.— —. *Vandyke:* Virgin and Infant Saviour on his feet.— . Martyrdom of St. Sebastian; varying in many respects from the other painting of the same subject.— . Dead Christ, in the style of Rubens, and by some attributed to him. "This difference of opinion among connoisseurs shows sufficiently how much the first manner of Vandyke was like that of Rubens. He is almost the only instance of a successful imitation: however, he had afterwards a manner of his own. St. John is blubbering in a very ungracious manner. The attitude of the Christ would be admirable if the head had not so squalid an appearance. The whole appearance of the Christ is equally light, which, with the help of the white linen on the Virgin's knee, makes a large mass of light: her head and the head of Mary Magdalene make the lesser lights. St. John's drapery, which is a light red, makes the light lose itself by degrees in the ground." *Sir J. R.* Portraits: — , of an Organist of Antwerp; — , of Snyders; — , of himself; — , of the engraver, Carl Malery, of Antwerp. — , St. Sebastian bound to a tree, and — , Susanna and the Elders: two admirable pictures, done when the artist was very young; highly coloured. "He never afterwards had so brilliant a manner of colouring; it kills everything near it. Behind are figures on horseback touched with great spirit. This is Vandyke's first manner, when he imitated Rubens and Titian, which supposes the scene in the room: in his pictures afterwards he represented the effects of common daylight; both were

equally true to nature; but his first manner carries a superiority with it, and seizes our attention, whilst the pictures painted in his latter manner run a risk of being overlooked." *Sir J. R.* — . The Dead Christ in the arms of the Virgin. "Finely coloured (though not of that splendid kind), correctly drawn, and finished with the utmost care and precision." *Sir J. R.* — —. *Wouvermans:* A Stag crossing a river, followed by the hunter.— —, *Vanderwerf:* The Magdalen in contemplation, as large as life. "The Magdalen was painted as a companion to the St. John of Raphael; but it was not thought even by his friends that he had succeeded: however, he certainly has spared no pains; it is as smooth and as highly finished as his small pictures; but his defects are here magnified, and consequently more apparent. His pictures, whether great or small, certainly afford but little pleasure. Of their want of effect it is worth a painter's while to inquire into the cause. One of the principal causes appears to me his having entertained an opinion that the light of a picture ought to be thrown solely on the figures, and little or none on the ground or sky. This gives great coldness to the effect, and is so contrary to nature, and the practice of those painters with whose works he was surrounded, that we cannot help wondering how he fell into this mistake. His naked figures appear to be of a much harder substance than flesh, though his outline is far from cutting, or the light not united with the shade, which are the most common causes of hardness. There is in nature a certain proportion of bluntness and sharpness; in the medium between those two extremes the true and perfect art of imitating consists. If the sharp predominate, it gives a dry manner: if the blunt predominate, it makes a manner equally removed from nature: it gives what painters call woolliness and heaviness, or that kind of hardness which is found in these pictures of Vanderwerf. In describing Vanderwerf's manner, were I to say that all the parts everywhere melt into each other, it might naturally be supposed that the effect would be a high degree of softness; but it is notoriously the contrary; his flesh has the appearance of ivory, or plaster, or some other hard substance. What contributes likewise to give this hardness is a want of transparency in his colouring, from his admitting little or no reflections of light. He has also the defect which is often found in Rembrandt—that of making his light only a single spot. However, to do him justice, his figures and his heads are generally well drawn, and his drapery is excellent; perhaps there are in his pictures as perfect examples of drapery as are to be found in any other painter's work whatever." *Sir J. R.*— *Van der Helst:* —, Three-quarter portrait of Admiral Tromp.— . Portraits of the family Van Hutten.— *Weenix:* — , —, Dead Game.— *Berghem:* — . A woman on a white horse, with cattle beneath a ruined castle.

9th Cabinet. — *Teniers:* — , Monkeys cooking and feasting. — , A cat and monkey concert, conducted by an owl. — . A smoking and drinking party of monkeys.

10th Cabinet.— — — —. *V. Veen* or *Ottovenius*, Rubens' master: 6 pictures representing the Triumph of the Catholic Church. — *Teniers:* — , Boors merrymaking. — . A Country Wedding. — . Boors smoking and playing at cards: three admirable pictures. — *Jan Steen:* — , Boors quarrelling.

11th Cabinet.—Rembrandt: The most remarkable pictures are, — , Descent from the Cross. "The chief merit of Rembrandt's paintings consists in his peculiarity of manner—of admitting but little light, and giving to that little a wonderful brilliancy. The colouring of Christ in — , the Elevation of the Cross, cannot be exceeded: it is exactly the tint of Vandyke's Susanna, in the other room; but whether the ground of this picture has been repainted, or the white horse, which was certainly intended to make the mass of light broader, has lost its brightness, at

present the Christ makes a disagreeable string of light. In reality, here are too many Rembrandts brought together: his peculiarity does not come amiss when mixed with the performances of other artists of more regular manners; the variety then may contribute to relieve the mind, fatigued with regularity. The same may be said of the Vanderwerfs; they also are too numerous. (See 16th cabinet.) These pictures, however, tire the spectator for reasons totally opposite to each other: the Rembrandts have too much salt, and the Vanderwerfs too much water, on neither of which we can live." *Sir J. R.* 268, Landscape — a stormy autumn day. —. Christ in the midst of the Doctors.— —. *Ad. Brouwer:* A village brawl.— —. *Jan Steen:* A doctor feeling a woman's pulse.—*Gerard Dow:* —. His own portrait. —. A lady's maid dressing her mistress's hair.— . A hermit praying: inferior to the Dresden picture of the same subject. — . A mountebank "haranguing from his stage to figures of different ages, but I cannot add of different characters; for there is, in truth, no character in the picture. It is very highly finished, but has nothing interesting in it. Gerard Dow himself is looking from a window with his palette and pencils in his hand. The heads have no character, nor are any circumstances of humour introduced. The only incident is a very dirty one, which everybody must wish had been omitted. The rest of the figures are standing round, without invention or novelty of any kind. This is supposed to be the largest composition that he ever made, his other works being little more than single figures; and it plainly appears that this was too much for him—more than he knew how to manage. Even the accessories in the background are ill managed and disproportioned: a stump of a tree is too small, and the weeds are too large, and both are introduced with as much formality as if they were principal objects." *Sir J. R.* — , An old woman, with a spinning-wheel, saying grace before dinner. — , An old woman peeling apples.—*F. Mieris the elder:* — , A soldier with a pipe, puffing out smoke with a great sense of enjoyment.—*Ad. Ostade:* — . Boors in an alehouse, quarrelling. — , Boors merrymaking in an alehouse. — *Slingelandt:* — , A woman sewing near a window, with a child in a cradle; a most elaborately finished picture. — —. *Mieris the elder:* A young lady with a lapdog.

IVth Apartment.—Rubens: The *central* and *largest hall* of the Gallery, and one cabinet, are exclusively occupied by 95 works of the great Flemish master, including many of his chefs-d'œuvre. — , Portraits of Lord and Lady Arundel, whole length. The lady rests her hand on a dog's head; her husband stands behind: a boy (her son) by her side with a hawk, and a dwarf behind the dog. The Arundel arms, a red and white shield, with a lion and a horse for supporters, and the garter in a label under, are painted on the curtain. — , A lion hunt. "This capital production appears to be wholly by the pencil of Rubens. His powerful painting and energetic expression are conspicuous in every part. In the composition he has evidently borrowed largely from the Battle of the Standard, by L. da Vinci." It is one of Rubens' finest works, excelling in those qualities in which he surpasses all other artists, movement and action. According to the catalogue the animals are by *Schnyders.* Saints Peter and Paul, "painted in the grand style of the Italian school." — , The dead body of the hero Decius crowned with laurel, sketch for the large picture in the Liechtenstein Gallery at Vienna. — , Victory crowning Mars. — , The Sabine Women. — , The Fall of the Damned, or the Fallen Angels. "It is impossible to form an adequate idea of the powers of Rubens without having seen this picture: he seems here to have given a loose to the most capricious imagination in the attitudes and invention of his fallen angels, who are tumbling one over the other, 'with hideous ruin and combustion, down to bottomless perdition.' If we consider the fruitfulness of invention which is discovered in this work, or the skill

which is shown in composing such an infinite number of figures, or the art of the distribution of light and shadow, the freedom of hand, the facility with which it seems to be performed, and, what is still more extraordinary, the correctness and admirable taste of drawing of figures foreshortened, in attitudes the most difficult to execute, we must pronounce this picture to be one of the greatest efforts of genius that the art has produced." *Sir J. R.* Sir Joshua gives this picture the preference over all the others on similar subjects in the Gallery. *Wilkie* considered it "the most surprising of Rubens' labours. It combines, in first-rate excellence, his powerful imagination, his daring composition, and his deepest and richest tone of colouring; its small size is a defect." —, The Infant Ferdinand of Spain on horseback. , The Nativity, with many angels. "Admirably composed; the nearest shepherd is particularly well drawn and coloured. One of the angels, who has her arms crossed on her breast, with curled hair, like the Antinous, seems to be copied from Parmeggiano: it is much out of Rubens' common manner." *Sir J. R.* — , The Peasants turned into Frogs for insulting Latona. — , Samson betrayed by Dalilah. — , Rubens and his first wife, Elizabeth Brant, "when he was a young man, for his portrait here appears not above two or three and twenty. His wife is very handsome, and has an agreeable countenance. She is by much the best part of the picture, which is rather in a hard manner. The linen is grey: he was at this period afraid of white." *Sir J. R.* . The great Last Judgment, formerly at Schleisheim, now fills the central place in the large gallery. "There is nothing very interesting in this picture; perhaps there is too great a quantity of flesh to have an agreeable effect. Three naked women and a naked man join together to make the great mass of light of the picture. One of the women, who is looking out of the picture, has for that reason the appearance of a portrait, and is said to be one of Rubens' wives; and a figure rising out of a grave, in the foreground, is said to be his own portrait; but, certainly, neither of these suppositions is well founded." *Sir J. R.* This picture was painted for the Duke of Pfalz Neuburg, and originally placed in the Jesuits' church of Neuburg. — , Helena Forman, Rubens' second wife, in an arm-chair. — , The Magdalen and three other repentant sinners, coming to Christ. — , Christ on the Cross. — , "Boys playing with or carrying a festoon of flowers and fruit, painted by *Schnyders*. Some of the boys the same as those in the Banqueting-house, Whitehall: it is one of Rubens' best pictures both for colouring and drawing; it is, indeed, soft and rich as flesh itself. Though the flowers are painted with all that beauty of colour which is in nature, yet Rubens has preserved such bright ness and clearness in his flesh, though in contact with those flowers, as perhaps no other painter could have done." *Sir J. R.* — , Michael combating the fallen angels. "Michael is but an ungraceful figure; his red mantle has but a heavy appearance: it seems as if it were only laid in flat, to be afterwards finished. The picture has certainly suffered by cleaning; there wants, upon the whole, a solidity of effect." *Sir J. R.* — , The drunken Silenus supported by satyrs. "One of Rubens' highest coloured pictures, but not superior to that on the same subject at Blenheim. The composition of this varies in many points." *Sir J. R.* — , A Madonna and Bambino, within a framework of flowers; "the flowers by *Breughel*, and eleven boy angels surrounding the garland, who are beautifully coloured, equally brilliant with the flowers." *Sir J. R.* "About 10 portraits: the best are— —, A Franciscan monk with a skull in his hand; — , Dr. Van Tulden, in black, holding a book shut; — , Philip IV. of Spain, and — , his Queen." *Sir J. R.* — , The Murder of the Innocents. A subject in which the painter has put forth all his strength and genius in depicting excited passions. This picture was not at Düsseldorf, and there-



fore is not mentioned by Sir Joshua. — , Meleager and Atalanta. — , The Holy Trinity (over the door). This picture was painted by Rubens at Munich, and formerly ornamented the Augustine Church. It is an excellent production, good in design and colour. — , Peace threatened by Mars, but protected by Minerva. — , A Boar Hunt; admirable. — , Rubens' second wife, Helena Forman. (The fair complexioned dame, whose ruddy cheeks, in which the blood seems to glow and circulate, whose laughing and sparkling blue eyes, heaving bosom, and curly flaxen tresses, the painter so much doted on, and which he delighted to transmit to posterity in so many of his works.) — , The Entombment of our Saviour; a very valuable sketch. — , Susanna and the Elders; one of the best pictures in the room. — , Portraits of Rubens' second Wife and Child. — , An allegory from the Book of Revelations; the Virgin with eagle's wings treads upon the head of the serpent, the archangel Michael hurls the 7-headed dragon and other monsters into the bottomless pit; in the distance is the town of Freysing, for which place this picture was painted. — , Portrait of the Infant Ferdinand of Spain, in a cardinal's dress. — . Fame crowning Mars. "The Fame is too red, as well as the rest of the picture." — , A shepherd kissing a girl; the man is thought to resemble the painter. — , The Painter with his wife and son, in the garden of his house at Antwerp. — , Diana and her nymphs; the landscape is by *Breughel.* — , Nymphs and satyrs; the birds are by *Breughel.* — , The descent of the cloven tongues; "a fine composition." — , Castor and Pollux, with two horses carrying away Phœbe and Elaira, the daughters of Leucippus: "it is a fine piece of colouring, but the composition too artful." *Sir J. R.* — , The martyrdom of St. Lawrence; "the colouring appears raw."

12th *Cabinet.*—In the side *Cabinet are the following* remarkable works by *Rubens*:— —, &c. 18 small sketches for the series of pictures designed for the Gallery of the Luxembourg, now in the Louvre, representing events of the Life of Mary de' Medici. — , The small Last Judgment. "As in the large picture the blessed are the most conspicuous, here the damned make, in a manner, the subject of the composition: the blessed are faintly represented at a distance in the upper part of the picture, near Christ and the Virgin Mary. This picture is far superior to the large one on the same subject in every respect." *Sir J. R.* — , The battle of Sennacherib. "In this picture there is a great repose of shadow in large masses; the figures and horses are full of animation." *Sir J. R.* — , The Battle of the Amazons. "Not much larger than the print; painted in varnish. The woman, who lies dead at the bottom, with her head downwards, is beautifully coloured, in the manner of the woman in the picture of fallen angels; and, though not a correct form, has a grand, free, open outline. This appears to be painted at the same time of his life that he painted the Fall of the Angels, which is in his best manner. It is a pity that the date is not known." *Sir J. R.* — , A Landscape, "with a double rainbow quite across the picture [the 2nd does not go quite across], very slight: the varnish seems to be off this picture." — . "A small picture of the Conversion of St. Paul. The horse of St. Paul is in a remarkably fine attitude, and there is great spirit and bustle through the whole picture. Tameness or insipidity is not the character of Rubens; in whatever he employs his figures, they do their business with great energy." *Sir J. R.* — , A finished small picture of the St. Christopher, the same as on the door of the Descent from the Cross at Antwerp. — , An exquisite Landscape with Cows. — , The Resurrection of the Blessed, a truly wonderful sketch. The expression of movement, and that upward movement, given to the figures, is very remarkable. — , Decius consecrated by a priest before devoting himself to

death. Sketch for the large picture in the Liechtenstein Gallery at Vienna.

Vth Apartment.—Schalken: — , A boy trying to blow out a candle in a girl's hand.—*F. Hals:* — , A family picture.—*Gaspar de Crayer:* — , Virgin and Child, with various saints in adoration. Sir Joshua, who saw it at Düsseldorf, says of it, "Here is an immense picture of Gaspar de Crayer, mentioned not on account of its excellence, in my own opinion, but from its being in such high estimation in this country; and it is certainly one of his largest works. Though it cannot be said to be defective in drawing or colouring, yet it is far from being a striking picture. There is no union between his figures and the grounds; the outline is everywhere seen, which takes away the softness and richness of effect; the men are insipid characters, and the women want beauty. The composition is something on the plan of the great picture of Rubens in the St. Augustine's at Antwerp; that is, the subject is of the same kind, but there is a great difference indeed in their degree of merit. The dead and cold effect of this picture sets off those of Rubens to great advantage. It would be a profitable study for a young painter to look from it to Rubens, and compare them again and again, till he has investigated and fixed in his mind the cause and principles of such brilliant effects in one instance, and of failure in the other." *Vandyke:* — , — , Whole-length portraits of a Burgomaster of Antwerp and his Wife; and —, of Duke Wolfgang of Neuburg. "All fine portraits in his high-finished manner." — , A Madonna and Child asleep. — , Portrait of the sculptor Colin de Nolé. —*Weenix:* — and — , Dead Game. —*J. Ruysdael:* — , A Waterfall.—*Rembrandt:* — , — , Portraits of the painter Govaert Flink and his Wife.—*Jordaens:* — , The Satyr rebuking the man who blows hot and cold. "Well painted. He ought never to have attempted higher subjects than satyrs or animals, or men little above beasts; for he had no idea of grace or dignity of character; he makes, therefore, a wretched figure in grand subjects. He, certainly, however, understood very well the mechanical part of the art; his works are generally well coloured, and executed with great freedom of hand." *Sir J. R.—Snyders:* — . A Lioness devouring a Boar. — . Two Lionesses pursuing a Roe. Both are fine of their class.

13*th Cabinet.—Vandyke:* 10 interesting small portraits, in brown, of celebrated persons. 335, Mary de' Medici. 336, Alex. Scaglia. 337, Ct. John of Nassau. 338, Gustavus Adolphus. 342, Palamedes the painter. 344, Lucas van Uden the painter. 345, Princess Margaret of Lorraine. 346, Prince of Carignano. 347. Count Tilly. 348, Wallenstein. 343, Fine Portrait in colour of Peter Snayer. 363, Christ on the Cross.—*J. le Ducq:* 339, A Guard-room. — *F. Mieris:* 353, The Artist himself.—*Pynacker:* A Landscape at sunset.—*Both:* 378, Landscape, trees with a distant vista seen through them; the figures and animals are by *Carl du Jardin.* — , A Landscape, with rocks and a brook, over which a shepherd is carrying his wife.

14*th Cabinet.—F. Mieris:* — , On a tavern table are the boots of the painter, who is in discourse with the landlady (Kugler, p. 297). — , A young Lady with a Parrot. , A Lady in green satin before a Looking-glass. — *Wouvermans:* — , Loaded Waggons on the banks of a stream. — . Battle of Nördlingen (1634).— . The plundering of a village.—*Schalken:* —,The Wise and Foolish Virgins with their lamps. — *Van der Helst:* — . Portrait of the Prince of Chabanais. — *Keyser:* — , An old Woman in an arm-chair and a Man settling a Reckoning.—*Berghem:* Several beautiful Landscapes. — , Sunset, cattle crossing a river. — , A Girl on a Mule conversing with a herdsman, who is about to cross a broad river with his cattle. —. Morning, a horseman giving alms. *Terburg:* — , Boy with a dog in his lap.



15*th Cabinet.*—*Ruysdael:* — , Landscape, with a waterfall under a wooden bridge. — , Road over Sand-hills covered with wood. — , Entrance to a dark Wood. — , Oak Wood, near a pool, with wild fowl.—*F. Mieris:* — , The Breakfast on Oysters; the man is a portrait of the artist. — , A Soldier in Armour, with a pipe in hand, leaning against a table.—*W. v. der Velde:* — , A Calm.—*Terburg:* — , A Lady dressed in satin, receiving a letter from a trumpeter.—*P. Neef:* — , Interior of a Church.

16*th Cabinet.*—This is entirely filled with the works of *Ad. van der Werff* The best among them are— —, Virgin and Child, and — , Abraham dismissing Hagar.

17*th Cabinet.*—*Van der Heyden:* An open Place in a Town planted with Trees.—*Carl du Jardin:* — , Boy milking a Goat, near four Sheep.—*Poelemburg:* — and — .—*Adr. van der Werff:* — , Boy and Girl among Ruins.—*Paul Potter:* — , Cows standing up and lying down before a cottage; in the foreground a group of peasants and children.—*Gerard Dow:* — , A Hermit in his Cave praying.—*P. van Hooghe:* 530, Interior of an Alehouse.

SPANISH AND FRENCH SCHOOLS.

VIth Apartment.—*Murillo:* Six or seven pictures of scenes from the life of the lower classes in a Spanish town; such as Two ragged Boys eating Melons and Grapes, full of humour, and true to nature; as — , Two Boys playing with Dice, and a third looking on. — , A Girl purchasing Fruit. — , Two Boys eating Bread and Fruit.—*Zurbaran:* — , The Virgin and St. John going to Golgotha. — , St. Francis holding a Skull.—*Velazquez:* — , Portrait of a Spaniard, said in the catalogue to be taken for the artist himself. — , *Portrait of* Cardinal Rospigliosi, afterwards Clement IX. — , — , Portraits.—*Claudio Coello:* , St. Peter of Alcantara with a lay brother walking on the Sea.—*Nic. Poussin:* — , Adoration of the Shepherds. — , The Entombment of Christ. — , Midas praying to Bacchus.—*Vernet:* Several marine pieces. — , Morning. — , Sunset. — , Sunrise. — , A Storm.—*Claude:* — , Morning. — , Evening. Both green and cold.

ITALIAN SCHOOLS.

VIIth Apartment.—*Guercino:* — , Christ crowned with Thorns.— —, A Holy Family, by *Camillo Procaccini.* "His best, finely coloured; the Christ's head admirable." *Sir J. R.*—*Lud. Caracci:* — , St. Francis.—*Domenichino:* — , Hercules spinning with Omphale.—*Titian:* — , The Virgin and Infant with St. Anthony, St. Jerome, and St. Francis. — , Portrait of a Man in a black dress, said to be Pietro Aretino. "A Kitcat, one hand a-kimbo, the hand itself not seen, only a bit of the ruffle; the other, the left, rests on what appears to be his sword: he is looking off. This portrait has a very pleasing countenance, but is not painted with much facility, nor is it at all mannered; the shadows are of no colour; the drapery being black, and the ground being very near as dark as it, prevents the arm a-kimbo from having a bad effect. It is no small part of our art to know what to bring forward in the light, and what to throw into shade." *Sir J. R.*—*Carlo Dolce:* — , Madonna and Child with a Lily. "This is one of his best works: the expression of the Virgin is very beautiful; the Christ, which is a little figure at length, though not excellent, is still better than his children generally are." *Sir J. R.*—*Luca Giordano:* — and — . "Two portraits dressed in rags, like beggars, in imitation of Spagnolet's manner; well painted. They are said to be his own and his father's pictures. I have seen a picture of Caravaggio, painted by himself, in the same style: it is difficult

to find out the wit or humour of this conceit of being drawn in the character of beggars." *Sir J. R.*—*Giorgione:* — , Worldly Vanity; a young woman holding a looking-glass, in which jewels, &c., are reflected.—*An. Caracci:* — , Murder of the Innocents.—*Tintoretto:* — , A Magdalen.—*Pordenone:* — , A Musical Party.—*Paris Bordone:* — , Portrait of a Lady dressed in red.—*Vasari:* — , Holy Family.

VIIIth Apartment.—*Titian:* — , Portrait of a Venetian in black. — , A Bacchante initiated by Venus into the Bacchanal rites.—*Baroccio:* — , Noli me tangere. "The figures have not much grace; the Magdalen looks as if she was scratching her head; it is, however, finely coloured." *Sir J. R.*—*Carlo Cignani:* — , The Assumption of the Virgin. "An immense picture, heavy, and in no point excellent." *Sir J. R.*—*Domenichino:* — . "Susanna and the two Elders. She is sitting at a fountain, the two elders are behind a balustrade. Her head is fine, as are those of the old men; but it is upon the whole a poor, barren composition. There is as much expression in the Susanna as perhaps can be given, preserving at the same time beauty; but the colour is inclinable to chalk, at least it appears so after looking at the warm, splendid colours of Rubens; his full and rich composition makes this look cold and scanty. She is awkwardly placed by herself in the corner of the picture, which appears too large for the subject, the canvas not being sufficiently filled." *Sir J. R.*—*Guido:* — , The Assumption of the Virgin. "Said to be by *Guido*, but it is undoubtedly a copy. It has that regularity of composition which is frequent with Guido; two large angels and two little angels on each side, and two cherubims regularly placed in the middle, under the Virgin's feet. This formality is certainly a defect in Guido, however it might become other painters who have adopted a style of more dignity." *Sir J. R.* The original is in the Bridgewater Gallery.

The *IXth Apartment* is the private cabinet of the late king of Bavaria, and contains pictures of the Italian school, chiefly collected by himself.—*Raphael:* — , A Holy Family (from Düsseldorf). "Christ and St. John attending to each other; the Virgin sitting on the ground looking at St. John; St. Joseph behind, with both hands on his staff; which, altogether, make a very regular pyramid. The Virgin is beautiful, and so are the children; indeed, the whole is to be admired, but the colouring has a disagreeable yellow cast: it is in his first manner." *Sir J. R.* — , Portrait of Raphael, or, as some maintain, of his friend Bindo Altoviti. — , Madonna and Child, in the manner of the Seggiola at Florence; purchased in England from Sir Thomas Baring.—*Andrea del Sarto:* —, Holy Family.—*Leonardo da Vinci:* —, St. Cecilia.—*Fra Bartolomeo:* —, A Holy Family; a masterly painting.—*Perugino:* —, The Virgin appearing to St. Bernard. —, The Virgin contemplating the Child, who is lying on the grass; at the side St. John and St. Nicholas.—*Francesco Francia:* —, The Virgin in deep devotion, kneeling before the infant Jesus laid on the ground.—*Innocenzio da Imola:* —, A Madonna.—*Luini:* —, St. Catherine. —, The Virgin and Child.—*Giorgione:* —, His own portrait.

Cabinets 18 to 23 contain works of the Italian schools. The 18th and 19th Cabinets contain several paintings of the early Florentine masters. In the 18th is a head of St. John in fresco, — , attributed to *Raphael*; an Angel's Head, — , also in fresco, by *Correggio*; and — , Head of a Monk, by *Masaccio*.

19th Cabinet.—*Giotto:* 550 and 553 each contains five saints on a gold ground.—*Masaccio:* 558, His own portrait. 559, Faith and Piety.

20th Cabinet.—*Garofalo:* — , Virgin and Child. 594, Portrait.—*Raphael* 581, The Baptism of Christ; and 593, The Resurrection: two small pictures

in his early manner. 588: "A head in an oval frame, from a collection at Florence, where it was said to be Raphael, but it is not by him, nor are the features his, though it is a picture of his time." *J. D.—Andrea del Sarto:* 582 and 583, Sketches in brown, John the Baptist preaching, and the Visitation.

21*st Cabinet.—Raphael:* — , A Virgin and Child, from the Palazzo Tempi at Florence; date about 1507, known by the name of the *Madonna del Tempi.—Correggio* (?): — , An Ecce Homo.

22*nd Cabinet.—Tintoretto:* — , Portrait of Vesalius.—*Carlo Cignani:* — , The Virgin bending over the sleeping Jesus, and holding a cloth before him; St. John on one side—a very pleasing picture.—*Sasso Ferrato:* — , Madonna in adoration.—*Carlo Maratti:* — , A Sleeping Infant.—*Fr. Albani:* — , Venus and Adonis.

23*rd Cabinet.*— — , "A head only, said to be of Correggio, but apparently of Domenico Feti. It should seem by this mistake that there is a resemblance in the manner of Domenico Feti to that of Correggio; what there is, which is very little, lies in the colouring. There is something of a transparent and pearly tint of colour in this head; but the character is much inferior to Correggio. It is in heads or small parts of pictures only that, perhaps, some resemblance can be discovered: in the larger works of Domenico Feti no one can be deceived." *Sir J. R.* — *Carlo Maratti:* — , Vanity sleeping.

The *lower story* of the Pinacothek contains collections of DRAWINGS by the *Old Masters*, formerly at Mannheim, amounting to 9000, including 5 of *Raphael*, 30 of *Fra Bartolomeo*; a design for the seal of the Academy at Florence, by *Benvenuto Cellini*, accompanied by his own written explanation of it; a portfolio full of *Rembrandt's* Sketches; many by *A. Dürer*; portraits by *Holbein*; a series of subjects from the wars of Maximilian, by *Hans Burgkmair*. The drawings of Cornelius for the Loggie, and 3000 collected by Rugendas, in S. America. These collections are open Mon. and Wed., 11 to 1. Here is also the *Cabinet of Engravings*, amounting in number to 300,000. It is open Tu. and Fri. 9 to 1. Entrance through the porter's room, on the rt.

On the ground floor of the western wing of the Pinacothek is a very choice *Collection of Vases*, including 1800 Etruscan, from Viterbo, purchased by the late King. (It is to be seen Sun., Tu., and Thurs., from 10 to 1, by tickets from the Inspector, who is to be found at the top of the 1st flight of stairs.) The rooms are painted in exact imitation of the Greek mural paintings in the tombs at Tarquinii. They represent the funereal and marriage rites, banquets, games, &c., of the ancients. The floors are inlaid with Tyrolese marbles. There are three classes of Vases—*Funeral, Prize,* and *Nuptial Vases—Δῶρα ἐπιτάφια*: the two last also, having been treasured up in the houses of the owners during their lives, were buried with them. Among the most remarkable objects are: 1*st Room.*—On the table on the rt. a large vase, on which is represented a young man being instructed in music; in the middle of the room a large vase, on which is the taking of Troy; on the table on the l. a water-jug, with women at a fountain. 2*nd Room.*—Here are some white water-vessels from Attica. 3*rd Room.*—In this is the finest part of the collection. On the 1st table on the l. a vase, on which is the contest of Apollo and Hercules for the brazen-footed hind in the presence of the other gods—a fine work. On the 2nd table is a large nuptial vase, with designs of great beauty, representing different parts of the marriage ceremony: this is one of the finest specimens here. Also a funeral vase, on which is the story of Jason and Medea. In the floor of the 4th room is a fine mosaic (16 ft. square), found in the Duke of Leuchtenberg's estate in the S. of Italy, representing Apollo surrounded by the Zodiac, and the Year nursing the 4 Seasons, represented as 4 children. On the l. is a curious collection of earthen vessels,

Oriental in style and ornament, found in the Greek islands.

On the N. side of the Pinacothek is the *New Pinacothek*, begun 1846, and completed 1853. It is open Tu., Thurs., Sat., and Sun., 8–12 and 2–4; in winter from 9–2. It contains 52 rooms on 2 stories. It is from the designs of the architect Voit, and is destined for the reception of the works of the painters of the 19th century. The exterior is decorated with a series of allegorical frescoes, on a colossal scale, executed from Kaulbach's designs by an artist named Nilson, "ineffective and oddly recalling the scenic temptations hung on the outside of booths at fairs." Between the windows on the N. side are colossal full-length portraits, on a white ground, of Thorwaldsen, v. Klenze, Cornelius, Ohlmüller, P. Hess, Gärtner, Schnorr, H. Hess, Rottmann, Ziebland, Schwanthaler, Schorn, Schraudolph, Kaulbach. The upper floor, which contains the paintings, is divided into 5 large central halls, 5 rooms on the S. side, and 14 cabinets on the N., besides a room at the W. end filled with Rottmann's *Encaustic* paintings, views of historic sites and remarkable places in Greece. Beginning with the central halls, we have the finest work of *Kaulbach* (the Destruction of Jerusalem—Titus entering; the Roman Eagle planted on the altar of the Temple; the High Priests putting themselves to death; the Jewish women in despair; the Christians conducted forth from the walls by good angels; above, the 5 prophets who foretold the event), and of *Schorn* (the Deluge).—*Piloty:* Seni, the astrologer, finds the body of Wallenstein, murdered.—*H. Hess:* Virgin and Child, with Saints and Angels.—*Kaulbach's* sketches in oil for the frescoes on the outside of the building. Here is *Wilkie's* capital work, The Reading of the Will.

The *Collection of Paintings on Porcelain* is on the ground floor of the New Pinacothek. It is open Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 9 to 1: the Inspector is to be found in the building. It contains copies on porcelain of the most famous works in the Picture Gallery.

The *Gallery for Permanent Exhibition of Works of Art* (Kunstausstellungs-Gebäude), in Corinthian style, by *Ziebland*, opposite the Glyptothek (the Brienner-strasse intervening), opened 1845. The pediment is ornamented with a group by *Schwanthaler*, representing the professors of the various arts placing themselves under the protection of Bavaria, who, seated on a throne, is distributing wreaths. It contains works of painting, sculpture, painted glass, porcelain, &c., for sale.

In the Old Picture Gallery on the N. side of the Hofgarten is placed the *Ethnographic Museum*, commencing with antiquities of the so-called prehistoric period, in brass, iron, and stone; flint implements from Picardy and the Dordogne, from Danish kitchen middens and Swiss pile structures; arms and implements from the South Sea and arctic regions; collections made in Brazil and on the river Amazon by Drs. von Spix and Martius, of dresses, arms, utensils, implements, and ornaments, curiously illustrating the manners and customs of the savage tribes dwelling on the banks of the Amazon river. The robes and headgear, formed of feathers of parrot and other birds, are very gay. Amor the curiosities is a sort of pestle, w which one of the tribes grind th corn; it is a small club of wood studd with teeth of enemies slain in bat A set of masks, very hideous, forr of the bark of trees, daubed colours, and worn at festivals. terrible arrows, steeped in wour urari, a poison so fatal that the sl wound is followed by almost death. The reed tube, 6 or 8 out of which they are discharge breath with unerring aim. Th itself, and portions of the pl which it is obtained. An Indi shaped somewhat like a boat of the infant is bound down a board, by which, in proc the skull is completely

species of clay sometimes eaten as food by tribes of Indians on the Amazon.

The latest improvement in Munich is the *Maximiliansstrasse*, a broad boulevard extending from the theatre and Max-Josephs-Platz to the Isar, which it crosses by a fine *new bridge*. On the rt. hand of it is the *Mint*, further on l. the Hotel of the Four Seasons. Further on it widens out into a garden. Here are placed 4 *bronze* statues of Bavarian worthies—Gen. Duray, who fell at Polocz, 1812; Count Rumford; Schelling, the great philosopher, "erected by his grateful pupil, King Max. I.;" and Fraunhofer, the optician.

The ***Bavarian National Museum* in Maximiliansstrasse, is an imposing structure, designed by Riedel, and carried out (1858-1866) under the direction of Kuppelmaier, at the expense of the late king Maximilian II. It is 474 Eng. feet in length and 95 feet high. The walls are decorated with 154 fresco paintings illustrative of Bavarian history by Piloty, Wagner, and A. Müller, occupying 16,000 sq. ft.! A few only deserve attention.

It was erected by King Max. chiefly at his own expense. to contain collections relating to Bavaria, her history, antiquities, and manufactures. It combines the objects of the Museum of the Hôtel de Cluny with the range of our South Kensington Museum, but it is much more extensive and complete than these two put together. Its contents, derived from suppressed monasteries and churches and decayed castles, and palaces of the Bavarian house, are rich, varied, instructive, and well arranged, with complete catalogue.

The 1*st Hall* below, l. hand on entering, contains local *Roman antiquities* (many from Rhenish Bavaria), mosaics, tombs, pottery, urns, lamps.

2nd Hall.—Celtic remains—bronze, silver, gold, iron, clay, products of diggings in barrows, &c. A *workbox* with peculiar ivory carvings dates from Carlovingian times, and many other *ivories* are products of Christian sculpture, as the miniatures of *Wessobrun missal* are of its paintin

3rd and *4th Halls.—Romanesque* fragments of architecture; cruci of wood and metal; a Hung bronze helmet dug up on the ban the Inn; robes of the Empr. H II. from Bamberg; shrines for re a bishop's mitre, embroidered witl martyrdom of Becket; 5 monum effigies of the 16th and 17th centu One division of painful interest i voted to instruments of *punishmen torture:* the ducking-stool for punis adulterating bakers; the bed-rack the spiked roller for the back; th screws; the branks of iron to pu scolds; the pillory and stool o pentance; the chair with seat set spikes—called "Little Ease."

On the ground-floor, rt. of the entr —Gothic monuments of 13*th* and *centuries*, very instructive for architecture, sculpture, and m work; painted glass, glass ves arms, and armour, of the period; roof was brought from the hall o Augsburg Rathhaus, 1385; many paintings; carved ivories; a bis throne, &c.

15*th cent.*—Model of the tom Lewis the Bearded, 1429; pers ornaments; goldsmiths' work, pa silver statuette of St. George; r strances; iron-worked sacra houses.

5*th Room.*—The ceiling and panelling came from the comm room of the Weavers' House at A burg, dates 1457 and 1538; wea for war, for the chase, and the tou ment; the armour of a knight of period, and a marble effigy of from a tomb. The art of *engravi* all its branches is largely illustrat

6*th Room.*—15*th cent. continued.*— wooden roof came from the Lodg the Teutonic knights in Nuremb It contains medieval sculptures casts of works by Adam Krafft and Stoss; cabinets, chests, and c presses, richly carved; specim miniatures and of illuminat

works of Bavarian artist-monks; carpets and tapestries woven with historic subjects copied from Memling and others in worsted and silk;—early printing; the Bamberg missal, 1490; the Nuremberg chronicle, 1493.

7th Room—*15th cent.*—is entered by a doorway representing twining branches of trees, brought, along with the roof of carved wood, from the fortress Oberhaus at Passau. This room is specially destined for pictures and furniture. *Obs.* The brass charger made by the basin-smiths of Nuremberg; leather work; two carved wooden bedsteads, 1470.

8th Room.—Pictures of the Franconian and Bavarian schools; a representation of the store of relics preserved in the ch. of Andechs; instruments of penance, scourges, and prickly girdles; mass robes and priests' dresses.

9th Room is fitted up as a church of the 15th cent., in 7 bays, with altars, monuments, statues, altarpieces carved and painted, having folding-doors; a bell-wheel, to be rung at the raising of the host, from Augsburg Dom; a clock in the guise of Death riding on a lion, who marked the hours by striking with a bone on the lion's head. The windows are filled with glass of the period. A cast of the altar-tomb of the Empr. Henry II. and his wife, from Bamberg. A wonderful carving of the death of the Virgin, with apostles kneeling and weeping around, was brought from Ingolstadt.

A large altarpiece with wings, of which the crucifixion forms the centre, was painted (by *Hans* Olmendorf?) for Duke Albert of Bavaria, 1492, and his duchess, whose portraits, kneeling, are introduced in front.

10th Room.—*Transition period from Gothic to Renaissance.*—A large Tapestry worked with gold thread represents an allegory—the Punishment of the Lusts of the Flesh arrested by Mercy.

Second Floor.—*Renaissance period, 16th cent.*—*The staircase* is lined with armour and arms.

Obs. 6 Milan helmets, 8 full suits of fluted armour; Arras tapestries; 6 from the cartoons of Raphael. The magnificent roof of this and 4 other apartments was removed from the hall of the castle of Dachau, which belonged to the house of Wittelsbach from 1183. It was made for Duke William IV., whose arms it bears. Before its removal the hall had served for 50 years as a barn. The 10 electoral standards of the German Empire were brought from Nuremberg. Portraits of Bavarian princes, 4 of them by *Albert Altdorfer*. The Triumph of Bacchus and of Music, relief in Solenhofen stone.

1st Room.—Tapestries—the story of St. Paul, from designs by the scholars of Raphael; painted glass—the history of Joseph; wood sculpture; busts; statues; medallions, others in stone and wax; a head of Pirkheimer attributed to *A. Dürer*; 5 portraits of the Empr. Charles V., his parents and sisters.

2nd Room.—More tapestries; portraits and paintings by Hans and Ambrose Holbein and *Cranach* (Herodius' Daughter); casts of St. Sebald's monument, &c. at Nuremberg; trousseau chest of Duchess Jacobaea; statue of the Virgin and Child in wood; a collection of old musical instruments—table organ, theorbo, cornet, lutes, dulcimers, harpsichord, spinet or virginal, &c. The painted glass, chronologically arranged, extends through many rooms.

3rd Room.—Pottery and porcelain of various manufactures and countries; majolica from Faenza, Pezaro, Urbino, &c.

4th Room.—Roof and doors from Count Fugger's chateau at Donauwörth; Tapestries of German work, one series representing the Holy Places, executed for Pfalzgrave Otto Henry, to commemorate a pilgrimage which he made to the *Holy Land*, from designs by Mat. Gerung, 1521. They were woven at Luningen, and came



from the chateau of Neuburg. Of the same date is a model of Jerusalem. The collection of *Venetian glass* is complete and beautiful, including many rarities. The helmet of Margrave Albert Alcibiades; a *sword*, of which the hilt is a genuine work of *Benvenuto Cellini*; and the *silver* hammer with which Pope Julius III. struck down the Golden Gate at the jubilee of 1550, are splendid works of the goldsmith's art. A costly matchlock gun, inlaid; and the saddles and horse trappings for a tournament.

5*th Room.*—Ceiling also from Count Fugger's castle. In the centre of the room is erected the boudoir of the Countess Fugger; its walls and roof covered with exquisite wood carvings; on the table a dish cut out of Cairngorm topaz, set in silver; portrait of Albert V. in a frame of carved ivory; guns, rifles, and matchlocks, inlaid with ivory and engraven.

A richly illuminated MS., The Art of Fence and Fighting, by Joachim Meyer, 1561.

A *chess-board*, inlaid with metal and mother-of-pearl, and covered all over with engravings, deserves minute examination; an altarpiece carved in boxwood, the crucifixion in the centre, saints around, and classic figures in niches. The artist, one Bockschütz, was a Bavarian.

6*th Room.*—1579-97.—Armour of Wolf Dietrich, archbishop of Salzburg, gilt and embossed with reliefs; tournament suit of D. William V.; a very ancient jug and vases of Chinese porcelain, with dragons, brought to Europe by Jesuit missionaries; vessels cut out of rock crystal, which belonged to Sigismund, king of Poland; the grave-stone, of red marble, of Orlando di Lasso, composer, who died at Munich, 1594; several caskets of ebony, ivory, miniatures, &c.

7*th Room.*—Costly armour; Spanish morions; 2 suits with goose breasts (peaked in front); figures of ivory, alabaster, &c.; 2 executioners' swords; *jewel-cases of* the Prince of Pfalz-Neuburg: part of the jewels, gold chains, &c. were taken out of the coffins of some of the family whose dead bodies they decorated; jewels and trinkets of gold, silver, &c.; a figure made out of one huge pearl.

8*th Room.*—Hereabouts we perceive the effect of the style of Peter de Witte, better known as P. Candido, a Dutchman, who settled at Munich by invitation of Duke Max. I. The tapestries in the room are from the manufactory established 1604 at Munich, and from Candido's designs, and represent the seasons and months. The art of *carving in ivory* is here seen in its perfection: large dishes of ivory elaborately carved, goblets, statuettes of the same, some attributed to Fiamingo; cabinets inlaid with precious materials and filled with costliest works of art; precious stones, crystal, lapis lazuli; reliefs and medallions in ivory of the 12 Cæsars, and a large portrait of the Elector Max. himself, carved in the same material; fanciful clocks and watches, one made of wood in all its parts. Much of the furniture, cabinets, &c. are inlaid with Florentine mosaic.

9*th Room.*—A collection of swords of Bavarian princes, displaying in their hilts, blades, and sheaths the richest ornaments and most elaborate art; models of instruments of war, prepared for Gustavus Adolphus, at the siege of Nuremberg, including a mitrailleuse! The camp chapel (portable) of Duke Maximilian I., at which he heard mass daily during his campaign.

10*th* and 11*th Rooms.*—Tapestries from Candide's designs—subjects of Bavarian history; large ivory bas-reliefs by Fiamingo; the uniform of General Tilly, covered with braid and buttons, 1631; his portrait, and that of the Winter-King Frederick V., son-in-law of James I.

12th and 13th Rooms display the fashion, pomp, and splendour of the age of Louis XIV., in huge sil-

clocks, tapestry of Gobelins and Würzburg fabric; Boule furniture, so called from the upholsterer who invented it—1660; caskets of ivory, tortoiseshell, and amber. Glass painting had now come to its end. Cuirasses were still worn in battle. The collection of fire-arms, fowling-pieces, powder-flasks, &c., is extensive and costly.

14*th Room.*—Gobelins tapestries and Turkish arms, from the sieges of Vienna and Belgrade. Many of the objects were trophies gained in these campaigns by the Elector Max. Emanuel: helmets, saddles, horse-tail standards, a Turkish tent. A bronze monumental effigy of the elector on horseback commemorates his triumph at Mohacz and Belgrade, 1714. The fire-arms in this compartment are decorated with the most elaborate ornamentation. A case of miniatures by Patitot, among them J. Sobiesky and Peter the Great; one of the largest enamels known, a "Pieta," after Van der Werf; a long series of ivory carving, by Ignaz Elhafen and others, of mythological subjects in relief. The costly labour and excellent art employed in decorating the stocks, locks, &c., of guns is seen here in perfection.

15*th Room.*—A glass goblet, painted with the glories of the Fichtelgebirge; bronze equestrian statues of Louis XIV., of Augustus II. of Saxony, and of Max. Emanuel of Bavaria; musical instruments—a bass viol, which belonged to the Elector John William, inlaid with ivory, tortoiseshell, and elaborately carved; a clarionet, by Denner, the inventor (1700) of that instrument, &c.

16*th and* 17*th Room.*—18*th Century.*—The decadence of real art, 1726-1777. Carl Albert, and Max. Emanuel.—Gobelins from the Munich manufactory, temporarily revived 1718-1760; the Four Seasons. The dress, cane, pistols, saddle, &c. of Frederick the Great of Prussia; ivory carvings, by S. Tröger, Krabensberger, Ba*varians, in* great variety; a large picture of a stag-hunt on the shore of the Staremberg Lake; the sedan chair of Duchess Dorothea of Sulsbach; the genealogy of the royal house of Bavaria displayed in 63 intaglio heads cut out of rock crystal; elaborate specimens of iron railings; 5 vases of Meissen china, painted; porcelain from Sevres (green ware), Frankenthal, &c.; portraits in crayons.

18*th Room.*—Elector Karl Theodor, 1777-99.—Munich tapestries; ivory crucifixes; chinastone; fans; miniatures, &c.

19*th Room.*—King Maximilian I. The tapestries are Gobelins; the gift of Napoleon I. to his Bavarian ally. Many articles of furniture, ornaments, clocks, &c. belonged to Eugène Beauharnais, and bear his initials; model of a cannon, with pointed shot, an early invention of Reichenbach; statuettes and reliefs modelled in wax, by Schwanthaler; porcelain from Sevres, of the time of Bonaparte; the sword which he carried at Ulm.

The painted glass in the windows are some of the first efforts of Michael S. Frank of Nuremberg, the reviver of the art of glass-painting, 1817.

The Upper Story of the Museum is occupied by portraits of the ruling and royal family of Bavaria, and by pictures of events in the Bavarian history, extending through 15 rooms!

The large building adjoining St. Michael's Church, originally the *Jesuits' College*, afterwards the *Universit* contains at present the *Cabinets of Coin Medals, and Gems*, and the *Museum Natural History.*

The *Cabinet of Coins*, including 20,0 Greek, 18,000 Roman, and 40,000 o medals, is shown to strangers who rest themselves in such subjects, day but Sunday, from 10 to 12.

The most interesting portion *Museum of Natural History* is t *zilian Collection*, rare specimen mals, formed by Drs. Spix tius, in their travels thro country.

The following objects il



natural history of Bavaria:—Beavers (Castor fiber) taken on the Amper, a tributary of the Isar, not far from Moosburg. Bears: one shot near Passau, the other near Traunstein. Both the above species of animals are becoming rare. The Lämmergeier (Vultur leucocephalus) and bearded vulture (Gypaetos barbatus), from the Salzburg Alps. A curious series of birds' nests.

This portion of the Museum, which is on the first floor, may be seen every day except Sundays and Festivals, from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 4.

The *Fossil Collection* is on the ground floor. (The keeper is to be found in the Academy from 7 to 12, and from 2 to 7, by inquiring of the housekeeper.) Among the *mineral* and fossil productions of Bavaria are: from Eichstadt, fossil wood, fish, and crabs; from Passau, porcelain earth; from Pfaffenreith, near Passau, black lead; from Berchtesgaden, rock salt and gypsum; from Baireuth, 40 kinds of marble; fish, plants, and flying lizards (Pterodactyls), from the lithographic-stone quarries, Solenhofen: bones of bears, &c., from the caves of Muggendof. The collections of fossils formed by *Count Munster* at Baireuth have been added to this Museum, and are a treasure of geological science.

The **Public Library*, a large, useful, and magnificent building in the Ludwigsstrasse, in the style of a mediæval Italian palace, is from the designs of *Gärtner*. In front are placed statues of Aristotle, Hippocrates, Homer, and Thucydides. It is capable of containing *two million volumes*. Its staircase is especially grand and imposing — one of the finest architectural interiors in Munich. The collection of books, estimated at 800,000 volumes—or 400,000 works, including 12,000 incunabula (books printed before 1500) and 22,000 MSS., besides more than 100,000 duplicates, now *on sale*—is, in point of extent, the second in the world, being surpassed by the library of Paris alone, which amounts to 626,000 volumes and 80,000 MSS.

The *Reading Room* is open to the public every week-day from 8 to 1, except in Sept. and first 2 weeks in Oct., when it is open from 10 to 12. The library is shown between 10 and 12 daily. Those who wish to see it should go punctually at 10, 11, or 12 o'clock.

Among the rarities of this library may be mentioned the New Testament (Greek) in capital letters, of the 8th century. The Orations of Demosthenes, on cotton paper from Chios. A collection of Traditions of a church at Ravenna, written on papyrus, 9th century. The Codex Alaricianus, or Laws given to the Westgoths by Alaric II. in 506, is the oldest MS. here. MSS. of the New Testament of the 7th and 8th centuries. The Niebelungenlied (1235?). A Bible and Missals, given by the Emp. St. Henry to the Cathedral of Bamberg (1024), most richly decorated with miniatures by Byzantine artists, and the binding enriched with carved ivory, set with precious stones. The Golden Book of St. Emmeran, a MS. of the Gospels in Latin, written in gold capitals (870) for the Emperor Charles the Bald,—fine specimen of early art, superbly bound in a plate of gold, embossed, and set with precious stones. The Tournament Book of Duke William IV. of Bavaria. Orlando Lasso's Seven Penitential Psalms, with coloured borders. *Albert Dürer's* Prayer Book, with very interesting sketches by him and Cranach. Among early printed books (incunabula) of a period anterior to the year 1500, this library possesses 3500 without date, including about 50 block-books, some of them printed at Haarlem; and 6000 with dates. One of the oldest specimens of printing (1454) contains an appeal to arms against the Turks. Luther's Bible, decorated with his own and Melanchthon's portraits, is preserved here. Here is the first attempt at lithography by Sennefelder. Among the autographs is an exhortation written by Luther for the peasants of Suabia, and the correspondence of the Elector Palatine Frederic V., son-in-law of James I., captured after the battle of Prague, 1620. Among them is a letter of Charles I. to his sister.

The New University, at the end of



Imperial
Wrede, the Bava-
wars of Napoleon.
chiller.
was born in Belgium,
Gembloux. A Jesuit in his youth,
he afterwards served in the armies of
pain, the Empire, and Bavaria.)

An equestrian statue of *King Lewis*,* by Widnmann, "erected by the grateful city of Munich," decorates the Odeonsplatz, and not far off a statue of Schiller was set up 1863.

A statue in bronze of the Elector Max Emanuel, chiefly known to fame for his successful siege of Belgrade, decorates the
It is
taken from the
statues—of
at Wedden-
Palatinate: by
born at
1739.
Elector
—of



Code; by Schwanthaler;—and of *Wistenrieder*, d. 1829; by Widnmann.

At the N. end of the Ludwigsstrasse is the *Triumphal Arch* (das Siegesthor), an imitation of the arch of Constantine. It was begun by *Gärtner*, and carried on after his death by *Metzger*. On the top is placed a figure of Victory, in a triumphal car, drawn by 4 lions, modelled by *Wagner*, and cast in bronze, by *F. Miller*. The figures and reliefs, representing battles, without the country of the combatants being indicated, were executed by various artists from the designs of *Wagner*.

Another triumphal arch, *the Propylæum*, of Greek architecture, was erected, 1862, in the Brienner Strasse. It was meant to celebrate the struggle of the Greeks for freedom, and the glories of the reign of King Otho, who by a singular coincidence returned home from his kingdom the day after this monument was inaugurated, Oct. 30, 1867.

The **Bavarian Hall of Fame* (die baierische Ruhmeshalle) stands on a bank which rises slightly from the W. side of the Theresienwiese. It was designed by *Klenze*, and consists of a Doric portico (στοα), forming 3 sides of a quadrangle, in the centre of whose open side rises the colossal statue of Bavaria. The busts of those Bavarians who have been most distinguished in war or peace are placed along the wall behind the columns, which are 48 in number, and, with the capital, 22½ ft. high. In the tympana, at the end of the wings, are 4 recumbent female figures by *Schwanthaler*, representing the 4 national divisions of the kingdom, Bavaria, the Palatinate, Swabia, and Franconia. The frieze contains 92 metopes, of which 44 are adorned with figures of Victory; the remaining 48 with reliefs representing the various arts, sciences, professions, and occupations which flourish in civilised society, all from the designs of *Schwanthaler*. The *bronze colossal statue of Bavaria*, 61½ ft. high, stands on a pedestal of the height of 28½ ft. It represents the Protectress of Bavaria, accompanied by a lion; in her right hand is a sword for protection; her left hand raised holds a chaplet, to crown merit. It was modelled by *Schwanthaler*, and cast by *Fr. Müller*, at the royal foundry. A staircase within leads into its head, which can hold 8 persons sitting. Peep-holes are cut in the laurel crown worn by the figure, through which may be seen one of the best *bird's-eye views* of Munich.

The *Studios* of the Munich *artists* employed on the great public works ought to be visited. These gentlemen are very polite to strangers, and feel flattered by a visit, which ought to be made at such an hour as has been ascertained by previous inquiry to be most convenient. This is usually before 2 o'clock. All that is required is that the visitor present his card.

Kaulbach (in the Royal Academy, of which he is Director, to be seen from 12 to 1) confines himself almost entirely to oil-painting. One of his greatest achievements is the picture of the Destruction of Jerusalem in the New Pinacothek. Here is the cartoon of the "Geisterschlacht," the battle of the spirits of the Romans and Huns slain before the walls of Rome, which the artist executed for Count Raczynski of Berlin.

The studios of *Professors Schraudolph* and *Carl v. Piloty*, known by his "Nero amidst the Ruins of Rome," and the Death of Wallenstein, are in the Academy.

The studio of *Prof. Widnmann* is at No. 4, Augustenstrasse; that of *L. Schaller*, No. 8, Arcisstrasse.

The *Schwanthaler Museum*. The late sculptor *Schwanthaler* left by his will the models of all his executed works to the Academy, together with his studio, situated in the Schwanthalerstrasse, and containing a very extensive and interesting collection, open every day to the public.

The *Royal Bronze Foundry*, on the outskirts of the town, Maximilians-Vorstadt, is worth visiting, as it usually contains some fine specimens of castings of all sizes. Many of these are orders from America. Obs. the bronze doors for the Capitol (Washington), by

liefs from the life of Columbus. Most of the statues erected in Germany of late years were cast here. It is under the direction of *Fred. v. Miller*. Open, 12 to 1, daily.

The *Royal Painted Glass Manufactory* (near the Glyptothek) usually contains some good specimens of this art. The windows for Cologne Cathedral were made here. The *painting of glass for windows* is worth inspection. The different colours are laid on one piece of glass,—a variation from the old process, by which glass-painting was a species of transparent mosaic. The glass must be heated 7 times in the furnace, and the most equable temperature preserved, without which the work would be destroyed. Hence the process is tedious and very expensive. The stained glass is made at Benedictbeuern, and it is here painted and burned, or incrusted.

Lithography was invented at Munich by Aloys Sennefelder, about 1800.

The *Theatre*, in the Max-Josephsplatz, is a handsome edifice, with a lofty Corinthian portico, painted with various colours, conformably, as it is supposed, with the polychromatic system adopted by the Greeks in their buildings. It is one of the largest in Germany, and will accommodate 2500 persons. It was built (1825) by the corporation of the city at a cost of 80,000*l*. The internal arrangements and machinery are excellent, and well worth inspection by those who have never before seen the details of a playhouse. To avert the danger of fire, water is distributed in pipes over every part of the building, the supply being raised by powerful pumps out of a canal flowing beneath it. The roof commands a good view of Munich.

The days of performance here, alternately with the *Residenz-Theater*, are usually Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday — Sunday and Thursday being opera nights. The performances begin at 6½; the orchestra and chorus are good, but few of the singers or actors are eminent. The musical department is under the direction of the Capellmeister Wüllner.

Prices of Admission.—A box, 1st tier, 8 Gn.; 2nd, 9 Gn.; 3rd, 7 Gn.; a single place in 1st tier, 1 Gn.; in 2nd, 1 Gn. 12 kr. A stall or lock-up seat (Sperrsitz), in the pit, the most agreeable part of the house, and frequented by ladies as well as gentlemen, costs 1 Gn.

Residenz-Theater, between the Palace and Opera-house; performance twice a-week; resembles the Theatre of Versailles, but excels it in richness of decoration. Light pieces are played here alternately with the Hof-Theater.

The *Volks-Theater*, for operettas and dramas.

The *Odeon* is a handsome edifice, the large concert-hall of which is devoted to musical entertainments, concerts, and balls, which take place periodically, during the winter season. The ground floor is occupied by the Literary Club; the first and second floor by the Conservatory of Music.

The *Museum* (§ 44), Promenadenstrasse, is a club composed of gentlemen of the upper classes, into which a stranger may be introduced by a member for the space of a month. In the reading-room the principal European journals, the Times, Galignani, and the Quarterly Review, are taken in; a billiard-room, and ball-room, &c.

Strangers not provided with introductions, or intending to make only a short stay, will find the reading-room, called *Literarische Verein*, on the ground-floor of the Odeon, well provided with German and French papers, including Galignani. A member can introduce a stranger gratuitously for 3 days; but a subscription of 1 fl. 12 kr. will secure admission for a month.

The *English Garden* is a tolerably successful imitation of an English park: it is about 4 m. long, but not more than ½ a mile broad. It is entered from the Hofgarten, and commences immediately beyond it. It is laid out with groves and shrubberies, interspersed with temples, a pagoda (near which the band plays on Saturday afternoon), a bath-house, &c. &c. Several branches



of the Isar are carried through it; and at the further extremity is a fine lake. It affords many pleasant walks and rides, especially near the borders of the lake, which will prove equally agreeable to those who seek retirement or exercise in a cool and refreshing shade from the summer sun. In its varied walks and shady groves of fine trees it contrasts most delightfully with the monotonous open plain around Munich, and really deserves more than one visit. Few cities in Europe possess so beautiful a promenade. It was planted originally by Count Rumford in 1781. A *Circular Temple* (monopteros) of the Ionic order has been erected on the summit of a mound, near the road running through the garden: it is a good point of view, and exhibits a modern example of the ancient application of colours to the exterior of a Grecian building.

One of the most agreeable * *Walks*, commanding the best view of Munich, is the high *Terrace*, called *Gasteig*, forming the rt. bank of the Isar, approached by the Grand Maximiliansstrasse and the new bridge. It lies on the l. (N.) after passing the Maximilianeum. It is laid out with trees and shrubberies in the fashion of an English garden. The Tyrolese Alps appear in the distance. The walk through it may be continued into the Englische Garten on the opposite side of the Isar, crossing the bridge.

The *Great Prison* (Strafarbeitshaus), in the suburb Au, is worthy the inspection of those who take an interest in such establishments. One division is appropriated to prisoners sentenced to 1—8 years' confinement, for minor offences. To the other belong great offenders condemned for life, or for a term not yet fixed (unbestimmte Zeit), with a provisionary sentence for 16 years, liable to be prolonged at the expiration of that term to 10 years more, or to be terminated at the judgment of the superior courts, according to the conduct of the prisoner. "Every prisoner is obliged to work at his own trade, so that *there* is no kind of *handicraft that is not* going on within the prison walls. It is like a general manufactory. Whatever a prisoner gains by his labour more than sufficing to keep him is kept until the term of his imprisonment expires, and it is then given to him, deducting a quota for the expenses of the establishment. There is a separate workshop allotted to each trade; the prisoners work in company, and are permitted to converse upon allowed topics, overseers being of course present. Criminals who are admitted at so early an age as not to have yet learned a trade are permitted to make choice of one, which is taught to them. Women (who are rigorously separated from the male prisoners) follow their trades also: we see embroidery, stocking-weaving, straw-hat making and plaiting, and all the other kinds of labour in which women are engaged. Women who have been servants before are servants still. Every prisoner has a fixed daily task allotted to him, the produce of which varies from 9 to 30 kreutzers daily, and the amount is increased in proportion to his skill and proficiency, so that the sum to be laid by, after deducting the expense of clothing, &c., is very small, 76 fl., or 6*l*., being the largest amount on record saved by one individual after 22 years of imprisonment.

The *Southern Cemetery*, Gottesacker, or *Friedhof* (§ 45), lies outside the Sendling Gate. It is one of the most interesting in Germany, of vast extent, and open to Catholics and Protestants alike. Many of the *Monuments* are interesting in themselves, others are so from the men whom they commemorate. W. side, the architect Wiebeking; Jos. Görres, author; Fraunhofer, optician. E. side, Senefelder, inventor of lithography. The obelisk in the centre was raised by the French to General Bastoul, killed at Hohenlinden. On the S. side of it, after passing a semicircular vaulted building containing the Leichenhaus (*i. e.* dead-house, where the bodies of all the persons who die are exposed to public view—a painful sight), lies the New *Friedhof*. This is a large square enclosure, 427 ft. each side, surrounde

by an elegant cloister of brick. Here are monuments to Gärtner, architect; Schwanthaler, sculptor; v. Walther, physician; Count v. Armensperg, diplomatist.

N.W. of the Cemetery, and near it, is the *General Hospital*, Krankenhaus, supported by contributions from servants' wages in the town. Women pay 6 kr., men pay 18 kr., per quarter, to entitle them to the benefit of it in time of sickness. It contains 600 beds.

The *English Church Service* is performed on Sundays at 11 A.M. at the Odeon. A project is on foot for building an English ch. here.

Baths.—The Dianbad, in the English Garden.

A *Valet-de-Place* receives 2 fl. for a day. His services are almost indispensable here, as many of the collections and buildings are open for a single hour only, once or twice a week; without a knowledge of which, and some method in arranging visits to different objects, much time will be lost.

Fiacres (Droschken, Cabs), well appointed and numbered, stand for hire in the Schrannenplatz, Marienplatz, and Max-Josephsplatz, at the Karlsthor, Isarthor, and Sendlinger Thor, and in the Odeonplatz, close to the Hofgarten.

	Cab (*Droschke*). 2 persons.	*Fiaker* (2-horse carriage). 1 or 2 p.	3 or 4 p.
From or to the Rly. Stat. .	12 kr.	18 kr.	24 kr.
Every ½ hr. for the first hr. within the city . .	12 kr.	18 kr.	24 kr.
After the first hr. every ½ hr. . . .	6 kr.	15 kr.	18 kr.

From 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. the fare is one-half higher. Luggage charged extra: small packages 6 kr., large do. 12 kr.

Omnibus to or from the rly., with luggage 18 kr.

Ministers from Great Britain, almost all the courts of Europe, and a U. S. Consul, reside here.

Bavarian Glass, at least as good as the Bohemian, may be had at *Steigerwald's* handsome shop under the arcades of the Hofgarten. Prices moderate.

Bookseller, Herman Manz, 8, Briennerstrasse, printseller to H. M. the King, has a store of photographs and engravings from the paintings in the galleries here, also a collection of English, German, and French guide-books, &c.

The *telescopes* of Fraunhofer are justly celebrated. Since his death the manufacture is carried on by Merz Sons, 11, Müllerstrasse.

Wimmer (A. Humplmayr), 3, Briennerstrasse, has beautiful copies *on Porcelain* of old masters, besides pictures and prints.

Carl Waagen, No. 2, Carlsstrasse, has some very fine *paintings* (ancient and modern) for sale; also the engraving from Kaulbach's "Jerusalem."

Franz Hanfstängel and *F. Albert* are first-rate *photographers* for portraits, as well as landscapes and copies of pictures.

The *immediate Environs* of Munich abound in taverns and gardens (§ 37), the resort of the middle classes, where a profusion of beer is drunk and waltzes are danced for 6 or 8 hours without intermission, to the sound of very tolerable music, provided by the proprietors of these places of entertainment. A visit to some of them, especially on Sundays and holidays, when they are chiefly frequented, will give the stranger an opportunity of obtaining some insight into the manners of the people. The peculiar Munich headdress called *Riegelhaube* is seen no more. It consisted of a small bag of gold or silver tissue with two points like a swallow's tail, worn on the back of the head to enclose the hair, and often cost as much as 30 or 40 fl.

Nymphenburg—a Royal Palace about 3 m. off, built in the latter end of the 17th century, is an agreeable afternoon's excursion. It presents towards Munich a semicircular façade broken so as to look like a number of small pavilions. In front are gardens in the



French style, traversed by a straight canal filled with water of crystalline purity, falling over ledges of masonry. Behind, near the Bath-house or Pavilion, is an extensive lake, the borders of which are prettily laid out in the English style, diversified by art, and planted round with trees and shrubs. The interior of the palace is not at all remarkable; but the hot-houses are very extensive, and the collection of Brazilian plants unrivalled. The fountains, supplied with water from the Lake of Starnberg, throw up a jet 85 ft. high, by the aid of an hydraulic machine. The menagerie formerly existing here is broken up, but one or two specimens of beavers from the Isar and Danube may still be seen. There is a Royal Manufactory of China here. Either in going or returning the visitor should drive through the Hirschgarten, which abounds with deer and other game.

Schleissheim—a deserted palace of the Bavarian Electors, built 1684–1700, about 7 m. N. of Munich, in a dreary situation near the road to Ingoldstadt, is now scarce worth a visit, since its once famous picture-gallery has been stripped to furnish out the Pinacothek at Munich. The Crucifixion by *Tintoretto*, one of the largest pictures in the world, formerly in the Augustine Church, Munich, is a work of merit, and remains here chiefly on account of its unmanageable size, and the want of room for it elsewhere. Also the following paintings of inferior value from Düsseldorf, mentioned by Sir Joshua Reynolds: — *Rubens'* Diogenes with a lantern looking for an honest man, among a multitude of half-length figures (this is not Rubens' best manner of painting); Laban reconciled to his brother; the Assumption of the Virgin. *Vandyke:* Portrait of his wife in a white dress (the picture has been damaged). At Schleissheim there is a School of Agriculture and a Model Farm (Musterwirthschaft).

A picturesque excursion is that to the *Lake of Würm* or *Starnberger See* (Rte. 186)—Railway thither—19 m. *in 1 hr.* Its scenery, however, is tame in comparison with that of the *Tegernsee and Walchensee*, at the foot of the Bavarian Alps (Rte. 187), and vastly inferior to that of Berchtesgaden and Königssee, in the midst of the sublimest district of the chain of the highlands of Salzburg (Rtes. 185, 199). These latter excursions will each occupy several days; but cannot fail of affording the highest gratification.

Railways to Augsburg, Ulm, Nuremberg, Stuttgart; to Innsbruck and Salzburg; to Linz and Vienna; to Landshut; to Ratisbon and Passau; to Ingolstadt, Dachau, Freising. Omnibuses convey passengers to the station: charge 6 kr. each, with luggage 12 kr.

Lohnkutscher (§ 36) may always be heard of at the Hotels Detzer and Goldener Hahn. Boards are usually set up in front of these houses, announcing their destination and time of departure.

ROUTE 167.

FRANKFURT TO NUREMBERG, BY WÜRZBURG—RAILWAY.

Railroad, 31½ German m. = 145 Eng. m. (4 trains daily; express in 9 hrs.; terminus in Frankfurt, outside of Allerheiligenthor).

rt. The river Main is seen, and the town of Offenbach beyond it, distant 1¼ m. from

Mainkur Stat.

Wilhelmsbad Stat., in a sort of park. This is a watering-place much frequented by the Frankfurters.

On the l. bank of the Main, near the village of Rumpenheim, a large white house is seen. It is a summer residence of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. On the rt. is the *Palace of Philippsruhe*, a summer residence of the Elector of Hesse. Shortly after, the railroad, crossing the river Kinzig by a covered bridge, enters

Hanau Stat. (*Inn:* Zum Adler). The town, of 16,000 Inhab., stands between the Main and the Kinzig, which, after having half encircled the town, here falls into the Main in the most fertile part of the Wetterau. It is the second town in importance of Hesse, ranking after Cassel, and has some considerable manufactures. Wm. Grimm, the philologer, was born here 1786.

l. of the Rly. lies the Forest of Lamboi, the scene of the *Battle of Hanau*, Oct. 30 and 31, 1813, when Marshal Wrede with 40,000 Bavarians threw himself across the road from Leipzig, to intercept the retreat of Napoleon, but was overborne by 80,000 French, and compelled to fly.

Kahl Stat. Beyond the Kahlbach lies *Dettingen* Stat., a large village, celebrated for the battle gained by the Austrians and English over the French in 1743. This was the last engagement in which a king of England appeared in person on the field. On this occasion George II. displayed considerable skill as the commander of the army, and his son, the duke of Cumberland, distinguished himself by prodigies of valour. At

Klein-Ostheim, Bavarian frontier-village, marked by blue posts, the monuments of some of the officers who fell in the action may be seen in the churchyard.

July 14, 1866, the Prussians defeated Duke Alex. of Hesse and the Austrians, near Aschaffenburg; 2000 Austrians were made prisoners.

25½ *Aschaffenburg Stat.* (*Inns:* Freihof, good and clean; Adler; Post.)

This town (Pop. 10,000) lies on the rt. bank of the Main. It owes its origin to being the station of the 10th and 23rd Legions. On the ruins of the Roman castle the mayors of the palace of the Frankish kings built a hunting-palace. Its most conspicuous building is the red *Palace* (*Schloss*), on a commanding eminence above the river. It is a large square red edifice, with a tower at each angle, 180 ft. high, built by the Archbishop-Electors of Mayence for a summer residence. The date is 1606, and the style that of the Renaissance. It contains a gallery of 382 pictures, chiefly curious rather than beautiful; a fine *Library*, with MSS. illuminations and early printed books; and a cabinet of 20,000 engravings.

In the Park, close to the Rly. station, is the *Roman Villa*, or Pompeianum, a copy of that of Castor and Pollux at Pompeii, with similar decorations, built for King Lewis of Bavaria, under the direction of the architect *Gärtner*. It stands near the river, and commands a fine view of it and the old bridge. The ramparts have been levelled and turned into walks. One picturesque gate (Herstallthor) deserves notice.

The *Dom* or *Stiftskirche*, on the Badberg-hill, founded A.D. 974, but the present edifice is in different styles. Portions of the cloisters are of the 10th century, others are considered by Moller to date from the 13th. They present an early example of the use of the pointed arch in Germany. The nave has double aisles, the inner barrel-vaulted, the outer aisles pointed. In the church is the monument of Card. Albert of Brandenburg, consisting of 2 bronze bas-reliefs, the Cardinal's effigy and the Virgin i glory, executed 1525, by *Peter Vische* under a canopy, the work of a m recent age and a very inferior ar Those of Duke Otto of Bavaria, and a bronze monument by Hac also remarkable. A group in r of the Elector Fred. v. Erthal, d is by no means successful.

About a mile out of the to yond the bridge, on the l. bank Main, is the pretty royal vill and orangery of *Schöne Busch.*

The situation of Aschaff



the winding Main, and the walks in the gardens around it and attached to the paace, as well as in the *Schöne Busch*, are very agreeable.

The Main between Aschaffenburg and Lohr is very picturesque, but steamers have ceased to run.

Between Aschaffenburg and Würzburg lies the *Forest of Spessart* (Silva Spissa), one of the largest in Germany, and one of the few remaining fragments of the great primeval *Hercynian Forest*, described by Cæsar and Tacitus.

The highest summit of the Spessart range of hills is near Rohrbrunn. Portions of the Spessart Forest are cut down every year, and the vacant ground in a great measure replanted. A wild country, few villages.

The railroad to Würzburg soon enters rock-cuttings in the new red sandstone, gradually ascending among wooded hills, crosses the stream of the Laufach, and pierces the high hill of the Schwarzkopf in a tunnel nearly 2 m. long.

Heigenbrücken Stat. Thence descends by a clear trout-stream to

Partenstein Stat., whence it follows the valley of the Lohr downwards, and reaches the valley of the Main at

Lohr Stat. (*Inns:* Hirsch, good—the landlord rents some trout and grayling fishing; Krone), a thriving little town of 3600 Inhab. It has manufactories of iron, paper, and boats. In the principal street almost every second house is an inn. It is on the rt. bank of the Main, which the railway hence follows all the way to Würzburg, nearly parallel with the post-road.

32 Gemünden Stat. (*Inn:* a homely one at the Stat.) This is the nearest station to *Kissingen Baths* (Rte. 169), by Hammelburg. *Eilwagen* daily; carriage and pair cost 14 fl. Gemünden stands at the influx of the Saale into the Main. Above it rises the *Castle of Schorenberg*, ruined in 1243. At the lower end is a new *prison*.

Stone embankments protect the Rly. The vine covers the hills near

Carlstadt Stat. (See Rte. 190.)

Retzbach Stat.

Veitshochheim Stat.

The *Convent of Zell* is now occupied by the manufactory of König and Bauer, inventors of the cylindrical steam printing-press. Exquisite view over the winding stream and vine-clad banks of the Main; Würzburg itself appears in sight, and the citadel rears itself aloft on the summit of a hill.

23 WÜRZBURG Stat. (*Inns:* Kronprinz von Baiern, near the Post, first-rate, clean, and good, at the side of the Hofplatz, facing the Palace;—Russischer Hof, 2nd class;—Fränkischer Hof; Gustavus Adolphus lodged here;—Adler, small, but tolerable bachelor's quarters. Try Franconian wines, which grow on the hills round Würzburg: the best are the Steinwein (stone wine) and Leisten.

Würzburg, beautifully situated on the Main, and containing 40,600 Inhab. (4000 Protestants), was for more than 1000 years the capital of an ecclesiastical principality, ruled by a line of 82 bishops, who were princes of the Empire, and by their power and wealth exercised great influence in Germany. This will account for the number of churches which sprang up in the chief town of their territory. Those which remain, however, are either incomplete or have been injured by modern alterations, so that they are deficient in the grandeur and beauty which they would otherwise have possessed. The narrow streets, overhanging houses, and pointed gables, mark the antiquity of the town, which contains many picturesque, and some fine public buildings.

A stone bridge connects the city with the suburb Mainviertel; it was begun in 1476, and finished 1607; it is ornamented with statues of saints, &c.

A wide and rather picturesque street, called the Domstrasse, runs eastward from the bridge, and in the same line with it: at the end of this stands the **Cathedral* (*Dom*), founded in the 8th century on the spot where St. Kilian suffered martyrdom: he was an Irish missionary, who came hither to preach Christianity, and is now regarded

the apostle of Franconia. Of the original structure nothing remains; the present building, distinguished by its four towers, shows on the outside some traces of the round style of the 11th and 12th centuries, particularly in the two towers at the east end. The interior, modernised and covered with stucco figures and ornaments, with tarnished gilding, and worthless pictures, contains a long series of monuments of the magnificent prelates of Würzburg; their marble effigies, in high relief, planted upright against the walls and piers, each bearing the sword of temporal rule in the right hand, and the crosier in the left. They are curious in the history of art and of religion. There are also in the aisles and transepts several curious monuments of other persons, chiefly clerical, and connected with the cathedral; some in bronze, in low relief, like those at Bamberg. At the extremity of the N. transept is the funereal chapel of Bishop Schönborn, in the Italian style, only remarkable for the profusion of marble and gilding with which it is overloaded. Just to the left on entering by the west door is an ancient bronze font, with reliefs representing events in the life of our Saviour. The inscription round its upper edge gives 1279 as the year of its completion.

On the N. side of the Dom stands the *Neue Münster* Church (b. 1000), in the Romanesque crypt of which—the remnant of a much earlier building than that which now rises over it—is the plain sarcophagus tomb of St. Kilian. His relics impart such virtue to a well in the crypt, that it cures sore eyes. Outside, at the E. end of the church, a monument was erected (1843) to Walther von der Vogelweide (d. 1230), the most popular of the Minnesingers, who was buried in the cloisters. He left a sum of money to buy corn to feed the birds at his tomb every day at noon; a vase was placed on the top for that purpose; the German epitaph, by King Lewis of Bavaria, and relief refer to this; but the money has been long since applied by the chapter to their own use.

E. from the cathedral is the *Royal*, originally *Episcopal*, *Palace*, situated in a square flanked by two singular tall pillars; it was erected by two bishops of the family of the Counts of Schönborn, 1720-40, and is of great size and unusual magnificence. Its architect was a German, John Balt'r Neuman, and few *royal* palaces surpass its now faded splendour. The staircase is very stately and original in its design. The 284 apartments contained in the building, including the suite occupied by the Emperors of Germany on their way to the coronation at Frankfurt, are distinguished for the gorgeous display of gilding, marble, Gobelin tapestry, silken draperies, and mirrors. The *Chapel*, well worth seeing, is a very rich specimen of internal decoration, in the taste of the time of Louis XIV. The whole edifice, not undeserving of the title of a German Versailles, is remarkable evidence of the unbounded wealth of the ecclesiastical princes of the Empire, nearly to the end of the last century, when it was swept away in the changes which followed the French Revolution. Though termed the *Residence*, this palace is rarely inhabited by the royal family. The gardens attached to it are a very agreeable walk. The 3 gates leading into them are very fine specimens of iron-work.

On the N. side of the town, not far from the Rly. Stat., stands the *Julius-Spital*, a magnificent asylum for poor, infirm, and sick, and at the same time a school of medicine; it is named after a bishop, who founded it in 157 but the present is not wholly the o ginal building. It is in extent a pal having a range of 62 windows in fr and containing 28 wards, each 12 beds: the whole establishm remarkable for its cleanliness. F under the archway, over whic relief representing the founding hospital, you enter a spaciou drangle with 2 fountains, and side of which is a handsome in an Italian style. Beyond pretty garden. In the wall with trees, called the *Graben*



Promenade, in front of the hospital, the late king of Bavaria erected, in 1847, a fine bronze statue by *Schwanthaler* to the founder, Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn.

A little E. from the Julius-Spital is another very large church, domed, and in an Italian style (1671), called *Stift Haug*. Here Prince Hohenlohe performed his miracles! The interior is entirely covered with tarnished gilding, bad pictures, and whitewash.

N. of the Domstrasse is the Marketplace, a very gay and animated scene on a market morning, and on the N. side of it stands the *Marienkapelle*, the finest church in Würzburg, an elegant pointed Gothic building (1377-1479), with a tower of red stone in the same style, surmounted by a lantern of late Italian. It has tall lancet windows, sculpture over the portals, against the buttresses, and within on the columns. It has been carefully restored, at considerable expense, but is still sadly crowded with shops between the buttresses. It was built on the site of a Jewish synagogue, destroyed in 1348, when the Jews were burnt, with their wives and children, in their houses, by the zealous Christians.

The *University* was founded 1582: it enjoys some celebrity as a school of medicine, but the number of students has declined within a few years. In 1849 there were only 420.

The once numerous monastic establishments of Würzburg are diminished to 5; among those that remain is an *Ursuline Nunnery*.

The most pleasing sight in Würzburg is the *view from the *Citadel*, or *Marienburg*, on the left bank of the Main. The town itself has an imposing appearance, owing to the number of its towers and steeples: it is backed by the hill producing the celebrated Stein wine, and the Main, winding through the landscape, adds a charm to the view. The flanks of the hill of the citadel, also clad with vineyards, furnish the other principal of the Franconian wines, called Leisten. The best sort grows on the slope opposite, the *Kapelberg* (or *Köppele*), a neighbouring hill, named from the white pilgrimage *chapel* on its summit, which is rendered more conspicuous by the line of stations leading up to it. The view from this church is quite as fine as that from the citadel.

Permission to enter the *Citadel* must be obtained from the Commandant of Würzburg. This fortress was the stronghold and original residence of the bishops, and is supposed to occupy the site of one of the 50 Roman castles built by Drusus in Germany. It consists, at present, of a tall donjon and several other relics of a feudal edifice, associated with more recent constructions.

Close under the hill of the Citadel, between it and the river, stands the *Ch. of St. Burkhard*, a very ancient building, with nave and towers in the round style, but calculated to interest the antiquary alone.

The glacis of the fortifications which surround Würzburg has been, for the most part, laid out in gardens and shrubberies, forming agreeable walks.

There is a club (§ 44) furnished with newspapers, called *Harmonie* (close to the cathedral), and a *Theatre* here.

Gerscheim, a village near Würzburg, was the scene of an engagement between the Bavarian and Prussian forces in July 1866, in which the latter were victorious.

Railways to Frankfurt, Bamberg, Nuremberg, Munich, Augsburg, Baireuth, Leipzig, Kissingen, Ansbach, Heilbronn for Stuttgart and Heidelberg, and Mergentheim.

From Würzburg the Nuremberg Rail ascends the valley of a tributary of the Main, nearly due E. until it reaches

Rottendorf Stat.

Dettelbach Stat. An old walled town. Its *Pfarrkirche* has two towers on its S. side, and is much modernized. The council chamber in the *Town-hall* is worthy of notice.

Kitzingen Stat. An old town of 7000 Inhab. with 4 churches, an old Rathhaus, and Gothic bridge. Its Pfarr-

kirche has the S. aisle divided into 2 stories by a fine vaulted gallery fronted with open tracery. In the chancel is a very fine Tabernacle with much rich ornamentation and statuary.

Langenfeld Stat.

60 m. *Fürth Stat.* An active manufacturing town, supplies half Europe with gold-leaf and looking-glasses; Pop. 17,500, which has become a formidable rival of Nuremberg. About 2500 of the population are Jews, who were expelled from Nuremberg 1498, and have made the fortune of Fürth by their industry and perseverance. They possess a college and a separate court of justice of their own, several schools, synagogues, and Hebrew printing establishments, and enjoy privileges denied them in many parts of the Continent. In St. Michael's Ch. is a Sacramentshaus, 24 ft. high, carved by Adam Kraft. The Rathhaus is a fine modern Gothic building of red sandstone.

The memorable battle between Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein, which terminated in the retreat of the Swedish King after a display of consummate skill on both sides, took place in the neighbourhood of Fürth 4 Sep. 1632. The head-quarters of Gustavus in Fürth were at the inn called Grüner Baum, in the street still named after him. Wallenstein was strongly posted near Zirndorf, upon the low wooded hill about 2 m. south of Fürth, surmounted by the ruins of a fortress, from which it gets the name Alte Veste. In addition to the commanding ground, Wallenstein had fortified himself within ramparts, ditches, and palisades. Yet, in spite of this, Gustavus, driven to desperation by famine and pestilence, which had mowed down his army, determined on attempting to carry it by storm. The attack was commenced by the German troops in the Swedish service, but a shower of balls rained down from a hundred pieces of artillery soon compelled them to retreat. Gustavus then, to shame them, led on his own sturdy warriors, the Finlanders; but their ranks were shattered by a cannonade in the same manner, and bravery availed nothing against an enemy who was not to be reached. A third attack met with no better success. A fourth, fifth, and sixth, from fresh bodies of troops, proved equally hopeless; and at length, after a 10 hrs. engagement, and a loss of 1700 men, Gustavus was compelled to draw off his forces. The difficult task of effecting a retreat in the face of the enemy was skilfully and bravely executed by Colonel Hepburn, a Scotch officer in the Swedish service. Offended at the promotion of an inferior officer above his head, he had sworn never to draw his sword for Gustavus again; but now that the King, in his emergency, begged of him this favour, the brave soldier forgot his resentment: "Sire, this is the only service I cannot refuse to perform, since it requires some daring," was his answer, and he executed his task most gallantly. A small tavern has been built on the hill of the Alte Veste, and it forms the common resort of holiday-making citizens. The Rly. between Fürth and and Nuremberg was the first iron road completed in Germany (1834).

4¾ m. *Nuremberg Stat.* The terminus near the Spitlerthor is one of the two rly. stations of the city. The other and larger station is near the Frauenthor, and is a handsome Gothic edifice furnished with refreshment-rooms, &c. It is the station for the Süd-Nord-Bahn, the Ost-Bahn, and the Würzburger Bahn.

The *Telegraph Office* is at this statio and is open day and night.

The *Post Office*—a new and ha some building—is outside the t adjoining the stat: in the town are numerous boxes for the rec of letters. A handsome Hospit been recently built adjoining t tion, at a cost of 180,000 fl., m a tax of one pfennig on every beer drunk in the town.

NUREMBERG (Germ. N *Inns* (none good): Baieri full of smells, but said to 1871; Rothes Ross, oblig



Golden Eagle; Strauss (l'Autruche); Würtemberger Hof, near the stat.

The population of Nuremberg was, in former times, about 90,000; it has risen again since 1840 to 77,900, of which number 14,000 are Catholics. That which was once the greatest and most wealthy of all the free Imperial cities, the residence of emperors, the seat of diets, the focus of the trade of Asia and Europe, the most important manufacturing town in Germany, the home of German freedom and art, the cradle of the fine arts, of poetry (in its uncouth infancy, it is true), and of almost numberless useful inventions—which was alternately the courted ally and the dreaded rival of sovereign princes — had degenerated from the latter part of the 17th to the beginning of the 19th century into a dull provincial town. Its manufactures were once so universally known and prized in all parts of the world as to give rise to a proverb,—

> "Nuremberg's hand
> Goes through every land."

Commercial enterprise is again in the ascendant. The manufactures now consist chiefly of lead pencils, children's toys, mirrors, brass, lackered, and bronze wares, and foil for the setting of jewellery. The lead-pencil makers produce 220 millions of pencils per annum (of the value of 240,000*l.*), and 5000 workmen are employed by them alone.

Nuremberg may be called the toyshop of the world; it exports the children's toys known in England as Dutch toys; an inappropriate name, since they are mostly made by the peasants of the Thuringian forest, who produce them at a surprisingly low price. Carving in wood and ivory is also executed here at a very moderate cost. Lead pencils are sold as low as 10*d.* for 12 dozen: they are inferior to the English, but often bear the name of English makers, and are sometimes sent over to England and reimported, in order to confirm the forgery. Nuremberg is even now a main depôt for goods passing from the South to the North of Europe, and *vice versâ*. Houses and property within the town have doubled in value within 30 or 40 years.

In spite of the changes it has undergone it remains almost unaltered, retaining, probably more than any city in Europe, the aspect of times long gone by. It is surrounded by feudal walls and turrets (of which, in former days, it boasted to possess 365), faced and strengthened in more recent times, when the influence of gunpowder began to be felt, by ramparts and incipient bastions, resembling the early Italian mode of modern fortification. These again are enclosed by a ditch 100 ft. wide and 50 ft. deep, the sides of which are faced throughout with masonry. Its 4 principal arched gates are flanked by massive cylindrical watch-towers, no longer of use as fortifications, but picturesque in a high degree, and serving to complete the coronet of antique towers which encircle the city, as seen from a distance. The stranger arrived within its walls might fancy himself carried back to a distant century, as he threads its irregular streets, and examines its quaint gable-faced houses. Its churches and other public edifices, monuments of the piety and charity of its citizens, are singularly perfect; having escaped unharmed the storm of war, sieges, and even of the Reformation, which its inhabitants adopted at an early period, and without any outbreak of fanatic iconoclasm. Its private buildings, including the palace-like mansions of its patrician citizens and merchant nobles, having been built of stone, are equally well preserved. Many of them are still inhabited by the families whose forefathers originally constructed them. Though built in the prevailing fashion of the period, with narrow, but highly ornamented fronts, and acutely pointed gables, they are often of large size, enclosing 2 or 3 courts, and extending back from one street into another. The ground story, low and vaulted, was usually occupied as a warehouse; the habitable part, though not laid out in a manner consistent with modern ideas of comfort, was richly decorated with carving and stucco; indeed, an ancient author (Æneas Sylvius), speak-



1. St. Sebald's Church.
2. Frauenkirche.
3. Aegidienkirche.
4. Holy Ghost Church.
5. The Burg (Fortress).
6. The Rathhaus.
7. Chapel of St. Maurice.
8. School of Design.
9. Peller's house.
10. Beautiful Fountain.



11. Goose Market.
12. A. Dürer's house.
13. Petersen's house.
14. St. Lawrence Church.
15. Trödel Market.
16. Theatre.
17. Museum (German).
18. Post Office.
Also by Augsburg Railway Station.
19. Schrag's print-shop.

ing of the splendour of Nuremberg, declares that a simple citizen was better lodged than the king of Scotland. An additional interest is reflected upon this venerable city by the fame and works of Dürer, Vischer, Krafft, Stoss, &c.; and, though stripped, to a great extent, of these treasures, in consequence of public and private poverty, she owes her chief ornaments to the still remaining productions of their skill. It will thus be easily understood that Nuremberg, though *dull* in a commercial sense, will afford to the traveller of taste high entertainment for a residence of several days. In its ancient and palmy state, when the seat of arts and of a far more extensive commerce than at present, it was termed the Gothic Athens.

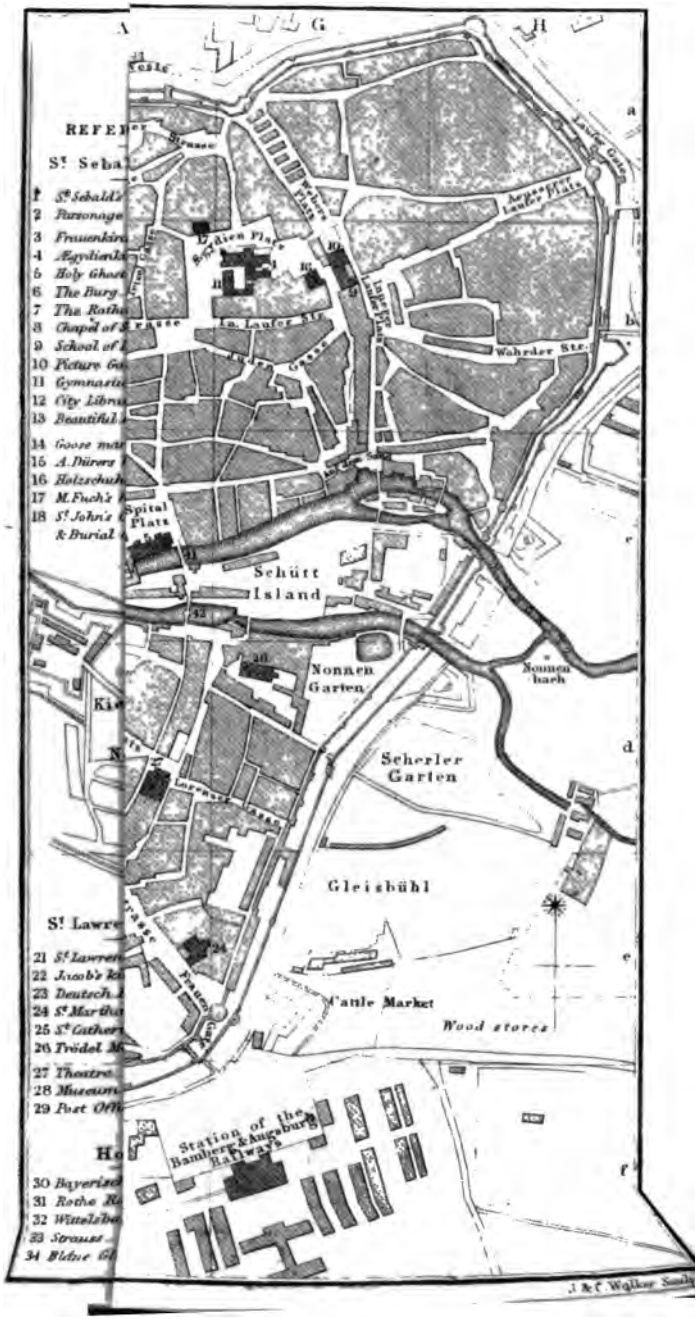
The Pegnitz, a small stream running from E. to W., crossed by 8 small bridges, divides the town into two nearly equal parts, named after the two great churches situated within them: the northern, *St. Sebald's side*, the southern, *St. Lawrence's side*.

N.B. The traveller arriving by rail enters the town from the station by the Frauenthor, which leads straight to *St. Lawrence:* the same line of street brings you over the Königsbrücke to the Market-place and the *Frauenkirche*, and, passing l. the *schöne Brunnen*, to the Rathhaus, the Church of St. Sebald, the statue and dwelling of Albert Dürer, and the Castle or *Burg*.

**The *Ch. of St. Lawrence*, the largest and finest in Nuremberg, is of a noble Gothic architecture, built at the instigation of the Emp. Adolphus of Nassau (1274–80). The towers terminate with an elegant octagonal story and spire: the highest stories of the square portion contain wide openings, divided by many mullions, to represent the gridiron on which the Spanish saint, to whom the church is dedicated, was broiled by Valentinian. The portal at the W. end, 24 ft. broad, and 40 ft. high, between the towers, is not to be surpassed by any Gothic building in the richness of its decorations. The actual doors are on each side of a central pillar, bearing a statue of the Virgin and Child; in the small arches above these are represented—the Birth of Christ, the Adoration of the Magi, the Murder of the Innocents, the Flight into Egypt. In the spandrils are 4 prophets. In the tympanum, above the transom, the lower row of sculpture represents the sufferings, burial, and resurrection of Christ; and the two upper rows, the Last Judgment. The Judge is surrounded by angels and the instruments of his passion; his feet rest on the sun and moon, which have human countenances. The inner curve of the arch contains the 12 Apostles; the outer, the 12 Prophets; below, of life-size, are statues of Adam and Eve. This portal is surmounted by a magnificent rose window, 30½ ft. in diameter; *the Bride's Door* on the N. side is also very elegant. The central vault is 70 ft. above the pavement. The aisles are of half the height and width of the nave. The choir, built 1459–1477, is loftier than the nave, and contains splendid *painted glass windows*, gifts of the patrician families of Nuremberg, whose richly emblazoned coats of arms they bear. The finest of all is the *Volkamer window*, which, for the depth and brightness of its colours and the excellence of the design, is esteemed one of the finest specimens of glass-painting (an art for which Nuremberg was celebrated) to be found in Europe; on it is represented the pedigree of Christ. In one window the 4 Evangelists are represented with the heads of the symbolical animals allotted to them. One of the chief ornaments of the interior is the **Sacramentshäuslein*,† or repository for the sacramental wafer, a tapering stone spire of florid Gothic open work, 60½ ft. high, executed with a minuteness not commonly bestowed on stone. The elegance of the design, and beautiful sharpness of the carved ornaments, are wonderful; and so slender and graceful is the structure, reaching nearly to the roof of the church, that the top, which bends over, has the air of a plant which is checked in its further growth. Above

† See Prof. Wanderer's 'Works of Adam Krafft,' with plates; Schrag, 1870.




Schütt Island
Nonnen Garten
Scherler Garten
Gleisbühl
Cattle Market
Wood stores
Station of the Bamberg & Augsburg Railways
Spital Platt
Ladies Plate
Wahrder Str.
Nonnenbach
Frauen Thor
Strasse
Grasse
J. & C. Walker Sculp.



the ciborium the principal events of the Passion are represented. Here are, in relief—Christ taking leave of his Mother; the Last Supper; the Agony in the Garden; Christ before Caiaphas; the Crowning with Thorns, and the Scourging; the Crucifixion; and, at the top, the Resurrection. The last is in round sculpture. These compositions show the influence of *A. Dürer's* works. The whole is supported on the shoulders of 3 kneeling figures, portraits of Adam Krafft, the sculptor who executed it, and his 2 apprentices, who helped. It cost him 5 years of hard labour, and was finished 1500. He received from one Imhof, for whom this work was executed, 770 gulden. It is recorded that this eminent artist, who has left behind so many proofs of his skill in his native city, died in 1507, at a great age, in the deepest distress, in an hospital at Schwabach.

A curious carving in wood, by Veit Stoss (1518), representing the Salutation of the Virgin by the Angel, is suspended from the roof of this church, before the altar. The group is surrounded by a chaplet of roses, in which are introduced reliefs depicting the 7 Joys of the Virgin. Above is God the Father, below hangs the Serpent. This work fell down in 1817, and was much broken, but has been most skilfully restored. On the high altar is a crucifix in wood gilt, by the same artist, of even finer workmanship. In the choir is some tapestry, on which are figures of Saints, in the style of the end of the 13th centy. In the N. aisle is an early picture of great merit, representing the Virgin and Child and 4 cherubim; the head of the Virgin is very graceful: below is the portrait of the founder, with the arms of the Imhof family. The *Stone Pulpit*, of good workmanship, is modern, designed by *Heideloff*. The iron gates, dated 1649, of the S. porch are among the best pieces of ironwork in Nuremberg; and remark the bronze knockers on almost all the doors.

The private buildings most remarkable for their architecture on this side of the town are—the *Nassauer Haus*, at the corner of the Königs- and Karolinenstrasse, 331, nearly opposite St. Lawrence: it is a specimen of pure German Gothic of the beginning of the 14th century. No. 306, Adlerstrasse, built 1600. No. 346, Karolinenstrasse. Peter Vischer's house is 761 in the street called after him.

On the E. side of the market-place (Hauptmarkt) stands the *Catholic Church* or *Frauenkirche*, remarkable for the richly carved decorations, sculptures, &c., which ornament its Gothic portal. It was founded by the Emp. Charles IV. and built 1355–1361, consequently during the best period of German Gothic architecture, by the architects *George* and *Fred. Ruprecht*, and the sculptor *Sebald Schonhofer*. In a niche in the gable of the porch is a seated figure of Charles IV., and the chapel contains one of those complicated clocks showing the position of the sun, the moon's age, &c., and in which the 7 electors, when the hour struck, passed before the emperor. It was put up in 1509, but is now out of repair. The porch is adorned with statues of the Virgin, Patriarchs, Prophets, Apostles, and Saints. The vestibule is also richly decorated with similar figures and with reliefs representing events in Scripture. The interior, which is suffering from the colouring and decoration it received in 1816, when it was assigned to the Catholics, contains many monuments from churches in Nuremberg which have been pulled down. At the end of the S. aisle is an altar with coloured sculpture in the style of *Wohlgemuth*; and on the side-wall a painting in 15 compartments, dated 1512, representing the principal events in the life of our Saviour. At the end of the N. aisle is a picture representing St. Gregory celebrating mass in the presence of various saints, which Waagen holds to be one of the best works of *Wohlgemuth*. On the side-wall of the same aisle is a richly sculptured monument of the family of Pergensdorfer (date 1500), one of the best works of Adam Krafft. It represents the adoration of

the Virgin by a crowd of worshippers, among whom are a pope, emperor, cardinal, &c. 3 of the 7 windows of the choir contain old coloured glass.

The **Beautiful Fountain* (der schöne Brunnen), in the N.W. angle of the same market-place, also deserves particular attention. This elegant octagonal Gothic obelisk, or spire, 56 ft. high, of open work, resembles in shape the crosses erected to the memory of Queen Eleanor in England; it was executed at the same time and by the same architects and sculptor as the neighbouring Frauenkirche, and was originally painted and gilt. Being, by time, in a ruinous state, it was, in 1821–24, restored with the greatest fidelity to the old work. Of the 24 statues by *Schonhofer*, it was necessary to re-execute no less than 16. The figures carved in stone, of no mean workmanship, represent, on the lower tier, the 7 electors, and what are called the 9 stout heroes ("neun starken Helden"), viz.—3 Christian, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon, and Clovis; 3 Jewish, Judas Maccabæus, Joshua, and David; 3 Pagan, Julius Cæsar, Alexander the Great, and Hector. These are placed against the 8 pillars in pairs. Above these are Moses and 7 Prophets.

Behind the Frauenkirche is the *Goose Market*, provided with an appropriate fountain, viz. the bronze figure of a peasant carrying under his arms 2 geese spouting water from their mouths, called the *Gänsemännchen*. It is an exceedingly clever performance of an artist named Pancraz Labenwolf (1557), who executed another fountain in the court of the Rathhaus.

Not many yards distant is the dwelling of Hans Sachs, the cobbler and poet (1530-38), and a native of Nuremberg, No. 969 in a street named after him, which runs eastward from the S.E. corner of the Hauptmarkt. It has, however, been nearly rebuilt since his time. His poems of various kinds exceed 6000 in number. His satirical songs, directed against the Roman Catholics, were much in vogue at the beginning of the Reformation. Another early effort of poetry which first saw the light in Nuremberg is the 'Theuerdank' of Melchior Pfinzing, secretary of the Emp. Maximilian, who, indeed, is believed by some to have assisted in the composition. It records, in verse, the emperor's marriage with Mary of Burgundy, and was published in 1517.

Obs. the *houses* of Jerome Paumgartner, No. 599, Theresienstrasse; on it is a relief by *Ad. Krafft*, representing the fight with the Dragon;—No. 573, of Krafft, the courtyard very beautiful;—of Wilibald Pirkheimer, No. 768 in the Aegidienplatz;—in the Hirschelgasse, No. 1304, now Fleischman's Papier Maché Manufactory, a house built in a mixture of Gothic, Byzantine, and Oriental styles, by a cloth-merchant, on his return from his travels in the East;—the *Hertelshof* (now a card manufactory), in the Panierplatz, and the neighbouring house, Petersen's, No. 631, with its Gothic projecting balconies.

The house of the bookseller Palm, whom Bonaparte shot for publishing a pamphlet against him, is in the Winklerstrasse. The late king, Lewis, placed on it an inscription in blood-red letters to commemorate the event.

The *Schwerlsche Haus*, Burgstrasse, No. 606, contains a small room called the Pfalzgrafenstube, ornamented with fine panelling of lime-wood, put together without nails. The Emp. Maximilian I., the Duke of Alva, and Cardinal Granvelle lodged in it.

The Adlerstrasse is a picturesque street. Many of the old houses have been restored of late years with a careful adherence to their original styles.

The *City Library*, which was founded in the 15th century, was in 1538 placed where it now is, in the Dominican monastery. It possesses above 30,000 volumes, among which are finely illuminated MSS. of the Gospels of the 10th, 12th, and 15th centuries, of the Psalms of the early part of the 13th century, and specimens of early printed books. The English traveller will re-

gard with interest a beautifully illuminated Latin Breviary, executed, as appears from the style, between 1300 and 1360, at the end of which is this inscription:—"La Liver du Roy du France Charles Done a Madame la Roigne Dengleterre." This queen of England must have been either Isabella the wife of Richard II., or Katherine the wife of Henry V. The library also contains drawings, portraits, and curiosities; relics of Luther —his silk cap and drinking-cup, MSS. in his hand; a part of A. Dürer's work on the Proportions of the Human Figure; Hans Sachs' Poems; a richly illuminated Hebrew book of devotion, on vellum, date 1351.

Opposite to the E. end of the Church of St. Sebald stands the *Rathhaus* or Town-hall, a large building with a façade in the Italian style, built 1619, by Holzschuher, including within it an older town-hall of 1332. Portions of the older building may be seen in the interior quadrangle and in the street at the back. The great hall on the 1st floor, 130 ft. long and 40 ft. wide, belongs to the older portion of the building, and is remarkable for the paintings in oil, by Albert Dürer, with which its walls are decorated. They have suffered much from time and injudicious restoration. Those on the N. wall, representing the triumphal car of the Emp. Maximilian, and the Unjust Judge, together with the Band of Musicians between the doors, are undoubtedly his. The frescoes on the side of the windows are by G. Weyer, 1521; among them is a representation of the *guillotine*, which is thus proved to be two centuries older than the French Revolution. On the 2nd floor is the smaller hall, or *Council Chamber*, ornamented with 9 portraits of Worthies of Nuremberg, who have endowed the city with wealthy institutions, painted in 1825. Open sittings of the city court and of the magistrates are held here. In the *Upper Gallery* is a representation in high relief, covering the ceiling, of a Tournament held here 1434. The knights, &c., represented nearly as *large as life*, were members of the patrician families. The stoves deserve notice.

The *Städtische Kunstsammlung* (Town Picture Gallery) is now in the Rathhaus. It is open on Sun. and Wed., 2 till 5, gratis; on other days for a small fee. The following are the most important in a collection of more than 300 pictures, including some good small specimens of painted glass of the 16th century:—*Joachim von Sandrart:* —, The festival held in the great hall of the Rathhaus, at Nuremberg, 1649, after the conclusion of the Thirty Years' War by the peace of Westphalia. "The heads are portraits; that of the artist himself in the foreground is above all successful. It was painted in 1650 for the Swedish generalissimo, the Count Palatine Charles Gustavus, and presented to the city of Nuremberg by the Crown of Sweden." *Waagen.* — *G. Pens:* —, Portrait of the Austrian general, Sebald Schirmer, a Nuremberger, in armour; one of his best works.— *Hans Oldenburg:* —, A Woman sitting at a window with two children, one of whom is blowing bubbles; marked 1541. — *Canaletto:* — and —, Views of St. Mark's Place and the Doge's Palace. — *J. Holzmann:* —, An Entertainment in a Garden.—*N. Berghem:* —, Italian Landscape. — *Peter de Hooghe:* —, A Woman standing talking to an Officer seated, with other figures; a good specimen.— *Stradanus:* —, Death visiting a family; an artist whose works are rarely seen out of Italy. — *W. Schalken:* —, An old Woman reading by a lamp.—*Holbein the Younger:* —, Female portrait, called Catherine a Bora.—*Cranach the Elder:* —, Venus and Cupid; one of his best works of this kind. —, Portraits of Frederick the Wise, John, and John Frederick, Electors of Saxony.— *Holbein the Elder:* —, The Virgin and Child enthroned.

Among its casts and works of art it possesses the last work of P. Vischer, dated 1532—a bronze statue of Apollo drawing his bow; also the Rosenkranz (Rosary), a carving in high relief of Scripture subjects—the Trinity, Last

Judgment, &c.—enclosed by a chaplet of roses; very fine work.

Beneath the Rathhaus are *Subterranean Passages*, extending in different directions under the streets and houses to the town ditch outside the walls. They are partly excavated in the rock, and may still be traced for a considerable distance. There can be no doubt that these outlets were constructed to afford the magistrates the means of security and escape in case of tumultuous risings among their fellow-citizens, whom it is evident they knew too well to trust. Below the building is a range of *Dungeons*, containing a collection of instruments of torture, but not the rack, &c.

In one of the towers on the N. town-wall, near the Burg, called Froschthurm, the *Iron Virgin* (eiserne Jungfrau) still exists. It is a figure in the costume of a Nuremberg girl of 4 centuries back, and is 7 ft. high. On touching a secret spring, the front, consisting of two massive folding doors, gradually opens, disclosing their inner sides studded with iron spikes, which penetrate the victim who was thrust into its embrace. Through a trap-door in the floor the dead body was afterwards dropped into oblivion.

The civic noblesse of Nuremberg, deriving rank from Imperial diplomas, cedes to none in antiquity: several existing families trace their descent in a direct line up to the 11th century. They possess complete and very curious domestic archives, and often a MS. history of their ancestors.

The ancient form of government of Nuremberg was decidedly aristocratic, and bore much resemblance to that of Venice. About 30 patrician families for a long time monopolised the chief authority, and from among them was chosen the council of state, consisting of 8 members, who formed the executive. Even they were in part excluded from a knowledge of the foreign relations of the free town, and from the administration of its finances, which were confided to the care and honour of distinct and almost irresponsible ministers. In process of time deep jealousies of the power monopolised by the patrician body began to spring up among the inferior citizens and the heads of the guilds; and struggles and discontents arose, which ended with the many wresting from the few a portion of the authority from which they had been so long excluded.

Down to the peace of Presburg (26 Dec. 1805) the city possessed a constitution of its own, enjoying the privileges, grants, and immunities which had been bestowed upon it by the various German emperors, beginning as far back as 1219, such as free election of magistrates, and independent courts of justice.

The Emperor appointed a Burggraf, or Stadtholder, who was generally a member of some noble or princely family: he lived in the castle within the walls, and was intended to be a protector of the city, though he was usually regarded by the burghers as a thorn in its side. The ancestors of the present Royal Family of Prussia make their first appearance in history as Burgraves of Nuremberg. They were constantly engaged in feuds with the citizens, until at last, in 1417, Frederic IV., Burgrave of Nuremberg, anxious to raise money to purchase the Mark of Brandenburg, sold the castle and a portion of his rights to the citizens for 120,000 gold guldens.

***St. Sebald's Church.* Was originally built in the Byzantine style. The oldest part is the Löffelholz, Kapelle, finished in the 10th centy. The rest of the church was built 1361–1377. It exhibits great elegance externally and internally, especially in the beautiful Gothic choir. Of the towers, one dates from 1300, the other from 1345; neither, however, attained their present height of 264 feet until 1483. The carved portals, especially that very richly ornamented one, on the N. side, called the Bride's Door (Brautthüre), deserve attentive examination, as well as the carvings in high relief by the sculptor Adam Krafft, representing the several events of the Passion of our Lord. On the outside of the choir, above the door called the Schauthüre, which is



the S. side, near the guard-house, is a fine work of Adam Krafft, of the date of 1485, representing the Last Judgment. The colossal bronze Christ, outside the W. end, is one of the oldest works of art in metal cast at Nuremberg. *The interior* shows in the nave the forms of the style of the transition from round to pointed architecture. The choir, supported on clustered columns, is in the best style of German Gothic, and was added 1309–77. It is lighted by lofty and narrow windows 50 ft. high; their mullions, 40 ft. high, are wonderful works of masonry. The painted windows, some of which are very good, date from the beginning of the 16th century, and were executed by *Hirschvogel* and *Künaberger;* that called the Markgrafenfenster was designed by *Hans v. Kulmbach.* Among the sculptures, observe Christ bearing the Cross at a small altar), and Judas betraying Christ; the Agony in the Garden, and the Last Supper, a relief on the wall of the choir—all by *Adam Krafft;* also St. John and the Virgin, with Christ on the Cross, in wood, over the high altar, by *Veit Stoss.* The Löffelholz chapel (called after a family of that name) at the W. end was intended no doubt originally for a west choir; in it is a bronze font, in which the Empr. Wenzel was baptized, which is said to be the oldest existing Nuremberg work in casting. It is highly ornamented, and at the base stand statues of the 4 Evangelists. By far the most remarkable object is the *Shrine of St. Sebaldus,* which still stands in the centre of the choir, though the church is now devoted to the Lutheran service. It is the masterpiece of the distinguished artist, *Peter Vischer** (b. 1460, d. 1529), and is the most important work of its kind that German art has yet produced. He worked at it for 12 years (1508–19), assisted by his five sons. It is in the richest style of Gothic architecture, entirely of bronze, consisting of a rich fretwork canopy supported on slender pillars, beneath which the relics of the Saint repose in an oaken chest encased with silver plates. "The statues of the 12 Apostles, which stand on brackets at the sides of the pillars, are admirable; full of dignity and expression, peculiarly calm and quiet, the drapery flowing like the Italian." The graceful character, the varied action, the force of expression in the countenances, and the natural fall and flow of the draperies, deserve the highest praise;—they are truly first-rate works of art. Above them are 12 smaller figures of Fathers of the Church, while about 70 fanciful representations of Cupids, mermen, animals, &c., distributed among flowers and foliage, are scattered over the other parts. The miracles of the Saint are the subject of the bas-reliefs under the coffin. "Those on the N. side represent the miracles of St. Sebald on his return from Italy to Germany, when, perishing with cold, and finding no fuel in the cottage where he took shelter, he placed an icicle on the fire, which burnt like coal, and afterwards mended a broken kettle by blessing it, at the request of his host; on the S. his conversion of a stone into bread, and rescue of a man whom the earth was swallowing alive, on account of his having doubted his inspiration as a prophet: these are admirable." — *Lord Lindsay.* In a niche, at the end facing the altar, is an admirable statue of the artist, Peter Vischer, in a mason's dress, with apron on, and chisel in hand (dated 1508); and at the opposite end a figure, equally excellent, of St. Sebald: the whole fabric rests upon 12 snails, having 4 dolphins at its corners. According to tradition, Vischer was miserably paid for this great work of labour and art; and he has himself recorded in an inscription upon the monument that "he completed it for the praise of God Almighty alone, and the honour of St. Sebald, Prince of Heaven, by the aid of pious persons, paid by their voluntary contributions."

The Parsonage House of St. Sebald's, at the N.W. corner of the square in which the church stands, remarkable

* *Engravings of it,* and of all its parts in *detail, have been published* by Schrag. *[s. a.]*

for its beautiful oriel window, was the residence of Melchior Pfinzing, author of the poem of 'Theuerdank.' He was a canon of the church.

Opposite the N. side of St. Sebald's is the Gothic *Chapel of St. Maurice*, date 1354. For many years it was used as a magazine for wood, but in 1829 was restored by the architect Heideloff, and is now a *Picture Gallery*, containing a collection of the early German and Flemish schools, chronologically arranged. It will chiefly interest those who have directed their attention to the history and progress of art. It is open, from spring to autumn, gratis, Sun. and Wed. 10½-12, and on other days upon payment of 12 kr. for one person, and 24 kr. for two or more. The pictures most deserving of attention are—6, *Israel von Mekenen*, or, as he is more usually called, "Master of the Passion:" The Birth of the Virgin. —17, *Mabuse:* Holy Family.—22, *J. van Eyck:* Portrait of Cardinal Bourbon. 45, *Wohlgemuth:* SS. George and Sebald; on the reverse, a scene from the story of St. Vitus.—52, *Schaffner:* Adoration of the Magi. — 53, *Wohlgemuth:* SS. Catherine and Barbara; on the reverse, S. Luke painting the Virgin, and S. Sebastian.—57, *Kulmbach:* Joachim and Anna.—58, *Zeitblom:* S. Margaret.—59, 62, 63, 66, 111, 115, *Martin Schön:* Six family groups from the domestic life of the Virgin.—73, *L. Cranach, jun.:* The Woman taken in Adultery.—74, *Wohlgemuth:* SS. Rosalia and Margaret; on the reverse, part of the story of St. Vitus.—76, *George Penz:* St. Jerome.—80, *Wohlgemuth:* St. John the Baptist and St. Nicholas; on the reverse, Christ appearing to St. Bernard and St. Christopher.—82, *Martin Schön:* S. Barbara.—102, *A. Dürer:* An Ecce Homo.—126, *Holbein the elder:* Virgin and Child, on a throne in a Gothic chapel.—132, *Burgkmair:* The Virgin giving the infant Saviour a bunch of grapes.

To the N. of the Moritz-Capelle, in the open space called Albert Dürer's Platz, is a bronze statue of *Dürer*, by Rauch of Berlin, erected 1840, possessing great excellence as a work of art. It was paid for by a subscription.

*The *Imperial Castle, Burg*, or Reichsveste, occupies the most northern and elevated position within the town. It is a very picturesque and commanding edifice, conspicuous for its 3 massive towers, built on the top of a rock, towering above all other edifices, and commanding the *best view* of Nuremberg and the country around. (The Burgstrasse leads up to the entrance of it.) Its first construction cannot safely be placed earlier than the reign of Conrad II., the Salic (1024-1039). It was a favourite residence of many of the German emperors. Nuremberg was conveniently situated nearly in the centre of their dominions, and they took pleasure in the prosperity of the city, knowing well how much their own treasury benefited by the revenue drawn from it, and how many sturdy men-at-arms it could furnish them at a pinch to combat foreign or domestic foes. They even confided to the custody of its burghers the Imperial Regalia, which were deposited for three centuries in the chapel of the Holy Ghost, but are now removed to Vienna. A portion of the building is supposed to have been erected by Frederick Barbarossa (1187); but an earlier date is assigned to the pentagonal tower perhaps the oldest construction in Nuremberg; and the *Heidenthurm* (heathen tower), so called from some carvings once looked upon as idols. It contains a remarkable *double chapel*, in two stories, in the Romanesque style; the lower, or *St. Margaret's*, supported by low and thick piers, dates probably between 1024 and 1039; the upper of *St. Ottmar*, or *Kaiserkapelle*, resting on slight marble pillars with barbarous imitations of Corinthian capitals, probably of the time of the Emperor Henry III., 1039-1056. Such double chapels in castles of the middle ages occur at Gelnhausen and Eger, and in France at Montmorillon; the upper division being destined for the seigneur and his family, the lower for the retainers.



A gateway beyond these chapels leads into the castle yard, in the middle of which stands a *lime-tree*, said to be 700 years old; a marvel of vegetation. Its trunk rises as straight as a column to a height of about 30 ft.; it measures 15 ft. in circumference at 4 ft. from the ground. The greater part of the castle, which surrounds this court, dates most probably from the restoration of the building in 1520. The castle was repaired in modern Gothic style for King Max., 1858, and a few apartments are fitted up for the Royal Family; they contain several stoves of enamelled German pottery, which bear the date of 1657. Here are also some pictures of early German masters: by *Altdorfer*, *Burgkmair*, *Scheuffelin*, and *Martin Schön*. Opposite the pentagonal tower may be seen a collection of *Instruments of Torture*, which formed the unvariable accompaniment of the jurisprudence of the middle ages, down to the 17th and 18th cents., more complete than that at Ratisbon. They are partly derived from the prisons of the city, and include *the rack* in all its multifarious forms of horror.

The walls, and many-angled bastions on the N. side of Nuremberg. are constructed upon the system of fortification proposed by *A. Dürer*, which he probably learned during his residence in Italy, where the science of modern fortification arose; for Vauban and the French did no more than correct the proportions and angles of each flanking face.—*L. Mr.*

The *Churchyard of St. John*, about ½ m. beyond the Burg and Thiergarten Gate, to the N.W. of the Castle, is without a parallel in Germany: it has been the burial-place of the burgher aristocracy of Nuremberg for many centuries. Among the 3500 gravestones contained in it, all regularly numbered and mostly decorated with bronze plates bearing coats-of-arms and devices of deceased patricians, the following are remarkable:—No. 649, *Albert Dürer's* grave, a simple bronze plate, with his well-known *monogram* and the *inscription, Quidquid Alberti Dureri mortale fuit, sub hoc conditur tumulo. Emigravit* 8 *idus Aprilis* 1528; thus rendered by Longfellow, "*Emigravit* is the inscription on the tombstone where he lies. Dead he is not, but departed—for the artist never dies." Examination has proved that his remains no longer occupy it, but have been replaced by those of others. Dürer died of a piteous complaint—a termagant wife, a perfect Xantippe, who plagued his gentle spirit out of his body. The grave of Dürer's friend, *Pirkheimer*, is numbered 1414; that of *Veit Stoss*, 268. No. 503 is *Hans Sachs'* grave. Sandrart, the painter, was also interred here. The Behaim family, which dates from the 12th century, has a vault here. One of its members, Martin, a native of Nuremberg, made the first terrestial globe, and claimed, while Governor of the Azores, to have discovered Brazil before Columbus reached Cuba. He is not buried here, but at Lisbon. The vault of the Holzschuhers, built 1374, enlarged 1437, is decorated with a sculptured group of "the Entombment," the last work of Adam Krafft, 1507. The Gothic chapel of St. John (1323–1427) contains a picture at the high altar by *Wohlgemuth*, and statues in wood attributed to *Veit Stoss*, and at the side altars works of other old German masters.

The way from the Thiergarten Gate of the town, through the Seilersgasse, to the churchyard, is planted at regular distances with 7 *stone pillars*, or *Stations*, each bearing a bas-relief, representing a scene in the passion of our Saviour, executed by Adam Krafft. They were set up by a citizen of Nuremberg, named Martin Ketzel, as a representation of the Dolorous Way in Jerusalem, along which our Saviour is supposed to have passed in going from Pilate's house to Calvary. Ketzel made two pilgrimages to the Holy Land, in 1477 and 1488, in order to bring back the exact measurements. He placed these pillars at intervals between his own house, which is still standing (opposite that of A. Dürer), No. 493, and the gate of the churchyard, corresponding with the distance between the real stations in Jerusalem. Several of the ha

reliefs are defaced by time, so that the merits of the execution and drawing are now lost; but the composition, as far as its remains and can be traced, was beautiful. Some have been restored by *Burgschmiet*.

The *Aegidienkirche* (Ch. of St. Giles) is a building in the Italian style, which succeeded, in 1718, a very ancient chapel, burnt in 1696, originally founded 1140, for some Scotch Benedictine monks, by the Emperor Conrad III. It is not in itself very remarkable, but contains an altar-piece by *Vandyke*, a Dead Christ surrounded by the two martyrs and St. John. Vandyke's name is between the feet of Christ. The seraphs or angels above were added by an inferior modern artist of the town. Behind the altar are 2 monumental bas-reliefs in bronze, one said to be by *Peter Vischer*, stiff, and in a hard manner, but bearing his monogram and the date 1522; the other is by one of his sons. The 3 side-chapels are ancient, having escaped the flames. The first, St. Wolfgang's, contains a rude carving of the Entombment; the second, St. Eucharius's, is curious from its architecture, being in the transition style, having slender pillars, with broad capitals, but pointed arches; the third, built in 1345, is hung round with escutcheons of the Tetzel family, from the 12th to the 18th centuries. A sculptured relief here, representing the Coronation of the Virgin, is by *Adam Krafft*.

On the S. side of this church is the *Gymnasium*, or high-school, founded by Melancthon, whose statue, by *Burgschmiet*, erected in 1826, stands in front of it. The present building was erected in 1699, after the Benedictine abbey, which formerly stood here, had been destroyed by the fire which consumed the adjoining church.

On the N. side of the Aegidienplatz is the *house of Mr. Fuchs*, called, from the family who built it in 1605, the *Peller'sche Haus*, a fine specimen of *the style of the Renaissance*, adapted to the old German arrangement of the façade: it was finished in 1605. Within is a picturesque courtyard and staircase, and upstairs a room with fine wood panelling covering the walls and ceiling.

At the E. end of the Aegidienplatz is the *Landauer Kloster*. It was originally an almshouse, now occupied by the *Kunstgewerbschule*, or School of Design. The chapel roof has the pendants of the cotemporary English style, and is supported by 2 elegant spiral-twisted columns.

*The *Germanische Museum*, in an old convent (Karthäuser-Kloster), a little to the W. of the Frauenthor, a building of 14th cent., contains a very interesting collection of national antiquities and historic relics of the whole "Fatherland." It includes paintings, sculptures, arms, coins, furniture, books, MSS., &c. In the Great Hall Kaulbach has painted a large fresco: The opening of the Grave of Charlemagne by Otho III. Admission, 24 kr.; for a party together, 36 kr. Open 9–1 and 2–4 P.M.

Its choicest treasure is a painting by *A. Dürer*, of undoubted authenticity, and one of his best works, the only one remaining in his native city. It is the portrait of the *Burgomaster Holzschuher*, a rich patrician and a friend of the painter, and has remained as an heirloom in the possession of his descendants ever since it was executed (1526).

Albert Dürer's house is still standing, though much altered internally, at the corner of Albert Dürer's Street, No. 376, close under the castle, near the Thiergarten Gate. It is now occupied by a Society of Artists, who carefully preserve it from further injury. It contains some paintings, and is shown on application at the door.

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* is one of the most widely circulated papers in Germany.

There is a small *Theatre* here, and a club called *Museum* (§ 44) in the Kö-

nigsstrasse. Its reading-room is well supplied with newspapers. Strangers are admitted upon the introduction of a member. They who would see the burgher life of Nuremberg at the present day should repair to the *Rosenau*, a garden on W. of the town, in the Fürtherstrasse, belonging to a private society, to which strangers are admitted, resorted to by the citizens and their wives to drink coffee and hear music.

Pickert, No. 516, Albert Dürer's Platz, has a wonderful *curiosity-shop* for antiquities, armour, majolica, china, jewels, lace, &c.

The *Shop of A. Wahnschaffe*, Josephsplatz, is a kind of show-room for the various wares manufactured in Nuremberg.

Bookseller.—M. F. L. Schrag, No. 327, Königsstrasse, near St. Lawrence's Ch., has an extensive collection of books, guides, photographs, engravings, &c. He publishes the best prints of the monuments and buildings of Nuremberg by Remdel and Wolf. Mr. Schrag speaks English.

Sigmund Soldan, court printseller, near the Fleischbrücke, has a choice of the best photographs, also of original engravings by Alb. Dürer and other German masters.

English Church Divine Service every Sunday from May to October, at 11 o'clock, in the Hôtel de Bavière.

An easy walk from the town—on the road to Hummelstein — is the Castle of Lichtenhof, once the residence of Gustavus Adolphus and his daughter Christina. Their sitting-room has been preserved intact, and is shown to visitors.

An *Excursion* to the *Franconian Switzerland* may be made from Nuremberg, taking the rail to Forcheim Stat., whence omnibus to Muggendorf (Rte. 173).

Railroads to Hof, Leipzig, and Augsburg (Rte. 172); to Bamberg, Würzburg, and Frankfurt; to Baireuth; to Ratisbon and Munich; to Amberg, *Eger, Pilsen, and Prague.*

At Nuremberg Stat. through tickets are issued for Carlsbad and Marienbad: a great saving of time and money.

Historic Notes on Nuremberg.—During the 15th and 16th centuries Nuremberg attained the height of its wealth and prosperity. It possessed an independent domain, 23 Germ. m. in extent; it was able to furnish a contingent of 6000 fighting men to the army of the Emp. Maximilian; and it was the centre of trade between East and West, the chief mart and staple place for the produce of Italy and the Levant, which it received principally from Venice and Genoa, and distributed over the north and west of Europe, returning in exchange whatever the North had to offer. It was admirably adapted also by its position for an entrepôt to the traffic carried on by means of the Danube and Rhine. But commerce and the carrying trade of Europe were by no means the only sources of its wealth; since, in the extent and celebrity of its manufactures, it deserves to be considered as the Birmingham of the period. Its artisans, many of whom may more properly be styled artists, especially the workers of metals, smiths, armourers, cutlers, casters in bronze, and goldsmiths, were esteemed the most cunning and skilful craftsmen in Europe, and their productions were highly prized; the cloth weavers and dyers were likewise in high repute. To this period belong the names of the Nuremberg artists—*Albert Dürer* (1471–1528), painter, sculptor, engraver, mathematician, and engineer; *Peter Vischer*, sculptor and caster in bronze (d. 1530); *Adam Kraft*, sculptor (d. 1508), whose works served as models to improve the taste of their townsmen. To these may be added *Veit Stoss*, carver in wood, who, born at Cracow in 1447, settled at Nuremberg, and died there in 1542. Many discoveries, both useful and pernicious to man, but which may be said to belong to the arts of life, were made here. Thus playing-cards, if not invented, were manufactured here as

early as 1380: in 1390 a citizen of Nuremberg built a paper-mill, without doubt the first in Germany. Records exist of cannon being *cast* here in 1356: those previously in use are believed to have been constructed of iron bars held together by hoops. The first watches (called Nuremberg eggs from their oval shape) were made here in 1500, by one *Peter Hele;* the first gunlock in 1517. In 1360 Rudolph invented a machine for drawing wire: in 1550 *Erasmus Ebner* found out that particular alloy of metals called brass; the brass of earlier times was a different combination. *Hans Lobsinger*, the inventor of the air-gun (1560), and *Christopher Denner*, of the clarionet (1690), were also natives of this city. Nuremberg also gave birth to *Veit Hirschvögel* and his three sons, a race of potters and glass painters. *Augustin Hirschvögel* travelled into Italy, and went to Urbino, where he learnt the art of enamelling pottery. He returned in 1539, and established a manufactory of that ware at Nuremberg.

Various causes contributed to the decay of Nuremberg: among the foremost may be reckoned the discovery of the passage to India round the Cape of Good Hope, which turned the commerce of the East away from central Europe into an entirely new channel. The selfish and misguided prejudices of the trades and guilds contributed not a little to the ruin of its manufacturers: the first, in 1498, expelled the Jews, and forbade them under pain of death even to sleep within the walls; and at a later period they shut their gates upon the Protestant weavers exiled from France and Flanders, who however, found an asylum in other German cities, which their skill soon rendered successful competitors of the short-sighted Nurembergers. The calamitous period of the Thirty Years' War inflicted a serious and permanent blow on the city. The citizens, as well as their neighbours of Augsburg, adopted early, and stedfastly adhered to, the Reformed faith. For several centuries no Romanist was allowed to hold property in the town. (In 1841, when the last enumeration of the inhabitants in respect of creed was made, it contained only 2692 Rom. Catholics, who have, it is said, increased since then in a greater ratio than the Protestants, at least among the lower class.) Nuremberg consequently eagerly espoused the cause of Gustavus Adolphus, who, in 1632, was compelled to throw himself into the town with an army of 15,000 men, to protect both himself and it from the advancing force of Wallenstein, which was treble his own. He had barely time to ensconce himself behind a rampart, which his troops, aided by the townsfolk, threw up round the walls, enclosing the city within a ditch 8 ft. deep and 12 broad, strengthened with bastions and half-moons at intervals, and defended by 300 pieces of cannon, when the Imperial army drew near. The fortified camp of the Swedes, though hastily constructed within 14 days, appeared so formidable to Wallenstein, that he declined attacking it, and preferred waiting quietly until famine should starve his enemies into surrender. With this view, he also entrenched his army within a strong position upon the height above Fürth, to the south of the Rednitz, trusting to be able from thence to intercept communications and cut off supplies from his adversary. It will give some notion of the extent of his armament to mention that this camp was 7 m. in circuit, that it contained 15,000 women, nearly as many carters, sutlers, and servants, and 30,000 horses, the greater part employed to draw the baggage. For nearly 3 months did these two masters of the art of war sit watching each other like skilful chess-players, each fearful lest a single move should give advantage to his opponent. Wallenstein, in thus attempting to starve out the Swedes, was himself reduced to the utmost straits: the country around, unsparingly and designedly wasted by fire and sword, was completely drained and exhausted, so that he was obliged to send 35 m. for forage, and it became a question of doubtful result



which party would hold out the longest. Gustavus had in the mean while received reinforcements, which raised his army to nearly an equality with that of the Imperialists, and in addition he was backed by 30,000 citizens of Nuremberg capable of bearing arms, and devoted to his cause. This very augmentation of force was of baneful consequence, in soon quite exhausting his supplies, which were scanty before. The city, though previously well stored by the forethought of the magistrates, could barely furnish enough for its own wants; and famine, and its consequence, disease, laid thousands low, both in the camp and city. All the mills in and about Nuremberg could not grind a supply of corn sufficient for such a multitude, and 50,000 lbs. of bread furnished daily by the town excited rather than allayed the cravings of hunger. The king, perceiving the impossibility of retaining his position longer, used every effort to bring on a general engagement and draw down the enemy from his vantage-ground. When this proved unsuccessful, he was driven to the desperate and hopeless determination of storming his camp near Fürth. Wallenstein, secured behind his bulwarks, and showering death upon the Swedish ranks, laughed to scorn the rash enterprise, and Gustavus, unsuccessful for the first time in his life, was compelled to break up from his quarters and retreat (Sept. 8, 1632), leaving a garrison of 5000 men in Nuremberg. At the time of his departure 20,000 Swedes and 10,000 of the citizens had perished of disease and starvation, in about 8 or 10 weeks; fire and sword had laid waste the surrounding country, reducing it to a desert; the neighbouring villages and hamlets were heaps of ashes and ruin. Wallenstein managed to keep his ground only for 5 days after his rival had withdrawn. He then broke up his camp and retreated, having scarcely suffered less than Gustavus, nor did he venture any attempt upon Nuremberg. The extraordinary efforts made by the city to meet this *exigency completely* exhausted her financial resources, and left her encumbered with a load of debt whose burden remained oppressively felt for more than a century.

In 1806, by a decree of Napoleon, Nuremberg ceased to be a free city, and was given over to the King of Bavaria.

ROUTE 167A.

WÜRZBURG TO BAMBERG, BY SCHWEINFURTH.

Train to Bamberg in 3 or 5 hrs.

From Würzburg Stat. the Rly. to Bamberg turns nearly due E. away from the Main, until it reaches

Rottendorf Junct. Stat., where the line to Nuremberg branches S. and the rly. to Bamberg, turning nearly N., attains a summit-level 350 ft. above the Main at Würzburg.

Seligenstadt Stat. Open country; few trees; no hedges.

The Rly. passes in a tunnel partly under the town, to reach the

Schweinfurth Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Rabe, in the Place; Goldne Krone), a prosperous manufacturing town (carpets and ultramarine made here) of 9000 Inhab., chiefly Protestants, pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Main. It was the Trajectus Suevorum of the Romans. It was once an Imperial city, the great corn-mart of Central Germany, and is still surrounded by walls and a ditch: two of the old gate-ways also remain, which are 800

specimens of the ornamental or Italian style of fortification. There are shot-marks on the stones. The chief building is the picturesque *Rathhaus*, 1570, with a Gothic balustrade. The two S. doorways of the *Church of St. John* (12th cent.) are said to have been brought from the Castle Mainberg, in the neighbourhood. The *Gymnasium*, or public school, was founded by Gustavus Adolphus. Rückert, the poet, was born here, 1789.

Rly. in 1 hr. to Kissingen (Rte. 169).

The Railway to Bamberg follows the valley of the Main, studded with villages, at the foot of vine-clad hills, whose heights are here and there crowned with old castles of the Franconian nobles.

l. About a mile from Schweinfurth is a fountain at the river-side, with an inscription in honour of King Lewis of Bavaria, who improved the navigation.

The *Castle of Mainberg*, built by the Counts of Henneberg, is now a carpet manufactory.

Gädheim Stat.

Ober-Theres Stat. The Château of Theres, near the village, was once a convent.

Hassfurth Stat., a picturesque walled town. See close to the Stat. the elegant Gothic *Ritterkapelle* (14th centy.); choir and E. end richly groined vaulting; triple chancel arch with niches; over the doorway a Nativity in relief; within, monuments of the Schaumburgs, restored.

Zeil Stat., another walled town. On the height shapeless ruins of Schloss Smachtenberg, built 1438, and razed by Albert of Brandenburg, 1552.

Ebelsbach Stat. On the opposite bank of the Main, above the town of Eltmann, rises the tall and picturesque watch-tower of *Waldburg*.

The river Main is crossed by a stone bridge a little above the confluence of the Regnitz. See in the distance Schloss Giech, the Altenburg, and the Dom of Bamberg. l. The Rly. from Hof and Leipzig (see *N. German Handbook*) falls in.

Bamberg Junction Stat., is a mile from the Dom and centre of the city, to reach which the N. arm of the Regnitz must be crossed. (See Rte. 172.)

BAMBERG is described in Rte. 172.

ROUTE 168.

NUREMBERG TO RATISBON (REGENSBURG), BY AMBERG.

18½ Germ. m. = 85 Eng. m. Railway. 3 trains daily, in 4 to 5 hrs.

The Rly. at first ascends the valley of the Pegnitz.

Mögeldorf Stat.

Lauf Stat., an old town with gates and gate-towers, half-ruined walls and half-filled moat. It is famed for its good bread. l. rises the bold dismantled fortress of *Rothenburg*, somewhat like the Königstein of Saxony. The rly. enters the chain of the Franconian Jura, whose ridges extend on either side as far as Amberg.

Hersbrück Stat. (*Inn*: Post), a town the centre of a district of hop-gardens, at the foot of the Michaelsberg.

Happurg Stat. By following the valley of the Pegnitz above Happurg you may reach the Franconian Switzerland (Rte. 173), *viâ* Velden, Pottenstein, and Tuchersfeld.

Hartmanshof Stat.

Ezelwang Stat. l. The Castle of Neutstein.

Sulzbach Stat. (*Inn*: Krone). Sulzbach is a picturesque walled town, of 3000 Inhab., with a large castle (*Altmannshof*), the ancient residence of the



Dukes of Sulzbach. In one of its towers, called the *Hussite's Tower*, Jerome of Prague was confined after his unjust seizure by the Duke at Hirschau, 1415, previously to his being sent back to Constance to suffer at the stake. The castle stands on an elevation, commanding a rich plain filled with hops and fruit-trees.

The *Canal* constructed to unite the Danube with the Main and Rhine (see Rte. 175) reaches its summit-level near Feucht, being raised by 20 locks, and carried through deep rock-cuttings, originally meant to be tunnelled. It traverses a ravine by means of a trough-aqueduct.

41½ *Amberg Stat.* (*Inns*: Pfälzer Hof; Wilder Mann), a town of 10,800 Inhab. on the Vils, was once capital of the Upper Palatinate. *St. Martin's Ch.* has a tower 300 ft. high, and contains some monuments. *Obs.* that of Pfalzgraf Rupert (1397). The ch. with 3 towers is that of *St. George*. Fine *view* from the *Mariahilfberg*, a place of pilgrimage.

Irrenlake Junct. Stat. Rly. to Baireuth, Eger, Franzensbad, and Hof.

The river Nab is crossed in order to reach

16 Schwandorf *Junct.* Stat. (*Inn*: Post). Here our Rly. is joined by that from Pilsen and Prague.

The rly. turns due S., and near

Regenstauf Stat. crosses the Regen.

Walhallastrasse Stat. 3 m. E. lies the village of Donaustauf (Rte. 180), whence ascend to the Walhalla, descr. Rte. 180. The road follows the l. bank as far as its junction with the Danube below Stadt-am-Hof, a suburb of Ratisbon, connected with it by a narrow stone bridge, built 1135-46. 1½ m. lower down, the Rly. traverses the Danube by an iron lattice-bridge, 1825 ft. long, and reaches

Ratisbon Terminus, S. of the town, near the Prince's Garden and St. Emmeran.

21½ RATISBON. (Germ. Regensburg.) *Inns* (none very good or reasonable): Kronprinz; Nürnberger Hof; Weisser Hahn, for bachelors; Goldenes Kreuz, on the Heideplatz; here the Emperor Charles V. lodged 1546, and in the following year Don John of Austria was born in a room (No. 15) in the inn; the tower and the lower part of the house are said to be 800 years old;—Drei Helme.

Ratisbon is a city of 28,000 Inhab. (6500 Protestants, and 300 Jews), on the rt. bank of the Danube, here crossed by a narrow stone *Bridge*, erected 1135-46, 1092 ft. long, connecting the city with the suburb Stadt-am-Hof. The German name Regensburg is from the small river Regen, which runs into the Danube nearly opposite, and it was called by the Romans Castra *Regina*.

Ratisbon, for many centuries, flourished among the wealthiest and most important of the free Imperial cities. A large portion of the commerce of Europe passed through it: it had factories in distant countries, and merchants of Kiev in Russia drew bills upon its bankers. As early as the Crusades the boatmen of Ratisbon were famous; they conveyed pious pilgrims and warriors down the Danube on their way to the Holy Land. In later times (from 1663 to 1806) it became the seat of the Imperial Diets, 62 of which were held within its walls. The Street of Ambassadors reminds the spectator of the days when the vast straggling mansions composing it were occupied by the ministers of the ruling states of Europe. The Lion of St. Mark may still be seen over one gateway, the Eagle of Austria on another, and the Genoese coat of arms near a third. The same causes which affected the prosperity of Augsburg and Nuremberg were equally prejudicial to the good fortune of Ratisbon; and in the middle of the 17th century it had already fallen into decay. The annals of the town record no less than 17 sieges which it endured since the 10th century, accompanied by bombardments and heavy exactions of money. The last of them, in 1809, when the town was stormed by Nap-


RATISBON.
DANUBE
OBERER WÖRTH
UNTERER WEHRT
REGEN
RIVER
STADT AM HOF
ZOLLERS MON
RAILWAY STATION
1. Domkirche.
2. St. Clara Kloster.
3. St. Emmeran.
4. Rathhaus.
5. Theatre.
6. Bischofshof.
7. Steamboat Landing-place.
8. Fürstengarten.

leon, and obstinately defended by the Austrians, inflicted the severest injury; nearly 200 houses and the whole suburb were then burnt to the ground. Napoleon received a wound in the foot on this occasion.

In its present state it has an air of dulness; its streets are narrow, many of its buildings are of very high antiquity —evidently, from their style of architecture, older than any in Nuremberg. Among its ordinary dwelling-houses may be observed here and there tall battlemented *towers*, with loopholes in the walls; the habitations and fortresses, in ancient times, of a tyrannical and timid aristocracy, who were obliged to be ever on the defensive, even against their fellow-citizens. The loftiest of these is the *Golden Tower* in the Wallerstrasse; another bears the figures of Goliath and David painted on the outside. A third is attached to the inn of the Golden Cross.

The *Cathedral* (of St. Peter), one of the finest Gothic churches in Germany, was founded by Bishop Leo Tundorfer in the year 1273. Its construction was continued under the superintendence of the architects Ludwig (1306), Heinrich der Zehentner (1350), Liebhart der Mynner (1440), and Andreas Egl (1448). The N. tower was commenced 1410, and the W. façade was completed 1486, by Matthew Roritzer. The ch. was then carried on under Wolfgang Roritzer (1514) and succeeding architects until the beginning of the 17th century, when it was left in an unfinished state. Most laudable efforts have been made since 1838 to complete it, and large sums have been given by the people and government for this end. The completion of the two west towers was begun in 1863, under the direction of the architect Denzinger, and finished 1870. They are very beautiful. The W. front is in the Decorated style of the 15th century, but there is a portion on the E., as you enter the church, which resembles the early English style. *The W. façade is a noble elevation, and its portal, throwing out a* pier in front so as to form a double archway, is laden with sculptured figures and elegant ornaments. The plan is peculiar: the cathedral has the form of a basilica on the ground-plan, for the length of the transept does not exceed the width of the nave and aisles. It is only in the upper story that there are transepts. Both aisles terminate at the E. end with an apse. The greatest length is 384 ft.; width 128 ft; height 128 ft. The interior is remarkable for the simple elegance of the clustered columns, the just proportions of the arches of the nave, the triforium, and the clerestory; for the subdued mellow hue of the stone, and the richness of the painted glass. Of the modern windows, that under the S.W. tower is one of the richest in colour which the modern art of Munich has produced. The modern windows were presented by King Lewis. At his instigation, also, the interior underwent a complete repair, and was purged of numerous gaudy painted altars and monuments, 1838. The high altar has been encased in a wooden covering executed in a Gothic style. It is of solid silver, most beautifully chased. Above the back of the altar rises a crucifix; the figure is finely sculptured. The other altars consist of elegant Gothic canopies carved in stone. In the N. aisle, opposite the 5th intercolumniation from the W. end, against the wall, is a statue of the Virgin, of singular beauty, highly worthy of attention as a work of art, probably of the 14th century. Just beyond this, in a recess, is the monument of the Primate Dalberg, in white marble, designed by Canova; and on the same side, near the end of the aisle, is a bronze tablet, with figures in low relief, representing Christ and the Sisters of Lazarus, on the monument of a lady of Nuremberg, Margaret Tucher, 1521, by Peter Vischer: opposite to this is the modern monument of Bp. Wittmann (died 1833), by Eberhard, of Munich; and near it is that of the prince-bishop Count Herberstein (died 1663), containing a bas-relief, in white marble, and 300 heads, by an unknown artist, representing Christ feeding th

multitude; it is stiff, but of wonderfully minute workmanship, and is a picture in marble. Near the E. end of the S. aisle are 2 good modern monuments of Bp. Sailer (d. 1832) and Bp. v. Schwäbl (d. 1841), both by Eberhard. Just beyond the door, within the S. transept, is a singular Gothic draw-well, more than 60 ft. deep, ornamented with two appropriate figures, representing our Saviour and the woman of Samaria. In the middle of the nave, kneeling at the foot of a large cross, and in a fine style, is the bronze statue of the Cardinal and Bishop Philip William Prince of Bavaria.

The drinking cup of St. Wolfgang (died 994), and the vestments appertaining to his holy office, are also preserved in the sacristy.

An excellent *view* of Ratisbon, of the distant chain of the Alps to the S., and the course of the Danube as far as Donaustauf, and the Walhalla, is obtained from the top of the cathedral. The ascent to it is by the Eselsthurm (Asses' Tower), adjoining the N. transept, so called because the materials for the upper part of the building were carried up it on the backs of asses; and for their convenience it was provided with a winding inclined plane, instead of a staircase. This tower was a mere temporary erection, intended to supply the place of a scaffolding; but as the building has never been completed, it has not been removed.

To the N.E. of the Cathedral are the *Cloisters* (here called ambitus), containing much that is interesting in architecture. The windows are richly decorated with ornaments of different periods; they are round-headed, filled with trefoil tracery, and round the inside are figures of the Apostles, mixed with ornament in that style of the Renaissance which in Spain is called the plataresque. In the walls and pavement are many monuments of members of the Chapter, and here are deposited a number of Roman antiquities dug up near the Jacobin Gate.

Those who take an interest in the study of architecture should visit the two *ancient churches*, which certainly long preceded the larger cathedral, and which are entered from these cloisters. One, called the *Allerheiligenkapelle*, is a Greek cross, surmounted by an octagonal dome, stone-vaulted, and in the Romanesque style; it dates probably from the 10th or 11th century; it has erroneously been called a Baptistery. The other, the *Alte Dom*, or Stephanskirchlein, is probably nearly as old as the Roman period, and is in the form of a basilica, having vaulted semi-circular niches in the thickness of the very massive wall; in one of them, at the end, stands the altar, a square block of stone, without doubt the oldest in the whole of Germany, and probably dates from the earliest Christian period: it is hollowed out, probably to contain relics. Opposite to it is a low gallery, supported on round arches by stunted pillars. This chapel, for it may be so termed from its limited size, is lighted by small round-headed windows, placed high up in the niches on each side. It is supposed that originally it had no windows. These two interesting edifices are not generally shown; but the verger (der Messner) keeps the keys, and will readily admit any one.

At a short distance S.E. from the cathedral, in the N.W. corner of the Corn-Market, stands a square massive tower of rough masonry, called the *Roman Tower*, probably the oldest structure in Ratisbon, and a relic of the Roman castle.

The churches of *Ober-* and *Nieder-Münster* belonged to nunneries long since dissolved, whose abbesses held the rank of princesses of the empire, and occupied seats in the Diet.

Most of the churches have been altered, modernised, or rebuilt, so that they retain very little of the primitive construction. There is, however, one other church of high antiquity which remains unchanged, the *Scotch Benedictine Church of St. James* (Schottenkirche), situated at the W. end of the city, close to the Jacob's Gate. The stranger must now content himself with a sight of the exterior, the build-

ing being dismantled within and closed to the public. It was attached to a monastery founded, like many others, on the Danube, at Würzburg, Vienna, Erfurt, &c., in the 10th and 11th cents., by Scotch Benedictines, exiles from their country, who, being pious men and good teachers, were encouraged by the princes of Germany. This last remaining Scotch convent, having escaped secularisation in the days of Napoleon and French occupation, probably because its revenues were not worth seizing, finally came to an end 1860, for want of the funds to support 2 monks and 3 or 4 Scotch students, who were educated here for the priesthood, and it is now closed. One of its priors fought at Culloden in the cause of the Stuarts. On the N. side is a singular projecting **porch* of the 13th centy.—a circular arch, supported at the sides by pillars, near the bases of which lie lions. It is ornamented with curious carvings — crocodiles, monsters, &c.—which are supposed to represent the triumph of Christianity over various forms of heathenism. The *Church*, probably not older than 1100, is very plain within, and is in the form of a basilica, with a nave, having a flat ceiling and aisles vaulted.

Just outside the Jacob's Gate is an old cross, bearing the date of 1459. It was judiciously restored and replaced, nearly in its original situation, 1846. The sculpture, except the 4 figures at the angles of the lower part, is old.

The *Church of St. Emmeran* (situated at the S. extremity of the city), patron of Ratisbon, now half in ruins, is an interesting structure, one of the most ancient in Germany. It was founded in 652, and restored by the Emperor Charlemagne in or about the year 800. It has an isolated tower, ornamented with statues, and a fore court, in the round style. It contains monuments of St. Emmeran, St. Wolfgang (both bishops here), of St. Denis the Areopagite, of King Childeric, who was driven hither out of France, of the Emp. Arnulph and his son, &c. *In the sacristy are preserved* the elaborately ornamented silver shrines of Bishops Emmeran and Wolfgang, with their crosiers of ivory, mitres, and robes.

The abbot of St. Emmeran enjoyed princely rank, and sat at the Diets on the bench of Rhenish prelates. The abbey was 1200 years old at the time of its dissolution. The convent was founded by Theodo II., and was enlarged, along with the church, by Charlemagne.

The vast abbey of St. Emmeran was converted 1809 into the *Palace of Prince Thurn und Taxis;* it is an extensive but not a handsome modern edifice. It is hardly worth the trouble to enter it, though it contains some modern paintings. The *Stables* are handsome and large. The riding-school, built in 1830, is decorated with bas-reliefs by *Schwanthaler*, representing horse-racing at the Olympian games. The cloisters of the abbey, which have been restored, are a fine specimen of the Gothic architecture of the 14th centy. The gateways at each end of the eastern cloister are remarkable. The *Gothic Chapel*, within the area of these cloisters, is an elegant modern structure *Dannecker's* statue of Christ is placed in it. The family vault beneath, in which are some bronze sarcophagi of elaborate workmanship, is open free to the public from 11 to 12 every day. Adjoining this *princely* residence is the *Fürstengarten*, prettily laid out, and open to the public.

The **Rathhaus*, on the W. side of the Kohlenmarkt, consists of two parts: the older, on the W. side of the small Rathhausplatz, dates from the 14th centy.; while that on the N. side was completed in 1723. The old Rathhaus is a gloomy and irregular pile, but historically interesting, because the Diets of the Empire were held in it for nearly a century and a half (1663-1806). The entrance is by a very singular Gothic portal. The Diet occupied 6 apartments, now set in order and decorated with tapestries.

In the Imperial Chamber, or Reich

saal, is shown an arm-chair called the Imperial throne, with the benches for the Electors and the ecclesiastical and civil members.

On the ground-floor of the building, and below the ground, are the *Dungeons* and *Chamber of Torture*. "After several turnings and windings we came to a doorway so low that I was obliged to bend nearly double to enter it; and, on passing it, I found myself, with my back still bent (for there was not room to stand upright), in a vaulted dungeon, 6 ft. or 8 ft. square, lined with wood, having a raised step at one end to serve as a pillow to the inmate of this miserable cell. Daylight was entirely denied to him, and the only air that could reach him, from the dark passage without, came through a small grating in the door." In the ceiling is a square hole lined with lead, communicating with a pipe, which leads to a room above; by this means anything which the prisoner uttered might be overheard. In this dungeon, which is numbered 18, Count Schaffgotsch, who was accused of being engaged in Wallenstein's alleged treasonable conspiracy, was confined before his execution, A. D. 1635. "On the outside of this chamber my guide stooped down at a trap-door of iron grating, strongly fastened with bolts and chains, and, lighting a piece of paper, pushed it through the bars. As it fell, I perceived by its light a dungeon more horrid than the first; a kind of well, about 12 ft. deep, with no other entrance than this trap-door, so that the prisoner must have been let down into it as into a living tomb. Of the former kind of cells there are 19 or 20; of the latter 3 or 4: they are, happily, no longer used. We passed hence, through several strong iron doors, to the *Torture Chamber*, a lofty apartment, with ample space for the exercise of the apparatus of cruelty deposited in it." Just outside the entrance is a bench, on which the prisoner was allowed to sit for a quarter of an hour, to consider whether he would make a voluntary confession. From this spot he enjoyed, through a small opening, a view of the different instruments of torture. To these were given facetious names. First, there is the horizontal rack, resembling a long bedstead, or platform of boards, upon which the criminal was laid, his feet attached to one end, and his arms fastened to a rope which passed round a windlass at the other, so as to stretch out his limbs to the utmost extent that agony would allow without causing death. It exhibits a refinement of cruelty, being furnished with a roller armed with spikes rounded off, over which the body of the sufferer was drawn backwards and forwards. This roller was called *der gespickte Hase*, "the larded hare." The second species of torture, called the *Strappado*, resembled the first, but was inflicted vertically instead of horizontally, by raising the victim by a rope attached to his arms, which were bound behind his back, to the roof, and then letting him fall, by loosening the rope, to within a few inches of the ground. "Two stones, the heaviest weighing about 125 lbs., were previously attached to the feet, so that the jerk inflicted by the sudden fall must have strained the joints out of their sockets." Another mode of applying it was by securing the feet of the person being examined to hooks or rings in the floor, and then hoisting him up until the crack was heard of the arm-bones being pulled out of their sockets at the shoulders.

The instrument by which this was effected consists of an upright frame of wood, with a windlass about 2 ft. from the ground, to which the rope is still fastened by one end, while the other dangles from a pulley in the roof, with a triangle of wood attached to it; it was named *die schlimme Liesel*, "wicked Bess." To this triangle the arms of the victims were fastened. The third instrument was a very high arm-chair, having, in stead of a cushion, a seat stuck full of small sharp spikes of wood about 2 inches high, upon which the prisoner was made to sit with weights on his lap, and others hanging from his feet. This had two names, *der Beichtstuhl*, *i. e.* "the confessional," and *der Jungfrauenschoss*,



"the maiden's lap." A ladder leaning against the wall has some of the rounds replaced by angular pieces of wood, shaped like prisms, turning on their axis. The criminal was hauled by a rope over a pulley, passing into the next room, to the top of the ladder, and then allowed to descend; the rapid friction up and down grazing every vertebra in his naked back, as he passed over the prisms: it was called *Rutschbahn*, or "slide." There is also a wooden horse, named *der Spanische Esel*, "the Spanish ass," on the sharp edge of which the criminal was made to ride; and two or three other instruments equally horrible, the invention of which is a disgrace to human nature. One side of this chamber is partitioned off by a screen of wooden trellis-work; and behind it may still be seen the desk at which the judges (Blutrichter) sat, seeing and hearing all that passed, but unseen themselves, and took down the confessions extorted from the victims in their agonies. On the opposite side are the seats for the executioner (Scharfrichter) and surgeon, the latter of whom attended to watch the state of the prisoner, lest, if he were tortured too far, he should escape examination by death. This machinery surpasses in iniquity what survives of the far-famed dungeons of Venice, and is the only example in Europe of such an apparatus perfectly preserved—and indeed it deserves to be preserved, to illustrate the manner in which justice was administered in ages which are often held up to our admiration by those whose views of history are drawn from their imagination. The Torture Chamber lies directly under the Hall of the Diet; and, had not the floor been well lined, the cries of the sufferers must have reached the ears of the assembly. The lining is now removed, so that the light actually appears through cracks in the ceiling above. A work entitled *Institutio Criminalis Theresiana*, date 1769, a copy of which is shown at the town-house, contains not only a description of the tortures, but representations of the modes of *inflicting them.*

The square called *Heideplatz* receives its name from a combat which took place in it, in the presence of the Emperor Henry I., between a citizen of Ratisbon, named Hans Dollinger, and a gigantic *heathen* Magyar, called Craco, who had previously vanquished all opponents, but was here vanquished himself.

The *Bishop's Palace* (Bischofshof) (situated on the N. side of the Cathedral), in which the German emperors were lodged during their visits to Ratisbon, is now a brewery. The Emp. Maximilian II. died in it, 12 Oct. 1576.

Behind the Palace of P. Thurn und Taxis lies the *Fürstengarten*, an agreeable garden, partly occupying the site of ancient fortifications, running round the town. Within it, on the S. side of the town, a small circular temple has been erected as a *monument to Kepler* the astronomer, who died here of a broken heart on his way to see the Emperor Ferdinand, 1630, and is buried in the neighbouring Protestant churchyard.

The *theatre* is rebuilt since a fire in 1849. The *Club* is the *Harmonie.*

Those who desire a pleasing view over the city, and the valleys of the Danube and Regen, cannot do better than cross the bridge and the suburb of Stadt-am-Hof, and walk to the church on the Dreifaltigkeitsberg, just beyond it.

The *Post* and *Eilwagen office* is in the Domstrasse (Letter G, No. 61), on the S. side of the cathedral.

Eilwagen to Ingoldstadt.

Railways: to Landshut and Munich; to Passau, Salzburg, and Vienna; to Nuremberg and Frankfurt; to Schwandorf, Pilsen, and Prague.

No one should quit Ratisbon without visiting the *Temple of Walhalla*, at Donaustauf, on the l. bank of the Danube, 6 m. below Ratisbon. (See Rte. 180.) Omnibus daily: fare 36 kr. there and back, with 3 hrs. halt to see Walhalla. A carriage with two horses may be hired for 4½ to 5 fl. = 8s. 4d., there and back. Railway in 6 min. to

Walhallastrasse Stat., whence it is an hour's walk to Donaustauf (Rte. 180).

Weltenburg (Rte. 175), about 18 m. above Ratisbon, and 5 above Kelheim, is the only very picturesque spot on the Danube between Ulm and Ratisbon.

ROUTE 169.

FRANKFURT TO KISSINGEN AND BRÜCKENAU, BY WÜRZBURG AND SCHWEIFNURTH—RAILWAY.

From Frankfurt to Würzburg. Trains in 3½ hrs. (see Rte. 167).

From Würzburg to Schweinfurth (Rte. 167A) 1¼ hr.

The *rly. thence* to Kissingen, 1 hr., was opened all the way 1871. Total 5¾ hrs. rail.

The rly. by Würzburg to Schweinfurth makes a great detour; therefore some prefer to leave it at

Gemünden Stat. (Rte. 167), whence an Eilwagen runs in 5 or 6 hrs. to Kissingen; or a carriage and pair may be hired for 14 florins. The road to Kissingen from Gemünden, 24 m., is hilly; it follows generally the course of the Franconian Saale.

15½ Hammelburg. (*Inn:* Schwan.) This ancient town, given by Charlemagne to the Abbot of Fulda, was burned down 1854. The Rathhaus and Abbot's Palace destroyed.

About halfway a ruined castle, *Trimberg*, is passed on the right After having survived attacks in the Peasants' and Thirty Years' Wars, it was sold in 1803 for 22,000 fl., and reduced to its present state of ruin. It commands a fine view.

From *Schweinfurth Junct. Stat.* the new rly. runs near Poppenhausen, *Orlenbach*, and near the Castle of *Botenlaube*.

9 *Kissingen Stat.*

Inns: H. de Russie, best; table-d'hôte, 1 fl. and 36 kr. Kaiser's Hotel, good. Kurhaus: table-d'hôte at 1, but food inferior. Schlatter's Hotel, in an agreeable situation. Baierischer Hof. Sächsischer Hof. The *fare* at the tables-d'hôte, and the dinners sent from the Traiteurs to lodging-houses, are equally indifferent. Pastry, salad, cheese, and fruit are forbidden by the physicians, therefore omitted altogether.

Lodging-houses: many new and showy ones have been built in the immediate neighbourhood of springs. In full seasons the price paid for lodgings is higher than that for rooms at the hotels. Most of the physicians receive boarders.

Physicians.—The most eminent resident physicians are—Dr. Maas, Dr. Welsch, Dr. Balling.

Divine Service is held in a church, every Sunday, during the season; supported by voluntary contributions.

The number of visitors is about 7000 annually.

Kissingen is a town of about 4500 Inhab., pleasantly situated on the Franconian Saale. It possesses 3 mineral springs, to whose world-wide reputation, and real healing powers, it owes the improvements and new buildings which have converted Kissingen from a poor village into a well-built town. In the Central Square, called *Curgarten*, laid out as a promenade and pleasure-ground, is the *Curhaus* and the arcades. On the S. side, under a glass roof, are the two springs. The *Rakoczy-* and *Pandur-Brunnen*, which furnish saline and chalybeate waters, are tonic and aperient without flying to the head; the Rakoczy is used for



drinking, the Pandur for baths: they are highly recommended as a remedy for chronic diseases, gout, and complaints of the stomach. These 2 springs are covered by an elegant iron shed, designed by *Gärtner*. The third, or *Maxbrunnen*, is acidulous and alkaline: it is cooling and diuretic, and not unlike the Seltzer water, except that it has no iron, and is very much more agreeable; it is chiefly prescribed for children. The Rakoczy water is drunk before breakfast; the Maxbrunnen is taken after dinner; and the Pandur, which is not unpleasant in taste, still later. It is usual to begin with 2 or 3 glasses. The first effect of the waters is commonly a slight headache, which proves that they act upon the system, and is considered a good symptom. Between 400,000 and 500,000 bottles of mineral waters are exported annually.

King Lewis of Bavaria, who frequently visited Kissingen, caused the colonnade (*Arcadenbau*), and the handsome *Curzaal*, to be constructed in that style which at Munich is called Byzantine, from the designs of *Gärtner*. The Curhaus is furnished with convenient baths, while the assembly and ball rooms are lighted up twice a week for a dance, but are generally thinly attended. The *ordre du jour* is nearly as follows: from 6 to 8 A.M. the guests repair to the wells and drink vigorously—the band plays at 6; from 8 to 1 the crowd disappears, the Curgarten is deserted. At *one* everybody dines—the wine is bad. After dinner it is customary to take coffee on the Promenade, after which the visitors disperse in walking parties; exercise on foot being recommended by the physicians. Between 7½ and 8½ P.M. there is again music on the Promenade, and after supper all the world goes to bed. The life is monotonous, almost exclusively calculated for invalids, and offers a great contrast to the gaiety of Baden. There is a small theatre, on the road to Meiningen. All *gaming-tables* have been forbidden by the Bavarian government *since 1848*.

July 10, 1866, Kissingen was the scene of a bloody combat between the Prussian corps of Göben and the Bavarians under Prince Carl, in which the latter were defeated after a stout resistance.

At the N.W. angle of the Curplatz, or public walk, is C. Jügel's *Circulating Library and Reading-room*, where the principal German, French, and English newspapers may be seen.

In the neighbourhood are many agreeable *walks* and *drives*. About a mile to the N., up the valley of the Saale, are the *Salt Works*. The principal brine spring, called *Soolensprudel*, which supplies them, exhibits the phenomenon of ebbing and flowing through an Artesian well or shaft, bored to a depth of 307 ft. It brings up with it great quantities of carbonic acid gas, which is collected by means of a large inverted funnel, suspended over the surface of the water, and, being conveyed by pipes to the adjoining handsome *Badehaus*, is administered to patients in the shape of gas-baths. It is introduced into a bath, in which the patient is seated, clothed in his usual dress: its effects are stimulating, and it diffuses a warmth over the whole body. The water too is used in Douche baths, in baths where the water is thrown over the body in small jets (Strahlenbad), considered very strengthening, and in effervescent baths (Wellenbad). The last is a most delightful mode of bathing; being, in fact, bathing in soda-water very highly charged with carbonic acid gas. The water, highly effervescent, rushes up with great force through a pipe which enters the bottom of the bath. The temperature of the water is almost invariably 67° Fahr.

The long *Evaporating Houses* (Gradirhäuser) deserve notice. They consist of sheds, nearly 1¼ m. long, 25 ft. high, filled with stacks of thorn faggots, over which the weak brine, pumped out of the shaft, is made to trickle, dropping from twig to twig. The water is 6 times raised in passing from one end of the building to the other;

and after this process its strength is increased 7 times, from 2½ per cent. of salt to 17½, by mere exposure to the atmosphere. It has been calculated by Professor Forbes that nearly 3 million cubic ft. of water are thus carried off as invisible vapour annually, and a vast expenditure of fuel is thus saved, which is the object and design of the contrivance. In the first descent of the water a great quantity of oxide of iron is deposited, which gives to the faggots in that section of the shed their yellow colour. A sensible coolness is produced in the air, even in the warmest weather, in the neighbourhood of the shed, while the evaporation is going on. The faggots are changed every 2 years, on account of the carbonate of lime with which the water encrusts them. This stalactitic matter is broken off and serves to mend the roads, while the wood is burned, and the ashes form an excellent manure, owing to the quantity of alkali contained in them.

About ½ m. further up the valley, at the village of Hausen, another Artesian well, called *Schönbornsbrunnen*, has been sunk, which has reached the depth of nearly 2000 ft. The water, highly charged with salt, rose in jets to a height of 50 or 60 ft., but the boring iron having broken in the orifice, the supply was stopped. The tower erected over it is now shut up.

About 4 m. off, up the valley of the Saale, is *Bocklet*, another watering-place, possessing 4 strong chalybeate springs, in which the salts of soda are largely mixed with the iron. The action of the water is powerfully tonic and exciting. The accommodation is tolerable, the principal lodgings and Kurhaus being under the same management as those at Kissingen; but living is cheaper.

A favourite walk is to the ruined *castle Botenlaube*, on the summit of a hill, less than a m. distant S. from Kissingen. From it there is a pleasing view of the valley of the Saale and of the town. Another walk is to the Altenberg, on the W. side of the river. *It has been* laid out in walks and shrubberies, and has a decorated summer-house on the summit.

Excursions are made to the Klaushof, in the wood on the road to Brückenau, to the ruined castle of Trimberg, on the way to Hammelburg (see above), and to the *Kreuzberg*. This last is the highest of the Rhöngebirge, and is visible from Kissingen in a N.N.E. direction. It is ascended for its view, which, though very extensive, is not remarkable, being that of an undulating country, partly cleared and cultivated, partly wooded; but without any prominent features of mountain, crag, lake, or river to diversify it. The home view is the most pleasing. On the summit is a cross 85 ft. high, and a wooden tower, built originally for surveying. A little below the highest point on the N.W. side is a Franciscan monastery, where those who ascend the mountain to see the sun set and rise, sleep, and are well fed and supplied with excellent home-brewed beer by the monks. The best way of making the excursion to the Kreuzberg is by starting in a light carriage from Kissingen in the morning, so as to dine early at *Neustadt*, where there is a neat clean inn, on the rt. hand, at the entrance of the town. Neustadt is a very ancient fortified town, and on the opposite bank of the Saale are the extensive ruins of the castle of *Salzburg*, said to have been founded by Charles Martel, and certainly the residence of Charlemagne, who, in 803, received here the ambassadors of Nicephorus I., the Emperor of the East. Proceed to Bischofsheim, so as to arrive there 2 hrs. at least before sunset. At Hasselbach, a little beyond Bischofsheim, it is necessary to get out and walk to the summit, as the road becomes exceedingly rough. This walk takes 1½ hr. An empty carriage can reach the monastery, in which there is stabling. The first half of the ascent is rather steep; the latter, over sheep-walks and through copse, is easy. The next morning the carriage should be sent to the village of Sandberg, where the traveller may rejoin it by a pleasant walk through the woods and down the grassy slopes of the mountain. The



return to Kissingen will occupy about 4 hrs., passing through Premich and rejoining the high road, which runs up the valley of the Saale, at Aschach.

Frankfurt may be reached in 6½ hrs., travelling by road (4 hrs.) to the nearest rly. stat. at Gemünden, or in 5½ hrs. by rail all the way, viâ Schweinfurth and Würzburg. *Eilwagen* to Fulda, Brückenau, and Meiningen, a post-road. (See Rte. 92, *Handbook for N. Germ.*)

About 18 m. from Kissingen lies Brückenau. The road is provided with post-horses and daily *Eilwagen*; the journey with voituriers takes up 4 or 5 hrs.

Platz.

Brückenau.—Inns: Baierischer Hof; Post, good, situated in the town, which contains about 1800 Inhab.

The baths are 2 m. off, to the westward, lower down, and in a beautiful part of the valley of the Sinn, and are the most picturesque of the Franconian baths. The principal buildings stand in the level ground of the valley, which is about ½ m. wide, and bounded by parallel lines of hills, which are covered with beech forest. The meadows about them have been laid out in gardens and park-like grounds, through which runs a clear, pebbly, brawling, trout-stream. Delightful walks traverse the woods in all directions. In fine weather these baths are a most agreeable place of residence, but in wet weather they are damp, and dry walks are scarce. The baths consist of a group of houses exclusively to accommodate visitors; there is no village here. They are on much the same footing as those at Schlangenbad. The lodging-houses all belong to the king, and are under the management of an inspector. Each room is marked with its price, but those visitors who do not stay more than 3 days are charged one-third extra. Furniture very scanty—attendance bad.

The *Curhaus* is a large building, looking outside very much like an ancient basilica, surrounded by an open arcade. The walls of the great hall within are covered with arabesques, vile in taste and execution. Table-d'hôte in it daily during the season—very indifferent, wine worse. Charge, 48 kr., but, to visitors staying not more than 3 days, 1 fl. No gambling is allowed.

The other edifices, called Kellerbau, Rothes Haus, Hirsch, Schwan, &c., are lodging-houses. *Living* is cheap on the whole; the usual charge for a room is 1 fl. a day—and the entire cost of board and lodging need not exceed 4*s.* English.

The good qualities of the waters were first discovered by the princely Abbots of Fulda, to whom Brückenau formerly belonged.

The chief of the 3 springs affords one of the purest chalybeate waters known, and, though the gas is at first apt to fly to the head, has a tonic or very strengthening effect on weak stomachs. It is used as a finish (after cure) to the waters of Kissingen. The spring seems in constant ebullition from the quantity of carbonic gas which it throws up, and it deposits brown stains of oxide of iron upon every object with which it comes in contact. Portable baths from any of the springs are sent into the apartments of the lodging-houses when required.

Owing to the situation of Brückenau on the W. extremity of the Rhöngebirge chain of hills, its environs abound in delightful walks and beautiful scenery. The favourite excursion is to the Kreuzberg; the road to which lies through the town of Brückenau, and up to the head of the valley of the Sinn.

ROUTE 170.

FRANKFURT TO CARLSBAD, WÜRZBURG, BAMBERG, BAIREUTH, AND EGER—RAIL; WITH EXCURSIONS TO ALEXANDERSBAD AND THE FICHTELGEBIRGE.

Railroad as far as Baireuth and Eger, by Schweinfurth and Bamberg. For description of it, from Frankfurt to

WÜRZBURG, see Rte. 167. Thenceforth the Rly. follows a very winding course, first ascending the Fleischbachthal, then following the Main, by which tunnels are avoided, and the line is terraced round the sides of hills.

Near Unter-Pleichfeld the Archduke Charles defeated Marshal Jourdan, 1796. The palace of *Werneck*, formerly the summer residence of the Archbp. of Würzburg, is now a lunatic asylum. (*Inn:* Löwe.) The country between Würzburg and Schweinfurth is one uninterrupted corn-field.

Schweinfurth Junct. Stat. (Rte. 167A). The Rly. to Bamberg follows the valley of the Main, studded with villages, at the foot of vine-clad hills, whose heights are here and there surmounted by old castles, the cradles of the Franconian nobles. 2½ m. from Schweinfurth is the picturesque and well-situated *castle of Mainberg*, now a carpet manufactory. On the l. of the road, at the village of the same name, stands the secularised monastery Ober-Theres, about 4 m. from

Hassfurth Stat. (*Inn:* Post.) At the E. end of this old walled town is a pretty *Ch.* known as the *Ritterkapelle:* over the door is a Nativity in relief; the choir has double interlaced vaulting ribs. The chief beauty is the triple chancel arch, with niches. Long series of coats of arms of *German princes. The ch.* may have been built between 1300 and 1400; some tombs of the Schaumburgs deserve notice. Beyond Hassfurth the road passes through Zeil, which is agreeably situated, and has some curious old houses.

Ebelsbach Stat. On the opposite (l.) bank of the Main, here crossed by a stone bridge, above the town of Eltman, rises the watch-tower of the ancient *Castle Waldburg*, on the Karlsberg, commanding the windings of the Main from Schweinfurth to Bamberg.

The view on approaching Bamberg, with the old castle of Altenburg on the rt., is very striking.

BAMBERG *Junction Stat.* (Rte. 172).

The journey from Bamberg to Baireuth may be made, though circuitously, yet most quickly, by railway, following the line to Hof (Rte. 172) as far as Neuenmarkt Stat., whence a branch is made to Baireuth. It turns S.E. by Trebgast Stat., in the vale of the Red Main, and passes the suburb of St. Georg before reaching Baireuth Stat.

The post-road to Baireuth, for a couple of miles, runs across the tract of garden-ground which occupies nearly the whole plain around Bamberg. It then passes, on the rt., the château of Seehof, built by the bishops of Bamberg as a hunting seat, near the village of Memmelsdorf. Afterwards *the castle of Giech*, upon a pointed eminence on the rt., becomes conspicuous: it also belonged to the bishops of Bamberg. It is said to have had a communication formerly with the village of Schlesitz, by means of a subterranean passage. The level land ends at

Würgau, beyond which commences the series of hills extending almost without intermission to Baireuth.

Hollfeld (*Inn:* Anker), a village of 600 Inhab., on the Wiesent.

From the summit of the last hill, overlooking Baireuth, a beautiful view opens out. Through a gap in the forest the range of the Fichtelgebirge appears



in sight, surmounted by the Ochsenkopf (ox's head, one of the highest of the chain). The road cuts through a fortified earthwork, erected by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War, on the brow of the hill, and soon after passes, on the rt., the road leading to Maggendorf from Baireuth. (Rte. 174.)

The village of Eckersdorf is built on the slope of a very picturesque dell, on the opposite side of which, close to the road, stands a country-house called the *Fantasie*, now the property of Duke Alexander of Würtemberg. It contains several interesting works of art, executed by his late wife, the Princess Marie d'Orléans, the accomplished daughter of Louis Philippe—the models for two groups—Joan of Arc on horseback, pausing before a prostrate enemy; and 2 females on horseback engaged in the chace; also a bust, in marble, of Joan d'Arc, executed by the Princess for her husband, and busts of the Queen and Prince Royal of the Belgians. Here is also a portrait of the lamented artist. It is worth while to walk through the gardens, prettily laid out in terraces and shady alcoves; they are a favourite resort of the Baireuthers. An inscription on a rock by the road-side commemorates the gratitude of the French emigrants to Prince Hardenberg and the King of Prussia for the asylum afforded to many thousands of them in this happy land when driven out of their own country in 1796. Upon the left, at the entrance into Baireuth, lies the *Cemetery*, in which Jean Paul Friedrich Richter, the author, is buried; he died here 1825.

Baireuth Stat. (*Inns:* Sonne, best, and good; Anker), a town of 17,400 Inhab., on the Red Main, capital of Upper Franconia, is at present remarkable for little. It has a cheerless and deserted character, since it is no longer the residence of the court, upon which it once depended, and it has little commerce or manufacture. It has two palaces—the *Alte Schloss*, in front of which is a bronze statue of *King Max. II. of* Bavaria, erected 1860, now converted into *government* offices; and the *Neue Schloss*, containing a gallery of paintings of little value. Behind the *Neue Schloss* is a Public Garden, and in the square in front stands an equestrian statue of the Margrave Christian Ernst (d. 1712), a marshal in the Austrian service, riding over a Turk, to indicate his having taken a part in the relief of Vienna by John Sobieski, in 1683, from the Turks. At his side stands his favourite dwarf.

On the Schlossplatz is a monumental *bronze statue of Jean Paul F. Richter*, by *Schwanthaler*, the gift of the King of Bavaria. The *house*, in the Friedrichsstrasse, where he lived and died, 1825, is marked by an inscription in gold letters. His *grave* will be found in the Kirchhof W. of the town, distinguished by a block of granite.

The finest street is the *Friedrichsstrasse*, in which the *Post Office* and *Gymnasium* are situated. The *Stadtkirche*, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a Gothic building (1439-1446). Baireuth was a possession of the ancestors of the reigning royal family of Prussia (Hohenzollern), when they were merely Burgraves of Nuremberg. In 1791, the last Margrave dying without children, it became a dependency of the crown of Prussia; but was ceded at the peace of Tilsit to the French, who added it to the Bavarian dominions.

There is a manufactory of porcelain and pipe-heads here. This part of Franconia is celebrated for the beautiful enamelled pottery formerly made here; especially for the "Apostles' mugs;" so called from the figures of the apostles in relief upon them, of vivid colours, and generally finely executed. These were chiefly made at Creussen, about 8 m. from Baireuth. Good specimens are rare, but the modern fabrications are abundant. In the *Penitentiary* (Strafhaus and Arbeitshaus), in the suburb St. Georgen-am-See, are marble-works, in which 34 varieties of marble from the Fichtelgebirge are cut and polished.

2 m. to the E. is the Palace of

Eremitage, erected by the Margraves of Baireuth, George William (1718) and Frederick; a fanciful building, with gardens, containing fountains, terraces, statues, &c., and a very beautiful park attached to it. Within the building are shown the apartments and bed occupied by Frederick the Great; and the room in which his sister, the Margravine of Baireuth, wrote her Memoirs; also a portrait of the White Lady. She was a widowed Countess of Orlamünde, who, being in love with Prince Albert the Handsome, of Brandenburg, murdered her two children in the hope of gaining his affections; but, being spurned, died of grief in the nunnery of Himmelskron, near Baireuth, and is said still to haunt the palaces of the Prussian family. The Eremitage is said to have cost 2,000,000 fl., and the Temple of the Sun alone 100,000 fl. This building is an imitation in miniature of St. Peter's church at Rome, having a semicircular portico on each side. On Sundays the gardens are much frequented by the Baireuthers; the waterworks and a military band then play within them.

The garden of the Fantasie has already been mentioned.

Railways.—Branch line to Neuenmarkt Stat., on the line from Leipsig and Hof to Bamberg and Nuremberg: 3 trains daily (Rte. 172). To Weiden: 3 trains daily; and thence N. to Eger, S. to Schwandorf (for Nuremberg or Ratisbon).

Baireuth is at a short distance from the Fichtelgebirge on the E., and from the Franconian Schweiz on the W., to each of which districts agreeable excursions may be made.

The shortest road, and most agreeable in point of scenery, from Baireuth to Nuremberg, though not the best kept, is that which traverses *the Franconian Switzerland* (Rte. 174). Take the Eilwagen to Weischenfeld; visit Sophienhöhle; descend valley of Wiesent, seeing Rabenstein and Riesenburg, to Muggendorf; Malleposte thence to Forcheim Stat., and by rail to Nuremberg.

The pedestrian going hence to Alexandersbad will find a direct way thither by cross-roads and by-paths, through the midst of the mountains, shorter by half than the post-road.

The railway from Baireuth to Eger follows a somewhat circuitous course:—Kemnath Neustadt Stat., Weiden Junc. Stat., Mitterteich Stat., Eger Stat. [The carriage-road from Baireuth to Eger, by way of Alexandersbad, is very bad. There are no good inns on the way. On quitting Baireuth it traverses the suburb of St. Georgen-am-See. The lake (See) from which it derives its name no longer exists, having been drained and converted into cultivated land.

Beyond the village of Bindloch rises a very steep hill, from the acclivity of which Baireuth is seen to great advantage, and the Eremitage appears among the trees on the l., while from its summit the range of the Fichtelgebirge opens out to view. The highest point is the *Schneeberg*, 3252 ft. above the sea-level. At its foot rises the White Main, which, is crossed by a bridge, about ½ m. before entering

Berneck.—*Inns:* Löwe; Post. A village in the pretty valley of the Oelsnitz trout-stream, so narrow as barely to afford room for two rows of houses. On the cliff above tower the ruins of two old castles of the Knights of Wallenrode, destroyed in the Hussite War. One of the family built the little chapel on his return from the Holy Land, 1480.

The small stream, a tributary of the Main, which traverses Berneck, is famed for its trout, and for its pearls, obtained from a species of mussel. A *Royal Pearl-fishery* still exists here. The shell in which the pearls are found is the *Unio sinuatus;* they are not of fine colours, nor very large size. The time of collecting them is the months of June and July, and the number found in one season is about 150. The fishery is preserved as a royal monopoly. In former days a gallows was planted by the river-side, *in terrorem*. The little stream crossed near the end of this stage is the Perlenbach, above mentioned.

Gefrees.—*Inn:* Lion; not good.

Here our road splits; and the left branch goes to Hof and Dresden; that on the rt. conducts us across the chain of the *Fichtelgebirge*, between Berg Waldstein on the l., and the Schneeberg and Ochsenkopf on the rt., into Bohemia: it is hilly throughout.

Weissenstadt, near which are the sources of the Eger, &c.

The carriage-road proceeds from Weissenstadt. (*Inn:* Adler) to

Wunsiedel (*Inns:* Einhorn, not good; Kronprinz), a small town of 3500 Inhab., on the Rossla, rebuilt since a fire in 1834; the birthplace of Jean Paul Friedrich Richter. His house still stands in the market-place. Near this town coal-mines are worked.

About 2 m. S. of this, at the end of an avenue of trees, lies

Alexandersbad, a retired watering-place, originally called Sichardreuth, which received its present name in 1782 from the last Margrave of Ansbach-Baireuth. It consists of the *Schloss* or *Curhaus*, and a few cottages near it. The Curhaus is a large building, with two wings, including ball, dining, and billiard rooms, and 80 chambers, belonging to the crown, and let to a landlord called the inspector, to whom application for rooms may be made by letter. The charges are high. The well and the bath-house are separated from each other by a sort of pleasure-ground. The water contains a small portion of saline substance, and is richly impregnated with carbonic acid gas; and on account of its strengthening qualities, it is often used as an after-cure (Nachkur), following a course of the waters of Carlsbad.

Those who do not take up their residence here should at least visit the hill called *Luchsberg*, *i. e.* lynx mountain, or *Luisenberg*, from the late Queen of Prussia. It exhibits the singular phenomenon of a mountain in ruins. It takes more than two hours to explore it thoroughly. The road lies through a wood and along the slopes of of a hill, copiously strewn with loose masses of granite rock, increasing in size and in quantity as you advance, until, at length, the hill itself seems to consist of nothing else but disjointed fragments, piled in heaps over one another. Such a vast pyramid of loose rocks might have furnished the Titans with ammunition when storming Jupiter in Olympus. If you begin at the bottom of the Luchsberg and climb to the top, or compass it round, you still find nothing but rocks in pieces, tumbled about in all directions; some indeed occur as large as a house, but still without any indication of a fixed nucleus. The result of this singular caprice of nature is a sort of labyrinth, which has been rendered perfectly accessible by paths, wooden ladders, and steps cut in the rock, constructed by the managers of the baths. It is so intricate in parts that the assistance of a guide, though not indispensable, is at least convenient. One may wander for hours among this colossal heap of stones, creeping for many yards together through the interstices of the huge superincumbent masses which form their roofs; or scrambling over projecting masses, to the summit of the hill; which is itself a detached block, marked by a crucifix. It commands an extensive view over the chiefs of the Fichtelgebirge chain, and towards the Saxon Erzgebirge, and Böhmerwald mountains.

The most striking spots are the Grosse Grotto, Münsters Denkmal, and the view from the summit. But the wonder of the place is the beautiful phosphorescence which is seen in the crannies of the rocks, and which appears and disappears according to the position of the spectator. This it is which has given rise to the fairy tales of gold and gems, with which the gnomes and cobolds tantalize the poor peasants. The light resembles that of thousands of glowworms; or, if it be compared to a precious stone, it is something between a chrysolite and a cat's-eye, but shining with a more metallic lustre. On picking up some of it and bringing it to the light, nothing is found but dirt. This phenomenon may have given its first name to the mountain.

The number of trees, sprouting up in all directions through the crevices, gives the Luchsberg, at a distance, the appearance of a wood; and the peculiar luxuriance of the dark green moss, whose long hairy pensile filaments cover stock and stone with a furry coating, not distributed in patches, but involving the rocky walls in a continuous tapestry, and spreading as it were a carpet over the horizontal surface of the granite, imparts an air of soft beauty to this singular scene. It is evident that the rocks have not been brought from a distance, for many have sharp corners and edges. In some cases it is possible to distinguish where a block has been broken off from the mass, and the projections and recesses of neighbouring fragments agree; so that they might, as it were, be fitted together again. The explanation of the phenomenon may be, either that the mountain has been shattered to pieces by an earthquake, or, which is more probable, that it consisted of softer and harder kinds of granite intermixed; that the softer parts, in process of time, disintegrated by moisture and frost, have been washed out by rain, so that, as soon as the supports were removed, the skeleton of the mountain fell to pieces, and its *disjecta membra* were tumbled over one another in the state in which they now remain. The rock in many places is so rotten, from the action of the atmosphere, that it may be rubbed to pieces by the fingers. The soil everywhere about the spot consists of a small gravel, formed of decomposed granite.

A longer and most agreeable walk of 2 hrs. leads from Alexandersbad to the top of the mountain Kössein, which, all things considered, is the finest point of view in the Fichtelgebirge. The traveller may return from it to the baths by the singular rock called Bergstein, and may conclude with the Luchsberg. The Ochsenkopf is 4 hrs. distance from the baths.

Early geographers compared the region of the Fichtelgebirge with the Garden of Eden, because 4 rivers, the *Main, Eger,* Saale, and Nab, had their sources in and flowed through it. They described its streams as full of gold, pearls, and precious stones, and in this they only exaggerated a real fact; but the gold found in them is very rare, and occurs in minute grains; the pearls and precious stones are not of fine water. Traditionary fables, still partly credited by the vulgar, have sent many a poor peasant to search among his native hills for the magical mountain, lined (according to the fairy tale) with richest gems, which the evil influence of gnomes and cobolds has removed out of sight. Some even believe they have gained the threshold of the enchanted hall, and enjoyed a glimpse of its gold and glittering jewels, when, in an instant, by the power of these deceitful spirits, the treasures of the cavern have been converted into golden-tressed moss, and sparkling but worthless granite.

In proceeding from Alexandersbad to Eger, the road lies through Wunsiedel, and Thiersheim, a poor village of 900 Inhab., and thence along the valley of the Rossla, which loses itself in the Eger a little beyond Schirnding, the last Bavarian village. The Austrian custom-house is at Mühlbach. The valley of the Eger is narrow, but picturesque. Several ancient castles are passed, two of which belonged to the robber knights named Sparnecker, whose castles were all demolished by the troops of the Swabian league.

Eger (see Rte. 260).]

Carlsbad (Rte. 260).



ROUTE 171.

WÜRZBURG TO MUNICH, BY ANSBACH, GUNZENHAUSEN, INGOLSTADT, AND EICHSTADT—RAILWAY.

37 German m. = 171 Eng. m. 4 trains daily in about 6 hours.

This rly. crosses the Main a little short of Heidingsfeld Stat., and ascends its l. bank.

13¼ Ochsenfurt (*Inn:* Schnecke, (Snail), a town of 2200 Inhab.

It has a very interesting parish *Church*—Middle Pointed, save Romanesque tower: roofs vaulted, windows good geometric tracery. At the E. end of N. aisle a magnificent *Tabernacle* for the Sacrament, of stone, 50 ft. high, of beautiful workmanship, the statues refined works of art. In choir carved stalls, a tabernacle of earlier date, and 3 chandeliers with statuettes. See the *bronze Font*, supported on shafts and Gothic tracery, bas-reliefs of 8 Saints, and at end of E. apse an Entombment; also an elegant *Chapel*, with rich portal, in the ch.yard.

4¾ *Markbreit Stat.* The rly. quits the Main.

18¼ *Steinach Stat.*

[Eilwagen 3 times a day, in 2 hrs. (9 m.), to the ancient town of *Rothenburg:* Pop. 6000 (*Inn:* Zum Schwan), beautifully situated on the rt. bank of the Tauber, surrounded by walls, towers, and a moat. It was originally a free city of the empire, with a territory of 12 sq. m. In the market-place is a fine old *Rathhaus*, consisting of two parts in different styles. The older part, which is behind, with a high gable and tower, is Gothic; that facing the Place was built 1574-1589. The principal *Church*, *St. James's*, was built in 1373-1453, in the pure pointed Gothic style, and deserves inspection. The oldest portion is the E. end, which contains 3 fine *painted glass* windows. *At the W. end of the* choir stands the altar of the Holy Blood, with some very remarkable carving in lime-wood. The centre represents the Last Supper; the shutters, the Entry of Christ into Jerusalem, and Christ on the Mount of Olives. Above are 2 angels, bearing a golden cross, which contains the holy blood, the Virgin, the Baptist, and an Ecce Homo, and finely carved open work. The font, 1584, and the pulpit, 1604, are richly carved. The high altar, dedicated to St. James, contains one of the finest works of *Fred. Herlen.* The centre consists of painted sculpture representing the Crucifixion. Inside the rt. shutter are the Annunciation, the Visitation, the Birth and Circumcision of Christ. Inside the l. are the Adoration of the Magi, the Presentation in the Temple, and the Death of the Virgin. These works show the influence of the school of Van Eyck and Memling; they were executed 1466. On the rt. side of the choir is a recess formerly used for the ciborium, curiously decorated with painted figures. There are 5 other churches (4 Protestant). The only relic of the old *castle* is the chapel of St. Blaize; from the grounds around it a fine peep of the vale of the of the Tauber.]

18¼ ANSBACH (*Inns:* Sterne (or Post), good; Krone), formerly capital of the Margraviate of the same name; at present a lifeless town of 12,000 Inhab. on the Rezat, a small mill-stream, which, through passing by the town, is converted into a stinking sewer, in which state it winds round the palace garden. Ansbach possesses little to interest a passing traveller, but is rather prettily situated. The principal building is the deserted *Palace*, which exhibits nothing but the poverty of the architect's invention, built 1713, as a residence for the Margraves of Ansbach, who were scions of a younger branch of the family of Hohenzollern. The last of the line sold his dominions to Prussia 1791, married Lady Craven, retired into private life, and died, 1805, at Brandenburg House, near London. The principality was made over to Bavaria 1805-6. Of the Church of

Gumbert, with 3 towers, built originally (1530–1550 in the Gothic style, nothing remains but the towers and the choir. The body of the church has been entirely rebuilt in a plain modern style. The choir, with 9 pointed windows, some painted glass, and 12 monuments of knights of the order of the Swan (founded 1443), is worth notice. The crypt of the *Johanniskirche*, in the Obere Markt, contains the gilt and decorated coffins of the Margraves of Ansbach. Some bear the margraves' arms, of many quarterings, emblazoned among texts of Scripture, as if they had been considered the seals of a passport to heaven. In the *Johanniskirchhof* is the grave of Gasper Hauser, bearing the inscription, "Ænigma sui temporis: ignota nativitas, occulta mors, 1833." In the *Palace Gardens*, which are an agreeable promenade, is an octagonal cippus, bearing this inscription—"Hic occultus occulto occisus est 14 Dec. 1833,"—which marks the scene of his mysterious assassination. There is a second-rate *theatre* here.

[Kloster Heilsbronn. (Post, middling.) The Gothic *ch.* (built 1136, and recently restored) of the sequestrated Cistercian abbey is rich in carved work, and contains some curious monuments of the Burgraves of Nuremberg, Margraves of Brandenburg; also paintings by Wohlgemuth and Kulmbach. A Gothic chapel, now degraded into a brewhouse, deserves attention for the richness of its portal, in the most florid style of Gothic ornament.]

18½ *Gunzenhausen Junct. Stat.* Branch railways from this, E. to Pleinfeld, S.W. to Nördlingen (Rte. 172), Stuttgart, and Augsburg.

Treuchtlingen Junct. Stat. Rly. N.E. to Pleinfeld and Nuremberg.

Gaimersheim Stat.

Ingolstadt Stat., on the Danube. (*Inn:* Goldener Adler.) See Route 175.

Reichertshofen Stat.

Pfaffenhofen Stat.

Reichertshausen Stat.

Röhrmoos Stat.

Dachau Stat.

[Pappenheim Stat., on the Altmühl, once the seat of a family of counts, who possessed the rank of hereditary marshals of the Empire. The *Liebfrauenkirche* contains some good carvings and stalls of the date of 1496.

Solnhofen Stat., on the rt. bank of the Altmühl, is remarkable for its quarries, which supply Europe, and indeed the whole world, with lithographic stones. No stone so well adapted for the purpose has been found elsewhere. It is also used for roofing and paving: and the working of it in the quarry, together with the conveying of it to the Danube to be shipped, employs the greater part of the villagers. It is a dull yellow limestone, occurring in slaty beds and thin slabs, easily separated. Geologists class it among the subordinate beds of the oolite, and it nearly corresponds with the Stonesfield slate of England in its fossils. These are so numerous that it may be regarded as a perfect museum of organic remains. Fish, plants, insects, and crabs, occur in abundance, intermixed with the bones of no less than 7 distinct species of that extraordinary extinct reptile the pterodactyl, or flying lizard, whose varied organs fitted it alike for earth, air, or water.

A few miles W. of Pappenheim, on the road to Dietfurt, is the source of the Swabian Rezat, which flows into the Main, and about 7000 ft. distant from the Altmühl, which flows into the Danube. Here is the Fossa Carolina, or the remains of the canal by which Charlemagne, in 792, attempted to unite the Rhine and the Danube, through the Altmühl and Rezat.]

Eichstädt Stat. (*Inn:* Baierischer Hof.) This town has 7500 Inhab. and lies in the depths of the valley of the Altmühl. It is the chief town of a small dependent principality of 5¼ Germ. m., with a population of 24,000, and a revenue of 120,000 fl., and was bestowed in the year 1817 on Eugene Beauharnois, Duke of Leuchtenberg. The *Cathedral*, com-

menced in 1259 (choir 1351), is an interesting Gothic edifice, and contains the shrine and statue of Wilibald, to whom the ch. is dedicated, and some fine painted glass. The cloister is remarkable for its diagonal alternate vaulting, an uncommon feature, of which the best English example is in the roof of the choir of Lincoln Cathedral. In the *Church of St. Walpurgis* are preserved the remains of that saint, who is said to have been a native of Britain. On St. Walpurgis' Day (May 1) many thousand pilgrims repair to his shrine. On a height overlooking the town is the castle of *Wilibaldsburg*, once the residence of the saint, and of his successors the bishop princes, whose rich revenues were chiefly derived from their hop-grounds. In 1796 it was summoned to surrender by Gen. Desaix at the head of a considerable French force, when the governor, whose name was Krach, swore that, unless he was allowed the honours of war, he would defend his castle till every man in it was killed. The terms were accordingly granted, and he marched out at the head of—8 invalids!

Allach Stat.

MUNICH STAT. in Rte. 166.

ROUTE 172.

HOF TO AUGSBURG, BY BAMBERG AND NUREMBERG. RAILWAY—THE LUDWIGS-SÜD-NORD-BAHN.

48½ Germ. m. = 223 Eng. m. Trains in 12½ *hours.*

At Hof is the junction of the railway from Leipzig (see *Handbook for N. Germ.*, Rte. 91), that from Nuremberg and Bamberg, and that from Schwandorf and Eger.

Hof Junct. Stat. Buffet at the Station. *Inns:* Hirsch, best; Brandenburger Hof. (Rte. 91, *N. Germ.*) *Rly.* to Eger; Eilwagen thence to Carlsbad and Prague, and to Schleiz, Zeitz, and Weissenfels, and *vice versâ*, in connection with the trains.

The railway to Bamberg, after cutting through some high ground, crosses the valley of the Saale on a viaduct of 9 arches, about 3 m. from Hof, and runs along the l. bank of that river.

Oberkotzau Stat., at the junction of the Schwesnitz and Saale.

Schwarzenbach Stat. Beyond this the railway leaves the valley of the Saale.

Müncheberg Stat. l. appear the summits of the Schneeberg and Ochsenkopf, the highest of the Fichtelgebirge range. Beyond this the railroad crosses the watershed which divides the waters flowing into the Saale from those flowing into the Main, before it reaches

Stambach Stat.

Markt Schorgast Stat. Postwagen to Eger and Wunsiedel (Rte. 170).

34½ *Neuenmarkt Junction Stat.* A branch railway runs S. to Baireuth (Rte. 170).

Untersteinach Stat. The railway runs along the rt. bank of the E. branch of the Main, called the White Main, before reaching

7 m. Culmbach Stat. *Inns:* Buffet at the Stat.; Goldener Hirsch. The view of the town, its towers and spire, surmounted by the fortress of *Plassenburg* (now a prison), is very striking. The surrounding country is very picturesque.

The railway hence follows the valley of the White Main nearly all the way to Bamberg. The other branch of that river, called the Red Main, unites with the White Main, near Schl

Steinhausen, where the railway cuts through a spur of the hills, before reaching

Mainleus Stat.

Mainroth Stat. The rly. continues near the Main—seldom in sight of it—all the way to Bamberg.

Burgkunstadt Stat. The railway crosses to the l. bank of the Main about half-way to

Höchstadt Stat. Opposite to this village the Main receives the Rodach, a considerable stream.

20½ *Lichtenfels Junct. Stat.* (*Inns:* Anker; Krone.) Here falls in the Werra Railroad, leading to Coburg, Meiningen, Eisenach, Cassel. (*Handbook for N. Germ.*, Rte. 92.) [4 m. from this stat. stands the sequestrated convent *Banz*, now château and seat of Duke Max of Bavaria, seated on a wooded height, containing a fine collection of fossils of the neighbourhood, Ichthyosaurus, &c., and some works of art. 6 m. from the stat. is the modern *Pilgrimage Ch. of Vierzehnheiligen*, to which 50,000 pilgrims annually repair.]

Staffelstein Stat.

Ebensfeld Stat.

Zapfendorf Stat.

Breitengussbach Stat. rt. the rly. from Würzburg and Frankfurt falls in before

18½ BAMBERG JUNCT. STAT. About 20 min. drive to the cathedral, crossing the chain bridge over the Regnitz. *Inns:* Bamberger Hof, in the market-place, called the Grüner Markt, a very good inn, one of the cleanest in Germany; Deutsches Haus, near the Chain Bridge. 2nd class, Drei Kronen.

Bamberg is agreeably situated nearly in the centre of Germany, of which it is one of the most ancient cities. It lies on the Regnitz, 3 m. above its junction with the Main, in the midst of a fertile country, and contains about 23,542 Inhab. It was originally the capital of a small principality, the sovereigns of which were haughty and *powerful prelates. It never was forti-fied.*

It is fuller of large houses with picturesque gables, and displays more marks of its ancient importance, than any town in Bavaria.

It has, however, one remarkable edifice, surpassed by few in Germany, and of which it may well be proud, namely the **Domkirche* or *Cathedral*, built upon a commanding eminence, and conspicuous for its 4 towers. It is a noble structure, in the Romanesque style, founded 1004 by the Emp. Henry II. (the Holy), finished 1012; but burned, except the E. end, and rebuilt 1110; which will account for the appearance of pointed arches and vaulting in the interior. The singular apsidal gallery at the E. end, the elegant cornice and drip-stones which surround the exterior, also the 3 circular portals, especially that on the N. side, deserve notice. This older apse has clustered columns knotted together in an uncommon manner, but of which there are examples in Hungary and Italy. The interior contains a double choir: that at the E. end, the only part rescued from the fire, distinguished from the rest by the plainness of its arches, is raised upon a *crypt*, or subterranean ch., in a very perfect state, the arches of which are semicircular, and are supported on short pillars. The capitals of these, as well as those above, behind the high altar, are almost all of a different pattern, and are very tasteful. In the centre of the nave is the tomb of the Emp. Henry II. and his empress Cunegunda, executed in 1513 by Tilman Riemenschneider. Their effigies repose upon a white marble altar-tomb, ornamented at the sides with carvings representing events in their lives. In one of them, on the S. side, a Benedictine monk appears, in the capacity of a surgeon, performing an operation for the stone on the Emperor. On the N. side the Empress is seen undergoing the ordeal of walking over red-hot ploughshares to prove her innocence of charges brought against her. In another compartment on the same side, she is paying, with her own hand, the labourers engaged in building the Ch. of St. Stephen. The high altar is surmounted by a bronze crucifix

modelled by *Schwanthaler*. At the altar in the S. transept is a very old *ivory crucifix*, supposed to have been given to the ch. by Henry II. in 1008, in a curious style of early art.

On the rt. of the E. altar, as you face it, a bronze bas-relief is let into the wall; it is the monument of Bishop Ebnet, a work of Peter Vischer, of Nuremberg. The face is full of expression, and the robes are executed with elaborate minuteness. The church contains altogether more than 130 monuments, in stone and bronze, of bishops and ecclesiastical dignitaries. The Chapel of the Holy Nail, dedicated to St. Andrew, leading out of the S. transept, is the burial-place of the Domherren, or canons of the cathedral. The walls are covered with their monuments, consisting of low reliefs cast in bronze, and executed with considerable skill, mostly at Forcheim. The tablets bear their portraits and coats of arms, and were prepared during their life-time. Some of them are very fine.

The choir at the W. end is a good example of a more advanced style of Gothic, finished with the transept 1274: the groined vaulting is very beautiful. Beneath it reposes the body of Pope Clement II., who had been Bishop of Bamberg, in a remarkable monument; the effigy (13th centy.) rests on a sarcophagus of 3rd or 4th centy. The stalls are excellently carved in wood. On the rt. of the altar are two more bronze monuments, by Peter Vischer; viz. of Bishops Gross von Trochau and Truchsess von Pommersfelden: whether the latter be Vischer's seems doubtful. The *Sacristy* contains, among other relics, the skulls of Henry II. and his empress in gilded crowns, his knife, and her very massive ivory combs, crystal night-lamp; a large fragment of the true cross, in crystal; a superb paschal candlestick of silver, 5 ft. high, date 1216; a monstrance (15th centy.), &c. The petticoat of the Empress Cunegunda, said to be a sovereign remedy against the toothache, was stolen a few years ago. This fine edifice underwent a thorough repair, at the instigation of King Lewis of Bavaria, conducted by the architect *Heideloff*, of Nuremberg; the whitewash was scraped off from the walls and capitals, laying bare frescoes (those in St. Peter's choir, W. end, probably of the 13th centy.).

In the *Library* is a Prayer-book, with musical accents, bound in ivory, and said to have belonged to the Emperor Henry II. (the Holy); with other fine Missals and MSS. A catalogue, in two volumes, has been published by the librarian Jaeck. Several of the treasures of this library have been taken to Munich.

On the opposite side of the Karolinenplatz, but close to the Dom, is the *Residenz*, or *Schloss*, formerly the palace of the prince-bishops: a plain building, erected 1695, of considerable extent, though one of the wings only is finished. It contains a considerable number of bad pictures.

Marshal Berthier, Prince of Neufchâtel, who was married to a Bavarian princess, was killed in 1815 by falling from one of the topmost windows at the back of the wing looking towards the town;—whether he intended to destroy himself, or fell by accident, has never been clearly explained.

On the W. side of the Karolinenplatz, and between the Residenz and the Cathedral, stands a fragment of an *Older Episcopal Palace* (date 1571), in the cinque-cento style, now turned into a guard-house. The gateway is fantastic, but picturesque.

The *Michaelsberg*, a height adjoining that on which the cathedral stands, towards the N.W., is crowned by the *Ch.*, and a vast pile of buildings of the ancient *Convent of St. Michael*, now converted into a poor-house, called the Bürgerspital. The Church, originally built in the early Gothic style, 1121, was modernised in 1700. It contains the monument of St. Otho, but it is hardly worth entering. The shady terrace behind the convent, overlooking the town, commands a view out

inferior to that from the Altenburg.

The only other church worth mention is the *Pfarrkirche*, or *Frauenkirche*. The exterior of the E. end (date 1327-87) is in an elegant style of Gothic; the rest of the building is finished in a different manner, and even the interior of the choir is defaced with incongruous stucco-work.

The *Rathhaus* is a building of no great pretensions, covered externally with rude fresco paintings. It stands on an island in the Regnitz, close to the spot where the *Main and Danube Canal* (see Rte. 175) issues out of it. Under the building is an archway, beneath which the whole tide of population of the town passes in going from one side of the river to the other.

St. Martin's Ch., in the Grünermarkt, was built by the Jesuits, and finished in 1720.

One side of the Maximiliansplatz is occupied by the priests' *Seminary*. The *Post Office* is in the Langegasse.

The miracle-working Prince Hohenlohe formerly resided at Bamberg.

At a distance of about 1½ m. from the town, on the summit of a hill which overlooks the whole of the adjacent country, rises the donjon and ruined walls of the *Altenburg*, a very ancient castle, originally the seat of the Counts of Babenberg; but forfeited by one of them, Count Adalbert, a robber-knight. He was condemned to death by the Emp. Lewis the Child, in the 10th centy., on account of his lawless deeds and perpetual feuds with the episcopal see of Würzburg, which occasioned him to be placed under the ban of the Empire. The fate of this last of the Babenbergers was decided by the treachery of Bishop Hatto of Mainz, who induced Adalbert to visit the Emperor's camp, quieting his suspicion of treachery by assuring him of the Emperor's forgiving disposition, and by making a solemn vow to conduct him in safety back to his castle. They set out accordingly together; but they had not proceeded far when Hatto complained of faintness, and they returned to the castle to procure refreshments; after which they proceeded to the Emperor's camp, where Adalbert was immediately seized, condemned, and executed. Hatto, when upbraided by his victim with treachery and breaking his oath, basely excused himself by this reply:—"Did I not keep my word and conduct you safely to your castle? it was no fault of mine that you were simple enough to leave it a second time." The Altenburg afterwards became the place of residence, and often of refuge, in turbulent times, of the prince-bishops of Bamberg. The Lombard king Berengarius died here, a prisoner, in 966; and Otto of Wittelsbach murdered the Emp. Philip II. in this castle, 1203. It was taken and reduced to ruins 1553, by Margrave Albert of Baireuth; and although restored, never regained its former splendour. The dungeons are converted into cellars which furnish beer, said to be excellent. The view from the top of the round tower is one of the finest in Franconia. The hills around are richly clothed with orchards, hop-gardens, and vineyards: at their feet extends the city of Bamberg, in the form of the letter K. At the extremity on the l. rises the vast edifice of the convent of St. Michael, in the centre the venerable Dom. Through the midst of the plain flows the Regnitz, and the Main is perceived in the N.E. winding round the hill to receive its tributary stream. The *Canal connecting the Main and Danube* gives interest to the landscape. The hop-grounds around Bamberg are of high celebrity. The beer made from them is famed all over Germany, but is not to be recommended. In the summer season the inhabitants of the town repair to what are called the rock cellars (Felsenkeller), taverns situated within gardens on the slopes of the neighbouring hills, which teem with this favourite beverage. (§ 81.)

Railways to Hof and Leipzig; to Nuremberg; to Coburg: to Würzburg and Frankfurt. The Station is on the N.E. side of the town.



Travellers, before quitting Bamberg, should remember that they are in the neighbourhood of that picturesque district called the *Franconian Switzerland*, which may be visited at the expense of a détour of only one day on the way either to Baireuth or Nuremberg. (Rte. 173.)

Between Bamberg and Nuremberg the railroad runs parallel with the river Regnitz, and with the Ludwigs Canal, which joins the Main with the Danube (Rte. 175).

Hirschhaid Stat. From this stat. the pedestrian may visit Count Schönborn's seat and picture-gallery at Pommersfelden (Rte. 170), crossing the Regnitz by a ferry, whence it is a pleasant walk through a pretty country.

Eggolsheim Stat.

16 *Forcheim* Stat.—*Inns:* Baierischer Hof. This is a small fortified town, of 3500 Inhab., situated near the junction of the Wiesent with the Regnitz. It was a frontier stronghold of the Bishops of Bamberg, and withstood sieges both in the Thirty and Seven Years' Wars, but the works are no longer kept up. The *Ch.* contains 12 scenes from our Lord's Passion by *M. Wohlgemuth.* Charlemagne resided here; and several Diets and Councils of the Church were held here in the middle ages. Forcheim is (3½ Germ. m.) about 16 m. distant from Muggendorf; a *tolerable* cross-road leads thither, and into the *Franconian Switzerland*, up the valley of the Wiesent (Rte. 173). It will well repay travellers, especially pedestrians, for a détour of 1 or 2 days.

The shell of the *Castle of Scharfeneck*, burned by the Swedes in 1634, is seen a short distance to the W. of the railroad before arriving at the

4½ Baiersdorf Stat. A cross-road runs to Muggendorf (see Rte. 173) and to Baireuth. Eilwagen daily. At this stat. the traveller from Nuremberg may best approach the *Franconian Switzerland.*

Erlangen Stat. (*Inns:* Wallfisch, *Whale; Goldener* Schwan), a town of 11,000 Inhab. (770 Rom. Cath.), chiefly remarkable as the seat of a *University*, numbering about 500 students, founded 1743 by Margrave Fredk. of Brandenburg, whose statue by Schwanthaler stands in front of the building. It is known at present as a school of Protestant theology. It occupies the *Palace* of the Margraves of Baireuth, in the centre of the town, along with a library and museum. The town owes its regular plan and straight streets to a conflagration which consumed the greater part of it in 1706, and its prosperity to the French Protestant emigrants driven out of their own country by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, who transferred hither their skill in various manufactures, and their industrious habits. Good *beer* here.

The lock of the Ludwigs-Canal at this place is ornamented with an allegorical group sculptured by Schwanthaler.

Eltersdorf Stat.

Poppenreuth Stat. About 1½ m. W. is the town of Fürth (Rte. 167). rt. on the height above it see the old Fort, Gustavus Adolphus's tower, rising over the trees. The railroad crosses the river Pegnitz just before it reaches the

Crossing of the Nuremberg and Fürth Railway.

16 NUREMBERG STAT. (See Rte. 167.) The trains stop here for ½ h. Express trains to Augsburg in 4½ hrs. The line leaves the station in the same direction in which it enters, and crosses the Rhine and Danube Canal, and soon after the river Rednitz.

Reichelsdorf Stat.

9½ Schwabach Stat. (*Inns:* Goldner Engel; Post), an active town, situate about ¾ m. W. of the station, of 8000 Inhab., with flourishing manufactures; the chief being that of pins. More than 2000 dozen of Jews' harps (?) are, it is said, made here annually. The Gothic *Town Church*, an interesting building (1495), contains pictures by Wohlgemuth and Martin Schön, of considerable value. It has a fine &

cramentshaus, like that of St. Laurens, Nuremberg.

A few miles beyond Schwabach the railroad enters the valley, and runs along the l. bank of the Rednitz.

Roth Stat., a town of 2400 Inhab., on the Rednitz. The old castle was built 1335 by the Margraves of Brandenburg.

Georgemünd Stat. Close to this the two small streams called the Franconian Rezat, flowing from the W., and the Swabian Rezat, flowing from the S., unite and form the Rednitz. l. on a wooded height is Sandsee, château of the Prince v. Wrede. The railroad runs along the l. bank of the Swabian Rezat to

Pleinfeld Stat. Omnibus to Eichstädt (Rte. 171). The Rly. turns W.

Langlau Stat., and

30 Gunzenhausen Stat., a small town on the Altmühl, birthplace of the theologian Osiander. Near the hospital, in the suburb, may be seen some remains of the *Roman Wall* called Teufelsmauer, or Pfahlgraben, which extended from the Neckar to the Danube, a distance of 160 miles. (See Rte. 175.) A few miles beyond this the railroad again runs to the S.

Kronheim Stat.

Wassertrüdingen Stat. About 3 m. S. of this, on the old post-road to Ottingen, and about ¼ m. E. of the railroad, is Anhausen; where, in the old Monastery, is the largest existing work of Schäuffelin — an altar containing 16 pictures, the centre one of which represents the Coronation of the Virgin.

Oettingen Stat.

Durrenzimmern Stat.

23 *Nördlingen Stat.* (*Inns:* Krone; Sonne; Hôtel Wüst, at the stat.), an ancient walled town, formerly an Imperial city, still encircled by towers, containing 6500 Inhab., the capital of the fruitful Riesdale. The principal *Church*, a handsome Gothic edifice, dedicated to St, George, the Virgin, and Mary Magdalen, and distinguished by its tower, 268 ft. high, was built 1428-1505. The interior, which has escaped being modernised, is fine. *Observe* several pictures by *Harlen* and *Schäuffelin*, 2 early local masters of the latter part of the 15th centy.: also the monument of Duke Albert of Brunswick, killed in 1546, in the battle of Nördlingen, ornamented with a good relief. A splendid *Sacramentshaus* by the architect *Weyrer* and the sculptor *Creitz*, of stone, is a taper spire of fretwork 50 ft. high, resembling those of Ulm and Nuremberg.

The *Rathhaus* is ornamented with a fresco painting of the story of Judith and Holofernes, by Schäuffelin, 1515, and also with scenes illustrative of the battle of Nördlingen, which was gained by the Austrians and Bavarians over the Swedes, commanded by Bernard of Weimar and Count Horn, in 1634. The gallant veteran Horn had opposed the action, because the Imperialists were stronger than the Swedes by 5000 men. He was overruled; but the bold and impetuous charges which he repeatedly led against the enemy would have gained the day, but for the steadiness of the Spanish troops in the Emperor's service. Horn and 4000 of his men, with the artillery, were taken, and 8000 were slain. This victory was as important in its consequences to the Imperialists as that of Lützen had been to the Swedes.

Vast quantities of carpets are manufactured here. Nördlingen is also famed for geese, and trades largely in their feathers.

Rail (Remsthal-Bahn) to Stuttgart and Aalen (Rte. 154).

Möttingen Stat. Here is a château of the Prince of Wallerstein. The Rly. enters the pretty valley of the Wörnitz, and crosses it several times.

Harburg Stat. *Harburg*, nearly surrounded by the windings of the Wörnitz, is a most picturesque town (Inhab. chiefly Jews), surmounted by a large and perfect *Castle*, on a rock, not unlike Stirling. It belongs to Prince



Wallerstein: its chapel contains some curious monuments, and it commands a fine view.

Donauwörth Stat. (see Rte. 175) stands at the foot of the *Schellenberg* hill, which, having been fortified by the Elector Max Emanuel of Bavaria, 1704, was carried by storm by the troops of Marlborough under Prince Lewis of Baden, in a bloody fight, July 4th, a few days before the battle of Blenheim. rt. a crucifix, erected 1824, marks the spot where Mary of Brabant, unjustly accused of infidelity to her husband, Duke Lewis of Bavaria, was executed. (See Rte. 175.)

A good view is obtained of Donauwörth and its old wall on quitting the stat., and as the train crosses the Danube by a bridge a little below the old road bridge. Here the Danube *steamer* is moored which plies to Ratisbon and Passau (Rte. 180). rt., a little way on the l. bank, rises the ch. tower of BLENHEIM (Rte. 175), and soon after, l., the ch. tower of Rain, where General Tilly was slain in contest with Gustavus Adolphus.

Nordendorf Stat.

Meitingen Stat.

Gersthofen Stat. The Wertach is crossed. Raily. ascends valley of Lech.

44 AUGSBURG JUNCTION STAT. (See Rte. 165.)

ROUTE 173.

NUREMBERG OR BAMBERG TO MUGGENDORF AND THE FRANCONIAN SWITZERLAND.

The visit to the Muggendorf district will agreeably occupy 2 or 3 days, but a great deal may be seen in one, starting by rail from Nuremberg.

The *District of Muggendorf*, commonly called the *Franconian Switzerland*, may be included within a triangle drawn between the 3 towns of Bamberg, Baireuth, and Nuremberg. It may be conveniently visited at the expense of a slight détour from the high roads running between them, which form the sides of this triangle, and will well repay the traveller by its highly picturesque and beautiful scenery, and singular caves replete with fossil bones. It is a high table-land, intersected by numerous valleys 200 or 300 ft. deep, in which the charms of the district are concentrated. They are usually traversed by full, clear, winding streams, whose banks are carpeted with verdant meadows, and bounded by high cliffs or wooded slopes, out of which fantastically-shaped crags of limestone burst forth in the forms of turrets, arches, and pinnacles: while every now and then a real castle is seen perched on the summit of a projecting cliff, apparently blocking up the passage.

The angler should repair hither with his rod. He may, for a small sum, purchase permission to fish in some of the numerous trout-streams; and he will not fail of meeting with good sport. The geologist will find abundant occupation and instruction in the *Caverns* in which this country abounds, and in their fossil contents, consisting of bones and teeth of gigantic bears, hyænas, and other wild beasts, now nearly all exhausted. The caves of Gailenreuth and Kuhloch have supplied most of the cabinets of Europe with specimens, and have been admirably described by Dr. Buckland. The caverns, of which mor

than 40 are enumerated, occur in a limestone, locally called Höhlenkalk, probably allied to the calcareous portions of the English greensand formation.

The traveller, approaching the Franconian Switzerland from Bamberg, should stop at Forcheim Stat.; if from Nuremberg, at Baiersdorf Stat.; at both of which conveyances may be hired: indeed, from Forcheim a daily omnibus runs to Streitberg (10 m.), and from Baiersdorf starts an Eilwagen to Baireuth. The roads from both stations unite before reaching

Streitberg. — *Inns:* Curhaus (baths and goat's-whey), the best in the district, but generally full in the summer; Golden Bär (Post) — good; Adler. Streitberg is much resorted to by invalids, for the sake of the cure of whey (Molkenkur) in summer. Here the beauties of the Franconian Switzerland may be said to commence. The *Castle of Streitberg*, beneath which the village nestles on the l., and the feudal watch-tower of Neudeck on the rt. of the valley of the Wiesent, visible at a distance, but easily confounded with the fissured limestone cliffs and pinnacles on which they stand, form a sort of portal to the district. The view from the castle, or from a detached pillar of rock connected with it by a bridge, over the near cliff scenery and distant horizon is fine. A one-horse char (Einspänner) to Forcheim or Baiersdorf Stations costs about 3 fl.

The road to Baireuth turns off here by Oberfellendorf, Wustenstein, Obernsess, Trebersdorf, and Phantasie.

Continuing to ascend the picturesque valley of the Wiesent, 3 m. above Streitberg you reach *Muggendorf*—the central point for exploring the Franconian Switzerland. *Inns:* Curhaus; Hotel Schüller; Fränkische Schweiz. Here a small map of the district may be purchased. High up in the face of the cliff, on the l. side of the valley, is a cavern called *Rosenmüller's Höhle*; but as it is inferior to those of Rabenstein and Gailenreuth, it is best not to waste time on it.

A carriage with a pair of horses may be hired here, or at Streitberg, by means of which the finest scenery and most interesting objects may be seen in one long summer's day, returning at night. Thus—From Muggendorf a hilly road strikes l. out of the valley of the Wiesent to the mill of Toos.

Walk hence by the footpath about a mile down the valley to the *Riesenburg*, having obtained the key from the miller. (N.B. A pedestrian may take a more direct path hither from Muggendorf by Engelhardsberg, where also a key is kept.)

"*The Riesenburg* is certainly one of the chief curiosities of the district. I can best describe it by calling it a cave with the top taken off, so as to leave two arches standing, forming, as it were, natural bridges over a dell or glen scooped out on the rt. side of the valley. Flights of steps, carried up it, lead the visitor out of the valley. As you enter, and look up the broken vault, through which the sky appears, you might fancy it the remains of some vast dome-shaped edifice, a work of art, or, as its name expresses, a giant's castle. The manner, however, in which the limestone rocks around have been hollowed out into incipient caves and arches, shows that the phenomenon is natural, and that it arises from the tendency of this peculiar rock to decompose in places and form caverns. The picturesque vegetation of the dell, the clumps of trees, and tufts of fern and grass shooting from every crevice and niche, favoured by the moisture and shade, the singular saddle-shaped masses of turf which hang over the natural arches, contribute to the beauty of the spot. The Riesenburg, however, owes much of its interest to its situation. This portion of the vale of the Wiesent presents a lovely scene of quiet nature. The rich verdure of the meadows that carpet it, smooth as velvet, its slopes gushing with streamlets hastening to join the deep green stream which winds through the midst, and, unlike your turbulent alpine torrents strewing their channels with wrecks, pursues its quiet and well-conducted course, 'without o'erflowing, full,'



and allows the turf to grow down to its very margin; its lofty sides, draperied with woods, from which every now and then start up bold and precipitous rocks to a height of 300 ft."

Returning to Toos, ascend in carriage or on foot the rt. bank of the Wiesent—here deserving the name of a Bavarian Dovedale—for about 2 m. till you come in sight of *Rabeneck*. Walk up to the Castle, the carriage following by a more circuitous road.

[3 m. higher up the valley, near Weischenfeld (*Inns:* Rothes Ross; Löwisch), a picturesque old walled and turreted town, is the cave called *Förstershöhle*, described by Dr. Buckland in the 'Reliquiæ Diluvianæ.']

The usual course is to drive from Rabeneck across the table-land, 3 m., to the *Castle of Rabenstein*, one of the most picturesque feudal remains in the district, on the edge of a precipice nearly 150 ft. high, overlooking the Ahornthal (maple valley), which is watered by the Essbach. It is now the property of the Count Schönborn, who has restored and fitted up part of it as a summer residence, and has deposited in it a curious collection of fossils, derived from the neighbouring cave called **Sophienhöhle*, situated immediately below the chapel of St. Nicholas (Klauskapelle). The keys of the entrance are kept at the farm near the castle, where lights and a guide may be procured, for which a party pays 2 or 3 fl. The rich booty of fossils, before alluded to, is derived from an inner cave discovered accidentally by some workmen employed in constructing paths along the side of the valley. It is the most interesting in the district, abounding in stalactites, and is rendered easily accessible by steps and boards. There are 3 separate chambers, and there is a descent from the 2nd to the 3rd of 150 feet. Many of the bones of hyænas, bears, mammoths (?), and antlers of deer, still remain in situ, but the owner allows none to be removed. It is a 4 hours' drive (about 12 m.) hence to Baireuth, up the Ahorn valley.

Hence you may drive over the high ground to *Pottenstein*, a picturesque village in another romantic valley, surrounded by a sweep of the Puttlach, with a castle on the height above. (Ristler's *Inn* is very homely.)

A road newly formed now conducts through the beautiful valley by the side of the winding stream, hemmed in partly by rocks nearly perpendicular, and of singularly picturesque forms, leaving scarcely room for the small stream and road. It gradually opens out, and the road skirts the green meadow-land which lies along the stream until you reach the village of *Tuchersfeld*, distant about 5 m. from Pottenstein, which lies in the midst of a most extraordinary assemblage of rocks. Isolated fragments of an enormous size and height rise up on every side of it, as though piled up, mass upon mass, by some superhuman force. Some are so high and narrow, and rest upon so unstable a foundation, that they seem ready every moment to fall and crush the cottages at their feet. From Tuchersfeld the road continues along the course of the stream, passing, high on the left, the Schloss of *Kohlstein*, until you reach a large open space, where 3 valleys meet. Taking the l. hand road, we soon arrive at

Gösweinstein (*Inn:* Post); perched on the top of a rock—to all appearance inaccessible from below; but a road to it is carried up the side of a hill so steep as to be almost impracticable. The Schloss built on the summit may be reached in 1½ hour from Muggendorf; it commands a splendid **view*, and of a kind not usually seen; immediately below it three of the deep narrow valleys which abound in this country diverge as from a centre, and you have a view along their winding streams and variegated woods and rocks for a considerable distance. The castle itself is modernized and unpicturesque. (Rte. 174.)

Here is a vast Pilgrimage Church.

The traveller may now drive down the lovely valley of the Wiesent be

to Muggendorf. It is wild and romantic in the extreme—the stream edged with green turf, while on either side rise rocks of fantastic shape, varied by woods of fir. On the way is passed the *Cave of Gailenreuth*, celebrated for the bones of bears and other animals found in it embedded in stalactite.

Muggendorf (see above).

The valley from Riesenburg to Gösweinstein is *very* beautiful. Then going from Muggendorf to Nuremberg you join the railroad from Bamberg at Baiersdorf Stat. (Rte. 172.) Rail to *Nuremberg Stat.* (Rte. 167.)

ROUTE 174.

NUREMBERG TO BAIREUTH.

11½ Germ. m.=53 Eng. m.

No good Inn to stop at between these two places. The road is picturesque, though it does not pass through the finest parts of the Franconian Switzerland.

10 Eschenau.

14 Leupoldstein.

Two cross-roads here strike off to the l., leading to two of the most picturesque spots in the Franconian Switzerland, described in the preceding route—the one to Gösweinstein, a small village, remarkable for its romantic situation and the view from its *old castle*. Its pilgrimage ch. contains a miracle-working representation of the Trinity! Here is a Capuchin convent. *Inn:* Post. (Rte. 173.)

The second road leads to another remarkable old castle, *Pottenstein*, situated on the summit of a rock, approached by 367 steps, and by a drawbridge. The village at its foot is surrounded on all sides by rocky heights, and the position is romantic.

9 Pegnitz.

A hilly stage over the Zipserberg.

10 Kreussen.

10 *Baireuth Stat.* (Rte. 170).

ROUTE 175.

THE DANUBE (A).

ULM TO RATISBON, BY BLENHEIM, DONAUWÖRTH, AND INGOLSTADT.

"Danubio, rio divino."
GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA.

Preliminary Information.—The Danube is the chief river of Germany, and is second to none in Europe, save the Volga; yet the navigation of it has hitherto borne no proportion to its rank and size. The vessels committed to it, previously to 1830, when a steamer was first launched on the river at Vienna, consisted almost exclusively of barges of unpainted planks, slightly connected, so as to hold together in a descending voyage, and valued only as so much planking to be broken up on reaching their destination. Being intended almost exclusively for the conveyance of merchandise, the accommodation of travellers was little studied, and the number of those who may be called travellers for pleasure was proportionately small. Yet a portion of its banks discloses scenery as striking as any on the Rhine; indeed in the



opinion of many travellers the Rhine has nothing to show in its whole course finer than the defile at Weltenburg, above Ratisbon; Passau, and the defile between it and Linz; the scene around the Strudel and Wirbel, Mölk, and Dürrenstein. It must be confessed that these beauties are set further apart than those of the Rhine, that the traveller must go a longer distance to seek for them, and that there is no such continuous chain of grand views as is afforded by the defile between Bingen and Coblenz. The Danube, however, is distinguished from the Rhine by its vast forests, feathering down to the water's edge from the summit of high mountains, which confine the river on both sides; and, in addition to the picturesque ruins of ancient castles, it is diversified with numerous monasteries, palaces in extent and splendour, and mighty monuments of ecclesiastical wealth and power. Such are the convents of Mölk, Gottweih, and Klosterneuburg. In historical associations the Danube does not yield to the Rhine. It formed for a long time the frontier line of the Roman dominions; its valley has been the high road of the barbarous hordes of Attila, and of the armies of Charlemagne, Gustavus Adolphus, Solyman the Magnificent, Marlborough, and Napoleon; its shores have echoed, at one time, with the hymns of the pilgrim of the Cross, and at another with the enthusiastic shouts of the turbaned follower of the Prophet; and its waters have been dyed, in turn, with the blood of Romans, Huns, Germans, Swedes, Turks, French, and English.

Steamers ply *daily* from May till Sept., and three times a week the rest of the year, between Donauwörth and Ratisbon: but they are often stopped for want of water. The difficulties of steam navigation above this are scarcely to be surmounted. Steamers have ceased to ply between Ratisbon and Passau.

The steamers plying between Donauwörth and Ratisbon, and between Passau and Linz belong to the Bavarian *Government; those* between Linz and Vienna to an Austrian Company: the latter are larger, and in every respect better, boats than the Bavarian. The eating on board the Bavarian boats is fairly good. The vessels run as long as the river is clear of ice, *i.e.* from May to Nov.

Rafts.—The lowest on the scale of the antiquated craft of the Danube, to which travellers were formerly obliged to resort for conveyance, are the timber *Rafts*, resembling those of the Rhine, except that they are of smaller dimensions, rarely exceeding 150 ft. in length. They are not unfrequently dangerous, as was proved by the destruction of one of them, in 1837, by running against a bridge, which accident was attended with serious loss of life.

Barges.—Of these there are several kinds, differing chiefly in size: unwieldy fabrics of rough planks, flat-bottomed, without keel; the centre is covered over with a roof, giving them the appearance of Noah's ark in the pictures. They are, in fact, nothing better than wooden sheds floating in flat trays. Sails are never seen on the Upper Danube. The boats are steered by paddles formed of the stem of a fir-tree, with a board nailed to one end, suspended over the deck by thongs, while the broad end, immersed in the water, serves to keep them within the influence of the current. Sometimes as many as 30 horses are attached to the towing-rope to draw them, with a wild-looking peasant driver to each pair.

ULM TO RATISBON.*

Below Donauwörth the course of the Danube is very circuitous, the distance to Ratisbon being more than 80 m. The banks also are flat and uninteresting,

* *Post-road*, 123 Eng. m., runs alongside of, or near to, the Danube all the way from Ulm to Ratisbon, shifting about from one side of the river to the other over bridges; but in many parts it is ill kept. Railway from Ulm to Augsburg runs at first along the r. bank of the Danube.

except between Weltenburg and Ratisbon. The real grandeur of Danube scenery is to be found at Passau and below it.

A *Steamer* plies daily between Donauwörth and Ratisbon, but does not take carriages.

Ulm (Rte. 152) lies 1550 Eng. ft. above the sea: the Danube is here 300 ft. broad. The rly. traverses the modern fortifications, and crosses the Danube.

rt. Neu Ulm, though by position a suburb of Ulm, belongs to Bavaria, while Ulm itself (see Rte. 152) is in Würtemberg.

l. The château of Boffingen, and, lower down, Thailfingen, a small watering-place, are the objects first visible.

l. Elchingen, on the height, formerly a rich Benedictine monastery, was Napoleon's head-quarters, 1805. Marshal Ney obtained the title of Duke of Elchingen for his daring passage of the river at this point, which led to the capture of Mack. (See Rte. 152.)

rt. Fahlheim and Leipheim Stat. (with its castle, in ancient times a sanctuary for those who had committed manslaughter) are famous for snails, which are bred, fattened, and exported in casks by millions, as a delicacy of the table. Here begins a long flat peat-bog, called Ried, which extends to Lauingen.

rt. Günzburg Stat.* (Rte. 165). *Inn:* Bär.

rt. Castles of Reisensburg and Landtrost.

l. Gundelfingen, at a little distance from the river.

l. Lauingen, a town of 4000 Inhab. It boasts of having produced the most learned man (Albertus Magnus, the magician and Bishop of Ratisbon, whose house is shown in the market-place), the most beautiful woman (a Countess of Dillingen), and the largest horse; and the portraits of all three may still be seen on the walls of the watch-tower called Hof Thurm in the town.

The *Gothic Parish Ch.*, distinguished by its high tower (built 1576), and containing the mausoleum of the Dukes of the New Palatinate, deserves notice. The *Rathhaus* is a modern Grecian building. Most of the convents are turned into barracks.

l. Dillingen* (*Inn:* Post), a town of 3400 Inhab. The university, once under the management of the Jesuits, was abolished 1802. The most conspicuous buildings are the *Jesuits' College* and the *Episcopal Palace* of the Bishop of Augsburg. Louis XVIII. was shot at here in 1804. A new bridge has been thrown over the Danube at this point; and a canal (Carolinen Canal) has been constructed from Lauingen hither, to avoid the windings of the river near this.

l. *Hochstädt.*—This town of 2200 Inhab., and the village of *Blenheim*, properly *Blindheim*, a little lower down, close to the river, were the scene of the famous victory gained in 1704, by Marlborough and Eugene, over the French and Bavarians, under Marshal Tallard and the Elector of Bavaria, who lost 40,000 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners, 120 pieces of cannon, and 300 standards. The French were drawn up behind the small stream of the Nebelbach; their l. wing extended to Lützingen; their rt. wing rested on Blenheim, which, during the early part of the action, formed an insurmountable obstacle to the efforts of the English, until Marlborough skilfully transferred the attack to the centre of the line, and succeeded in breaking it and in crossing the Nebelbach. Blenheim was burned during the action. The post-road traverses a part of the field, and rests partly on a foundation of bones of men and horses, part of which were disinterred in constructing it a few years back.

In the preceding year the French,

* 34 Günsburg. The road here crosses to the left bank of the Danube, and then traverses *Gundelfingen, Lauingen.*

* 3 Dillingen and Hochstädt.



under Marshal Villars, gained a battle at Hochstädt over the Austrians.

l. In a short time Donauwörth appears in sight, backed by the heights of the *Schellenberg;* memorable also for a daring and reckless achievement of Marlborough, who stormed and carried the entrenched camp of the Bavarians constructed upon it, a few weeks before the battle of Blenheim. The station of the Augsburg, Nuremberg, and Hof *Railway* stands at its base. The Danube is about 180 yds. wide at

l. *Donauwörth* (Stat.).*—*Inns:* Krebs, by the water-side, good; Post. This was formerly a free Imperial city, but is sunk into a forlorn and unimportant provincial town of 2500 Inhab. At the beginning of the 17th centy. its inhabitants had adopted so warmly and generally the reformed doctrines, that the Catholics were obliged to content themselves with one church, that of the Convent of the Holy Cross. The fanatic abbot of this establishment ventured, in spite of the popular prejudice, to conduct a procession of the host, with flying colours, &c., through the streets, and was assaulted by the mob, barely escaping with his life. In consequence of this and other violent acts of the citizens, the town was placed under the ban of the Empire (1607); and Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria, with an army of 17,000 men, was ordered to carry it into execution. The punishment inflicted was the abolition of the Protestant religion, and the confiscation of the privileges of the town, followed by its transfer to the elector. The consequences of this event were of the highest moment in the affairs of Europe: the immediate result was the formation of the Protestant League and Catholic Union; and thus this apparently insignificant riot was the spark which lighted up the flame of the Thirty Years' War.

The *Suppressed Monastery of the Holy Cross*, a vast and imposing building, is now the property of Prince Oettingen-Wallerstein. In the ch. is buried the unfortunate Mary of Brabant, wife of Duke Louis of Bavaria, beheaded (1256) by her husband on a groundless suspicion of her fidelity. When, at length, he ascertained the innocence of the murdered victim of his jealousy, his hair is said to have turned grey in a single night, though he was only 27 yrs. old.

Railway to Nuremberg, Bamberg, Würzburg, and Frankfurt; to Hof and Leipzig; to Augsburg, Munich, Ulm, and Lake of Constance.

Here begins the *Steam Navigation* of the *Danube.*

The steamer sets out after the arrival of the first train from Munich and Nuremberg.

l. Lechsend is so named because it is opposite the "termination of the river Lech," which here empties itself into the Danube. On the tongue of land between the Danube and Lech, a stone, placed by the road-side, inscribed with the words "Hie ist das Bayerland, 1545," marks the ancient boundary of Swabia and Bavaria.

l. Castle of Bertoldsheim.

rt. Burgheim,* at a little distance from the river.

l. Steppberg. Here lithographic stones and slabs of limestone for pavement, derived from the celebrated quarries of Solnhofen (p. 122), and known along the Danube by the name of Kellheimer-platten, are embarked on the Danube.

rt. Oberhausen. Near this village, a little to the rt. of the high road, stands the monument of the brave

* 3¼ Donauwörth. The post-road crosses to the rt. bank of the Danube over a stone bridge; and, about 5 m. farther, passes the Lech. Beyond it lies *Rain*, a small town, once fortified, beneath whose walls Tilly received his death-wound, while defending the passage of the Lech against the army of Gustavus Adolphus. He had removed all the bridges, and taken up a strongly fortified position; but the Swedish monarch, without hesitation, threw over a temporary bridge in the face of Tilly's batteries; and his vanguard of 300 veteran Finns, who first crossed it, maintained their footing on the right bank until the cavalry and the rest of the army passed over.

* 2¼ Burgheim.

Latour d'Auvergne, who, refusing any rank in the army, chose to remain the "first grenadier of France." He was killed here by an Austrian lancer, 1800.

rt. The ruined castle of Altenburg.

rt. Neuburg * (*Inns:* Traube, clean; Post, has 2 or 3 good bed-rooms), a very picturesquely situated town of great antiquity, with a population of 7000 Inhab., but little trade.

The *Château* of the Dukes of Bavaria, of the line of Pfalz-Neuburg, at the E. end of the town, contains many of their portraits, some old tapestry, representing the journey of Otto Henry to the Holy Land, and the likeness of a wild boar, 7 ft. long, killed in the neighbourhood. Its 2 massive towers command a fine view. There is a collection of old armour here. An extensive garden (Hofgarten) is attached to the palace. The *Jesuits' College*, now used for other purposes, is a conspicuous building.

The *Donaumoos*, a level moor or *moss*, of about 20 square miles, extends between Neuburg, Ingoldstadt, Aichach, and Schrobenhausen. It has been partially drained for cultivation, and is occupied by colonists brought hither from various parts of Bavaria, and now includes 32 settlements with 2500 Inhab.; and the communication over the numerous ditches, drains, and canals, is maintained by 122 bridges. There is nothing worth notice for a considerable distance, until the towers of

l. *Ingolstadt* † *Stat.* appear in view. (*Inn:* Goldner Adler.) The population of this ancient and melancholy town is reduced to 15,000, a number very disproportionate to its extent. It has been restored to the condition of a *Fortress* by the construction of very strong works on a new plan, including têtes-du-pont, and numerous round towers of massive masonry. Its old fortifications had withstood sieges from the troops of the league of Schmalkalden, from Gustavus Adolphus (1632), who besieged the town when Tilly was lying within it mortally wounded, and Duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar, and resisted Moreau (1800) for 3 months; but he, succeeding at length, caused them to be demolished. Ingolstadt lost its University (at which Dr. Faustus studied) in 1800: it is now transferred to Munich. This was the first place in Germany where the Jesuits were allowed openly to establish themselves, and appear in the character of public teachers. Loyola called it affectionately "his little Benjamin." Tilly died here, 1632, of the wound he received at Rain (p. 135, note), defending the passage of the Lech, in the arms of the brethren of the order.

The *Church of Our Lady* (1439) contains monuments of Dr. Eck, one of Luther's opponents, of Tilly, the antagonist of the great Gustavus, and of Marshal Mercy, the Bavarian general, opposed to Condé and Turenne, who fell at Allersheim, 1645. Its two towers are sufficiently massy to bear cannon, in case of siege.

The railway from Würzburg and Nuremberg to Munich crosses the Danube here.

The scenery of the river is still dreary and monotonous.

rt. Vohburg stands on the site of the Roman Germanicum; its castle, the seat of a long line of counts, was the asylum of the unfortunate Agnes Bernauer, whose story is told at Straubing, p. 148. She was here privately married to Albert Duke of Bavaria. The beaver is occasionally met with in this part of the Danube, but is daily becoming more rare.

rt. Neustadt * (the *Inn* is wretched), a small town, about a mile from the Danube. There are numerous

* 1½ Neuburg.—Road crosses the river to the rt. bank, and continues at some distance from it.

† 3 Ingoldstadt.—*Inns:* Rose; Münchner Hof. The road crosses the Danube at *3 Vohburg.*

* 2 Neustadt. During the next stage the post-road runs at a considerable distance from the river, away from the beautiful scenery which distinguishes this part of its winding course. 1 Abensberg.



traces of the Romans in this neighbourhood; several ancient roads and forts have been distinctly traced; and a little below

l. the village of Hienheim, begins the celebrated rampart called the *Devil's Wall* (Teufelsmauer, or Pfahlgraben), constructed by the Emperor Probus, A.D. 277. "Instead of reducing the warlike natives of Germany to the condition of subjects, Probus contented himself with the humble expedient of raising a bulwark against their inroads. The country which now forms the circle of Swabia had been left desert in the age of Augustus by the emigration of its ancient inhabitants. The fertility of the soil soon attracted a new colony from the adjacent provinces of Gaul. Crowds of adventurers, of a roving temper and of desperate fortunes, occupied the doubtful possession, and acknowledged, by the payment of tithes, the majesty of the empire. To protect these new subjects a line of frontier garrisons was gradually extended from the Rhine to the Danube. About the reign of Hadrian, when that mode of defence began to be practised, these garrisons were connected and covered by a strong entrenchment of trees and palisades. In the place of so rude a bulwark the Emperor Probus constructed a stone wall of considerable height, and strengthened it by towers at convenient distances. From the neighbourhood of Neustadt and Ratisbon on the Danube, it stretched across hills, valleys, rivers, and morasses, as far as Wimpfen on the Neckar, and at length terminated on the banks of the Rhine, after a winding course of near 200 miles. This important barrier, uniting the two mighty streams that protected the provinces of Europe, seemed to fill up the vacant space through which the barbarians, and particularly the Alemanni, could penetrate with the greatest facility into the heart of the empire. But the experience of the world, from China to Britain, has exposed the vain attempt of fortifying any extensive tract of country. An active enemy, who can *select and vary his points* of attack, must, in the end, discover some feeble spot, or some unguarded moment. The strength, as well as the attention, of the defenders is divided; and such are the blind effects of terror on the firmest troops, that a line broken in a single place is almost instantly deserted. The fate of the wall which Probus erected may confirm the general observation. Within a few years after his death it was overthrown by the Alemanni. Its scattered ruins, universally ascribed to the power of the dæmon, now serve only to excite the wonder of the Swabian peasant."—*Gibbon, Dec. and Fall*, ch. xii.

Between Neustadt and Ratisbon the scenery becomes very interesting. The Danube forces its way through a grand defile, called Lange Wand (long wall), nearly an Eng. mile long, the sides of which are formed by perpendicular precipices from 400 to 600 ft. high, whose summits in some parts, not 150 yards apart, even overhang the water. There is not even a ledge between them and the water. Barges used formerly to be hauled through the defile by rings let into the rocks. The only vacant space between the cliffs and the river is occupied by the Convent of

rt. Weltenburg, planted on a spot where the Danube makes an abrupt bend. It was one of the oldest Benedictine monasteries in Bavaria, and is said to occupy the site of a Roman station, Valentia, and of a temple of Minerva. It is now restored (1842) as a Benedictine Priory.

l. The *Michaelsberg*, the hill between the Danube and the Altmühl, commands a noble view up the gorge of the Danube. Its summit has been made accessible by a carriage-road, partly cut in the rock, leading up to the *Befreiungshalle*, a rotunda temple begun (1842) by Lewis King of Bavaria from Gärtner's design, to commemorate the War of Liberation. It is 204 ft. high, and includes a circular, domed hall, round which are ranged statues, with shields bearing names of different tri-

tories gained by the Germans, with the names of their leaders. The walls inside are lined with marble, the roof supported on pillars of granite.

l. Kelheim (*Inn:* Deutsches Haus) (Celeusum of the Romans) lies at the E. extremity of this defile, on the spot where the Altmühl joins the Danube. This small town, of 3000 Inhab., is at the mouth of the *Ludwigs-Kanal*, formed to unite the Danube with the Main, through the Altmühl and the Regnitz. The Altmühl has been rendered navigable as far as Dietfurth, where the excavated canal begins, and is continued as far as Bamberg on the Main (see Rte. 168), a distance of about 107 m. (23½ Germ. m.). The summit level is near Neumarkt on the Sulz, where the canal is 300 ft. above the level of the Danube at Kelheim, and 360 ft. above that of the Regnitz at Bamberg. It has 100 locks. The dimensions of the canal are 54 ft. in width at top, and 34 ft. at bottom; the estimated cost, 817,500*l.* A barge may be tracked through it in 6 or 7 days. It was begun 1837. Its construction is due to the instigation of King Lewis of Bavaria, who thus realised, after the lapse of 1000 years, the favourite scheme of Charlemagne, of connecting the Black Sea with the German Ocean. As a commercial speculation it has proved a failure; the Main is difficult to navigate, the water supply for the canal in summer is scant, and the traffic small.

Kelheim is much exposed to ice-bursts and inundations from the two rivers upon which it is situated, so that its inhabitants are often driven into the roofs of their houses to escape drowning. The Valley of the Altmühl is very picturesque, and its cliffs and rocky sides are crested by frequent ruined castles.

* rt. Postsaal. An excellent road has been formed, for part of the way, by the side of the river, hence towards Ratisbon, by excavating the rocks which form its bank, and by exploding a mine at the base of a cliff 180 ft. high, which at once shattered the face of the rock from top to bottom, and allowed the engineer to carry the road over the fallen fragments; farther on, a monumental tablet and two stone lions at the water-side, to the l. near Abach, commemorate its construction in the reign of Karl Theodor. At Abach is a sulphureous spring. The tall round tower 150 ft. high above Abach, called *Hungerthurm*, is all that remains of the Heinrichsburg, which must originally have been one of the most extensive feudal fortresses in Germany. It occupied probably the site of the Roman *Abudiacum;* it was long the residence of the Bavarian dukes, and was the birthplace of the Emperor Henry II. When he kept his court here, the chronicles record that he made a daily pilgrimage on foot to early mass at St. Emmeran's ch. in Ratisbon. The Danube makes a great bend between Abach and Ratisbon, so as to double the direct distance between the two places.

* 1½ Postsaal.

rt. Oberndorf is historically remarkable as the spot where Otto of Wittelsbach, the murderer of the Emperor Philip, was overtaken by just retribution for his crime, and, having been detected in a barn belonging to the monks of Ebrach by Heinrich Celantin v. Pappenheim, was dragged forth by him and killed (1208). His head was cut off and thrown into the river. His body remained for 9 years unburied on the spot still called Stumpfsteine; no one venturing to inter the body of one who had been placed under the ban of the empire.

l. At Sinzing the river Laber falls into the Danube; and near

l. Prüfening, the Nab, a much more considerable stream, enters it. The old Convent is now the seat of Baron Zuylen van Nyevelt.

l. Stadt-am-Hof, connected by a stone bridge and Railway bridge with

* rt. RATISBON (Regensburg). (See Rte. 168.)

* 2½ Ratisbon.



ROUTE 176.

AUGSBURG TO LINDAU ON THE LAKE OF CONSTANCE, BY KEMPTEN (RAILWAY), OR BY MEMMINGEN.

26 Germ. m. = 119½ Eng. m. Five trains daily—the quickest in 5 hrs., others in 12 hrs.

This line will put the traveller upon an interesting route to Innsbruck or Ammergau, leaving the rail at Kempten or Biessenhofen Stat., Rte. 177; or it will enable him to penetrate the Algau Alps from Immenstadt, whence he can ascend the Ill and cross over into the Bregenzer Wald and Tyrol (Rtes. 176A and 212A); or, continuing his course to Lindau, he can thence enter Tyrol by the Vorarlberg (Rtes. 212 and 212A).

On leaving Augsburg the railroad runs a little to the E. of the old post-road, crossing the Lechfeld—the battle-field where Otho I. routed the Hungarians, 955—in a direction nearly due S.

4¾ Inningen Stat.

2¼ Bobingen Stat. The bare plain on the l. is the Lechfeld, stretching S. for many miles, and famous as the scene of the great defeat of the Magyars by Emp. Otho I. in 955. (See Rte. 177.)

4¾ Grossaitingen Stat. Site of the battle was E. by S. of this.

2¼ *Schwalmünchen Stat.*, a manufacturing village of 3500 Inhab. There are remains of a Roman bridge over the Wertach *near this.*

[12 m. W. beyond the Wertach lies Mindelheim. (*Inn:* Post.) This town, of about 3400 Inhab., was the capital of a principality created by the Emp. Joseph I., in order that he might bestow it upon the Duke of Marlborough, as a reward for his victory of Blenheim. The possession of Mindelheim gave the Duke a seat in the Diet; but it proved an empty honour, for the principality was resumed by the Elector of Bavaria at the peace of Rastadt (7 Sept. 1714), and no redress or equivalent was ever given by the emperor to the hero who had saved his thrones. The brave soldier of fortune, George von Frundsberg, who scaled the walls of Rome along with the Constable de Bourbon, was born here, and is buried in the *Parish Church.* He served under Maximilian and Charles V., and has been called the German Bayard: his motto was, "The more foes the more honour."]

10½ *Buchloe Stat.* Enter the Algau.

8¼ Pforzen Stat. on the Wertach.

4¾ *Kaufbeuern Stat.* (*Inns:* Sonne; Hirsch) on the Wertach, one of the many old towns in this part of Bavaria which once enjoyed the privilege of Imperial freedom. It has now 4000 Inhab.

3¼ Biessenhofen Stat.; beyond this the railroad leaves the valley of the Wertach, and through a deep cutting enters that of the Iller.

[From Biessenhofen diligence every day to Füssen, on the route to Innsbruck and Ammergau, Rte. 177.]

12 Günzach Stat., the loftiest place on the line. The large *Convent* is now a brewery and engine manufactory. [rt. lies Ober-Günzburg (*Inn*: Stern), by some supposed to be the Roman Guntia.]

6 Wildpolzried Stat.

3½ Betzigau Stat.

2½ *Kempten Stat.* (*Inns:* Krone, in the New Town, best, comfortable; Baierischer Hof; Post), Campodunum of the Romans (remains of an en

trenched camp), consists of an *Old town*, once Imperial, in the valley, Protestant, surrounded by walls; and a more modern town, which belonged to the abbot (Stiftstadt), situated on an eminence, and inhabited by Roman Catholics. The abbot of Kempten, a rich and powerful ecclesiastic, possessed a territory of 16 German square miles, and held his court here in the abbot's palace, built in the 18th cent. (now public offices). The *Church*, of Italian architecture, adjoining, is of nearly the same date. It lies prettily on the Iller, and has 7000 Inhab. and some cotton-mills. There are vast forests in this part of Bavaria.

Eilwagen daily to Innsbruck by Füssen.

Beyond Kempten the railroad takes a devious course, ascending the valley of the Iller to

14 *Immenstadt Stat.* (no good *Inn*—Kreutz; Restaurant at Stat.), a prettily situated town, surrounded by high mountains (Alps of the *Algau*). [One of these, to the E., the *Gründten*, is a sort of Bavarian Rigi, celebrated for its panorama, and furnished with an *Inn* on its top. It is reached though the small town of Sonthofen (*Inn:* Hirsch, good.)] (Rte. 176A.) Quitting Immenstadt, the Rly. makes a sudden bend to the W., and comes in sight of the singularly beautiful lake, the Alpsee, which it skirts round. The view of it is best from the S. side. This tarn is 2377 ft. above the sea-level. A viaduct 180 ft. high and long embankment succeed. A short tunnel leads into the Weissach Thal. Fine views of the Alps of Appenzell, and later of the lake of Constance.

27¼ *Hergatz Stat.* Store of peat.

The Rly. is carried on a low stone causeway in the lake, side by side with the wooden road-bridge, into

13½ *Lindau Stat.* (*Inns:* Baierischer Hof, large and good, close to the port and Rly.; Krone; Post). Lindau is an ancient town, formerly an Imperial free city, now belonging to Bavaria, opening an important outlet for the trade of that country with Switzerland and Italy by means of its small port on the N.E. shore of the Lake of Constance (Bodensee). It stands on an island connected with the shore by a long wooden bridge and the Rly. causeway, and has 3000 Inhab. (chiefly Lutheran). Near the harbour is a statue of King Max. II. Its only interest for travellers arises from its beautiful situation on the lake, whose S. shores are topped by the alpine chain. It faces the opening of the valley of the Rhine, which is lined by some of the most picturesque of these mountains. There is no need to penetrate into the town, but there is a pleasant walk from the Bahnhof (Stat.), along the lake-side, partly through gardens which occupy the site of the old ramparts, to the

Heidenthurm, the stump of a tower of massive masonry, probably of the 4th centy., at the end of the wooden bridge. Some have attributed its origin to the Romans, who, under Tiberius, are believed to have swept the lake of Constance (Lacus Brigantinus) with a fleet, and to have constructed a fort on the island now occupied by Lindau. Tiberius and Drusus set out from hence on their expedition against the Rhæti and Vindelici.

A walk of ½ an hour W. from the bridge, keeping as long as possible to the shore of the lake, leads to the pleasant tea-garden of Schachen Bad, from which there is a very good view of Lindau, backed by the mountains above Bregenz. A still better view is obtained from the hill above, on the slope of which a wealthy merchant named Grüber has built a country-house called the *Lindenhof*, surrounded by pretty gardens, to which, except on Sundays, he liberally admits the public, with the reasonable request that those who come will not pluck his flowers, walk on his grass, smoke cigars, or bring dogs.

Lindau is one of the stations for the *Steamers* (8 or 10 in number) navigating the lake of Constance, affording opportunities every day of going to

every part of its circumference. *Railways* from the Swiss town of *Rorschach*, on the opposite shore, to St. Gallen, and to Coire on the Splügen road; from Romanshorn for Zurich and Paris; Bregenz for the Vorarlberg (Rte. 212) is only 20 min. by steamer from Lindau. (See *Swiss Handbook.*)

Ulm to *Lindau.* Trains in 3 hrs. to Kempten by

Vohringen Stat.
Illertissen Stat.
Kellmünz Stat.
Fellheim Stat.

11 m. Memmingen Stat. (*Inn:* Golden Falcon, middling; Baierischer Hof, fair) was formerly a free city of the Holy Roman empire, down to 1803. It has 7400 Inhab. and some flourishing manufactures.

[About 9 m. S.E. of Memmingen lies the sequestrated Benedictine abbey *Ottobeuern*, a palace in extent. A few miles beyond Memmingen the road crosses the Iller, enters Würtemberg, and traverses a portion of its territory, till within a few miles of Lindau.]

Wolferschwent Stat.
Dietmansried Stat.
Kempten Junct. Stat. (see above).

ROUTE 176 A.

LINDAU, ON LAKE OF CONSTANCE, TO INNSBRUCK, BY IMMENSTADT.

29 Germ. m. = 133¾ Eng. m.

To Lindau there are frequent steamers on the lake from Romanshorn (thence direct communication *with Paris): there are* 5 trains daily *between Lindau and* Augsburg, passing Immenstadt stat. (take the earliest). From Immenstadt a carriage can be hired to Reutte. Thence to Innsbruck.

Lindau (Inns: Baierischer Hof, good; Krone.)

43¾ *Immenstadt Stat.*, on the Rly. from Augsburg to Lindau (Rte. 176). No good Inn. A good road through a beautiful pastoral district, surrounded by grand mountains, enlivened by the clang of the cows' bells, leads to the village.

Sonthofen (*Inn:* Hirsch), whence the ascent of the Gründten mountain may be made, on account of its view, in about 6 hrs. up and down. Inn at the top. (Rte. 176.)

Hindelang (*Inn:* Adler, a good and particularly clean country inn; accommodation limited). A steep ascent, 3 or 4 m. long, of the Vorder and Hinterjoch brings you to the Austrian custom-house of Schattwald. Village of Tannheim succeeds, and the shattered but picturesque dolomite peaks of the Schafschroffen mountain appear in front, at foot of which and beside the small tarn (Haldensee) the road passes to Nesselwang, where we enter the deep, narrow, and very picturesque *Pass Gacht*, sides nearly perpendicular, yet finely wooded. This leads down to

Weissenbach, in the valley of the Lech, a pale blue river. Fine outline of mountains towards its head. Following the bank of the Lech, the *Schloss Ehrenberg* is seen perched on a rock opposite, and the rd. crosses the river to

32 Reutte (*Inn:* Post, good). Füssen is 9½ m. N. of this, and Hohenschwangau forms a delightful excursion (Rte. 177).

From Reutte there is a post-road, described Rte. 177, to

58 INNSBRUCK, in Rte. 212.

built 1822, now a prison, stands on a rocky height above. The most remarkable building is the sequestrated *Abbey of St. Magnus*, the Apostle of this district, who founded the Abbey 746 A.D. It is now the property of Freiherr v. Poniekau. The existing *Abbey Church*, a building of the 18th centy., contains, among other relics of the saint, his walking-stick, which was carried about the country to chase vermin from the fields, and in a side chapel a *Dance of Death* is painted.

From the position of the town at the entrance of the pass into Tyrol, there is considerable traffic through it. For the same reason it has been found important as a military position, and has been the scene of repeated contests down to 1800, when the French and Austrians disputed the possession of it. In 1735 a treaty of peace was signed at the post-house, between the Empress Maria Theresa and the Elector Maximilian III. of Bavaria.

The best view of the surrounding country is from the *Calvarienberg*, on the rt. bank of the Lech, a little above the bridge, following the line of stations, ½ h. walk. From the top you may descend the other side into the road leading to the Castle of Schwangau.

Eilwagen to Innsbruck daily, in summer.

[About 4 m. E. of Füssen stands the Castle of *Hohenschwangau*. It is a toy castle, built by King Max of Bavaria, on site of an old castle destroyed in 1809. Its aspect is singular; its walls and towers, built of yellow stone, entirely cover a lofty pedestal of rock, precipitous on all sides, rising just in front of a mountain wall covered with black firs. It is decorated with frescoes relating to the former owners of Schwangau, by artists of the Munich school; also with painted glass, ancient armour, &c. Schwangau is said to have been the residence of the family of Guelph, by whom it was sold to the Emp. Frederick Barbarossa. Conradin of Swabia here took leave of his mother on his departure for Rome; and it is even reported that Luther was sheltered within its walls during the Diet of

ROUTE 177.

AUGSBURG TO INNSBRUCK, BY KEMPTEN AND FÜSSEN.

28½ Germ. m. = 131½ Eng. m.

Kempten is the nearest stat. to Füssen on the Augsburg and Lindau Rly. (Rte. 176). Thence is daily eilwagen to Füssen (4 hrs.)—which meets the early train—and on to Hohen Schwangau, 4 m. further. From Füssen it is a good post-road, traversed by a daily dil., to Innsbruck.

There is a rly. route the whole distance to Innsbruck, but making a considerable circuit by way of Munich, Rosenheim (where it leaves the Salzburg line), and the valley of the Inn. For those who can spare an extra day or two it is far pleasanter to cross the Bavarian Alps by one of the several routes which follow. This from Augsburg is as interesting as any.

From Augsburg the rly. keeps at a distance of from 5 to 10 m. W. of the Lech; between the railway and the river lies

14 m. The *Lechfeld*, l., where Otho I. defeated the Magyars in 955.

27 m. *Biessenhofen Stat.* Omnibus for Schongau and Füssen.

24 Füssen (*Inn:* Post), a small town of 1600 Inhab., beautifully situated on the Lech, at the foot of the Alps, near the *jaws*, as it were, of a narrow defile, anciently called *Fauces Juliæ*, whence, it is said, comes Füssen, through which *the Lech forces* its way into the plain. *The Castle of the Bishops of Augsburg,*



Augsburg. Long flights of steps lead up to the *Castle court*, or *terrace*, from which there is a really fine view of the black mountain wall, the first step of the Alps behind, and of the quiet tarn dotted with swans at its base, while in front spreads out the wide plain watered by the Lech. The 3 fountains in the court have each a statue—the Madonna, by Glinck; the Swan, by Schaller; the 4 Lions, by Schwanthaler. The 1st *Hall*, that of the Schwanritter, is painted by *Neher* and *Quaglio*; the 2nd (Schyrensaal), by Lindenschmidt; the 3rd contains views in the East to illustrate the journey made by the Crown Prince to Constantinople; 4th, History of Hohenschwangau; 5th, Bertha's Chamber; 6th, Ladies' Chamber. On the second floor,—1st, Heroes' Hall; 2nd, Hohenstaufensaal, painted by *Lindenschmidt*; 3rd, Tasso's Chamber; 4th, Guelph's Hall; 5th, Chamber of Autharis Duke of Bavaria, who married the Lombard Princess Theodolinda; 6th, is decorated with illustrations of the life of a knight during the middle ages; and an upper chamber with a series from the life of a noble lady. Though the rooms are all very small and the furniture very awkward, the king usually resides here a week or two every summer.

There is an *Inn* and stables at the foot of the Castle rock. Those who would explore the neighbourhood may ascend the gorge of the Pöllat to the gypsum-mill, the waterfall, and the *Marienbrücke*, built by Ziebland to span the gorge, and lead to the royal chamois preserves. Higher still is an open platform in the wood, called *Jugend*, commanding a most extensive view.

Pedestrians going from Schwangau to Reutte need not return to Füssen, but may follow the king's road, which falls into the post-road beyond the custom-house, and saves 1½ m.]

½ m. S. from Füssen the Lech forms a fine fall, close to the road. The Bavarian custom-house is hard by. The Austrian custom-house is 1½ m. from Füssen. The road into Tyrol, beyond Füssen, was constructed by excavating the solid *rock, in the reign* of Joseph *II. Ober-Pinzwang is* the first place in Tyrol. Here the valley contracts into a grand and picturesque defile, called *Kniepass*, formerly defended by a castle now in picturesque ruins, which was an outwork of Fort Ehrenberg. To this pass succeeds a small plain; and after passing the little Gothic Hüttenkapelle, built 1515, we reach

9 Reutte (*Inn:* Post, good), beautifully situated on the Lech, here crossed by a bridge, and lined by several cotton-mills, in a wide basin-shaped valley, surrounded by grand mountains. [About 2 m. off to the E. is the *fall of the Stäubi*, formed by the stream of the Ache, which issues out of two small lakes; it is said to be 90 ft. high, and is easily reached by paths made by the postmaster. The scenery of these lakes, the Plansee and Heiterwangsee, is also very striking.]

From Reutte to Nassereit the scenery of the pass is most romantic. Beyond Reutte the road leaves the Lech, and begins to ascend, threading the pass of the Ehrenburger Klause, once defended by the fortress of *Ehrenberg*, deemed impregnable until stormed in 1552 by George Duke of Mecklenburg, with a detachment of the troops of Prince Maurice of Saxony, who marched through this pass with an army of 20,000 foot and 2000 horse, and would have surprised the Emp. Charles V. at Innsbruck, but for the mutiny of a regiment at Reutte, which occasioned the delay of a day, and allowed Charles to escape narrowly across the Alps in a litter. The fortress was yielded up to the French in 1800, and was by them demolished, since which it has remained in a state of ruin. Our road winds round the hill on which the fortress stands, and a little further on descends into the valley watered by the streams which feed the Plansee and Heiterwangsee, and then makes a most circuitous curve, and does not recover its S. direction till the summit of the pass is surmounted. As late as the 17th century, *plague chapels* and burial-grounds were erected by the road-side, showing the prevalence of the disease along this line of traffic.

14 Lermoos.—*Inn:* Post. [There is a tolerable cross-road hence to Partenkirch, 7 Stunden. From Partenkirch there is a road over the hills to *Ober-Ammergau* (Rte. 186). The road runs down the valley of the Loisach.]

From Lermoos the Innsbrück road ascends to the summit of the pass or the ridge called *Auf-dem-Fern* (4093 ft.) (*Inn*), dividing the waters which flow into the Lech from those which run into the Inn. Beyond Fern, the road (made 1856) is carried in windings to the E. side of the valley, a wonderfully romantic scene, in whose depths lie two small lakes, while above them tower the picturesque ruins of the Castle *Sigmundsburg*, named from the Archduke Sigmund, who built it. The old road, partly hewn in the rock, passes a fort called *Fernstein*, built across it, in ancient times, to close the passage: it checked, for a day and a half, the advance of the troops of Maurice of Saxony.

9 Nassereit (*Inn:* Post, tolerable), a considerable village.

[From this point the valley (Gurglthal) and the road descend S.W., and reach the great Inn valley at Imst (9 m.).—See Rte. 212.]

The road, crossing the valley, makes a long and steep ascent E. to reach the uplands at the foot of the Mieminger Berg, crossing thence into the valley of the Inn. The scenery now attains the height of grandeur and sublimity. On the opposite side the glaciers of the Oetzthal open out to view; near Barwies, below the level of the road, on the rt., is the round tower or donjon-keep of the *Castle of Klam*. Oswald Welser, one of the lawless lords of this robbers' nest, had the audacity to seize the Abbot of Wilten in his bed, and carry him off to this castle, where he was deposited in its deepest dungeon, in spite of the terrors of the Church.

9 Ober-Miemingen. The borders of the river Inn are reached near

Telfs. Road reaches banks of the *Inn, and joins the great road of the* Innthal, coming from Landeck. For remainder of route to

25 m. INNSBRUCK (see Rte. 212).

ROUTE 178.

AUGSBURG TO RATISBON.

16½ Germ. m. = 76 Eng. m. Far preferable and quicker is the railway *viâ* Munich and Landshut.

At the town of Friedberg (Rte. 166) our road turns off N.E. to

14 Aichach, a small town, beyond which the road passes through the village of Wittelsbach, and under the hill which once bore the castle of Otto von Wittelsbach, the cradle of the reigning house of Bavaria. Its founder, Otto, was laid under the ban of the Empire for the murder of the Emp. Philip, 1198; his possessions seized, and his castle destroyed, 1209. A church and a *monument* have been built on its site.

9 Schrobenhausen.—*Inn:* Post.

9 Pörnbach.

9 Geissenfeld.

10 Neustadt, a deserted town, which with the remainder of the route to Ratisbon, has been described in Rte. 175.

12 Postsaal.

13 RATISBON (see Rte. 168).



ROUTE 180.*

THE DANUBE (B)—RATISBON TO PASSAU.

For preliminary information respecting a voyage down the Danube, see Rte. 175.

Steamers have ceased to ply between Ratisbon and Passau.

Steamers between Passau and Vienna daily in summer (from May to October), and every other day during other months except in winter. In the autumn, when mists lie long, or the river is low, the steamer takes 1½ day in descending. The boat starts at 5 in the morning during summer. Carriages are taken on board, the charge for one being double the passenger's fare, making the expense nearly as great as posting. The vessels are clean, and provided with a good table-d'hôte.

Fares, and time occupied:—

	1st class. fl. kr.	2nd class. fl. kr.	hrs.
Donauwörth to Ratisbon	4 24	2 57	7¼
Passau to Linz	4 00	2 65	
Linz to Vienna	7 00	4 70	9¼
Up the river—			
Vienna to Linz	3 00	2 00	19
Linz to Passau†	4 50	3 00	
Ratisbon to Donauwörth	2 57	2 00	16

The Danube reaches the most northern point in its whole course at Ratisbon. Below this it is rather more interesting than above; the l. bank rises into considerable hills, but the rt. continues flat as far as Vilshofen and Passau, where a sensible improvement takes place. The chief point of interest above Passau is Donaustauf and the Valhalla, 6 m. below Ratisbon.

l. The river Regen, from which comes Regensburg the German name of Ratisbon), flows into the Danube close to the houses of Stadt-am-Hof, below which the railway bridge (Rte. 168) crosses the Danube. The l. bank is picturesque from the outset. It consists of wooded hills, in whose recesses are one or two country-houses and taverns, or places of summer resort for the citizens. The chief of these is the beer-cellar of Tegernheim.

l. At Tegernheim the limestone hills, which have followed the course of the Danube from the Swabian Alps, give place to porphyry, as usual, to the evident increase of the picturesque. Their slopes are planted with vines.

l. Donaustauf.—*Inn:* The *Walhalla Hotel; clean.

The ruined castle of *Donaustauf* and the *Valhalla*, on the neighbouring height, are conspicuous objects, even from the bridge of Ratisbon and from the roads on both sides of the Danube. The castle of *Stauf* and the small town at its feet were originally the property of the Bishops of Regensburg. The castle was blown up and reduced to its present ruinous condition by Duke Bernard of Weimar, in the Thirty Years' War (1634), after a siege which its small garrison withstood for more than 2 months. Both town and castle now belong to the Prince of Thurn und Taxis, who resides during summer in the white villa at the lower end of the town. He has taken pains to preserve the ruins, has rendered them accessible by footpaths carried up the height, and has improved the picturesque beauty of the spot by garden and plantations. The view from the castle is finer than that from Valhalla.

A carriage-road winds up the hill from the bridge of Donaustauf to th

* Railroad from Ratisbon to Passau, on the S. side of the Danube, at some distance from the river, except at *Straubing*.

† *The steamers halt for the night at* Passau.

back of the Temple. But there is a nearer footpath, through the woods, just beyond the Ch. of St. Salvador, which is to be preferred.

1. About a mile outside of the town, beyond the white Ch. of St. Salvator, on the summit of a commanding eminence, 300 feet above the Danube, and relieved by a background of dark wood, stands the Valhalla. The visitor on entering is provided with list slippers to protect the pavement from hobnails.

VALHALLA* (open from 8 to 12 and 2 to 6), a Grecian Temple of the Doric order, built by the late King Lewis of Bavaria, as a national monument and Temple of Fame for Germany; in which he has placed statues and busts of the worthies of Germany,—her heroes and statesmen, sages, poets, artists, musicians, &c.,—from Arminius, the conqueror of the Romans, down to Blücher and Schwarzenberg; from the early Minne- and Meistersänger down to Göthe, Schiller, and the poets of the present era. The highest of a series of 3 terraces (100 ft. high, and faced with masonry) serves as a basement to the temple, to which, on the S. side, flights of stone steps lead. The masonry of these terraces is called Cyclopean, merely, it should seem, because the stones are of irregular shapes; but as these exactly fit, and have a surface finished as ashlar-work, and resemble the temple itself in colour, it is, at a distance, rendered insignificant by these vast substructions. The proportions of the temple are nearly those of the Parthenon, as may be seen by comparing the measurements.

	Parthenon. Eng. ft.	in.	Valhalla. Eng. ft.	in.
Length	225	10¼	218	0
Breadth	102	2	102	3
Height of pediment .	62	2	60	6
„ of shaft of columns . . .	31	4 9/10	29	4¼

The chief sculptors of Germany decorated the outside and inside. The N. pediment, by Schwanthaler, represents the "Hermannsschlacht," or victory gained by Arminius over the Romans, under Varus; the S., partly designed by *Rauch*, though executed by Schwanthaler, Germany after the War of Liberation, receiving the German States, each attended by a symbolical figure, intended to represent the provinces and fortresses it regained from the French.

The interior is very gorgeous; the floor paved and walls lined with polished marble from the neighbourhoods of Baireuth and Salzburg. Colour is freely employed on the architectural mouldings, and even on the caryatides which support the roof, which preserves its external form, and is composed of metal gilt, the panels ornamented with platina stars upon a blue ground. The space between the ties and the roof is filled with elaborate scroll-work, containing figures of the gods and heroes of the German mythology.

Behind two Ionic pillars at the N. end, opposite to the bronze portals of the principal entrance, is a recess (the "opisthodomos"), destined, it is said, to contain the statue of the royal founder. The sides are divided by projections into 3 compartments, in the centre of each of which is placed one of the 6 figures of Victory sculptured in white marble by Rauch. Beneath, and on each side, are ranged the busts of the illustrious men to whose memory the temple is dedicated.

"Proud names, who once the reins of empire held;
In arms who triumph'd, or in arts excell'd;
Chiefs, graced with scars, and prodigal of blood;
Stern patriots, who for sacred freedom stood;
Just men, by whom impartial laws were given;
And saints, who taught and led the way to heaven."

The oldest bust is that of Schiller by Dannecker, 1794. Although upwards of 90 were admitted, Luther was excluded until 1850.

On a frieze of white marble, running round the building more than midway from the ground, are represented, in relief, scenes from ancient German history, from the earliest times down to the introduction of Christianity. They

* *Germ.* Walhalla; Old Norse, Valhalla, or, *more correctly, Valhöll, The Hall of the Chosen.*

are executed in Carrara marble by Prof. Wagner of Rome. Above this, tablets of white marble are let into the wall, bearing, in letters of gold, the names of the "great and good" of whom no authentic portrait is preserved. Among them are Alfred, Egbert, Charlemagne, Pepin, and even Hengist and Horsa. The 14 caryatides, executed in limestone from the designs of *Schwanthaler*, are intended to represent the "Walkyren,"* or Houris, of the ancient German Paradise; their hair is coloured brown, flesh like ivory, bearskins gilt, tunics violet, upper drapery white with gilt and red edges.

The building is lighted from openings in the roof, glazed with ground glass, and from a single window at the N. end. No wood has been allowed to form part of the fabric: the roof-tree is of cast-iron; the white limestone, nearly approaching to marble, of which the building is constructed, comes from Eichstädt. The first stone was laid on the 18th Oct. 1830 (the anniversary of the battle of Leipzig), and it was opened upon the same day of the year in 1842. It is said to have cost 8,000,000 fl. (666,666*l.*). The architect is *Klenze*, and the whole construction is masterly and magnificent. Many of the stones are of vast size; those which connect the pillars above are 15 ft. long, and required 26 horses to draw them up the hill.

This highly-praised building is more striking for excellence of workmanship and costliness of material than impressive as a Temple of Fame. The reasons are obvious: it is neither hallowed by being the resting-place of the remains of the illustrious dead, nor by religious associations, — for classical figures of Fame are mingled with the Valkyrs of the German Paradise; nor has it been invested with any interest or solemnity by time, or connexion with great events of a nation's history. It is a bran-new copy of a Greek temple, as fine as a skilful use of marble, gilding, and paint can make it, stocked with busts on shelves, like a museum or a sculptor's studio; and, as a temple of Fame, "its fire-new stamp of honour is scarce current."

* *Valkyrs; Old Norse, Valkyrjor*—literally *Choosers of the Slain.*

The view from the platform of the Temple extends over the flat plain of Bavaria to the snowy peaks of the Alps of Tyrol in the S., to the E. as far as Straubing, along the line of the Danube, and up the stream to Ratisbon, and far beyond it.

The wooden bridges at Donaustauf, and elsewhere on the Danube, are of a slight construction, in order that they may be removed in winter to allow free passage to the ice. The principle on which they are built is nevertheless so secure, that, though they tremble under the weight of a man walking across them, they rarely give way to the stream.

l. Wörth, a large château, with towers at the corners, formerly belonged to the Bishops of Ratisbon, and is now the property of the Prince of Thurn und Taxis. It is opposite to

rt. Pfatter. (Castra Vetera.)

The soil of the district round Straubing is a fine rich vegetable mould, very fertile, called from its dark colour Dunkelboden. The farmers inhabiting the district are reputed to be very wealthy; a single individual has sometimes 35 or 40 horses, and 12 pair of oxen. From Donaustauf to Straubing the river winds so very much that it takes only half the time to reach Straubing on foot from Pfatter that is required in a boat following its tortuous course. It often changes its channel; the banks are flat, and the scenery dull in consequence. Owing to these excessive and tiresome meanderings, the town of Straubing is seen at one time on the rt., at another on the l. of the traveller, now before and now behind the vessel.

l. Sossau. A small white pilgrimage ch. with a high red roof: its walls within are covered from top to bottom with votive paintings, presented by pilgrims (§ 66) to the statue of the Virgin within it, which is said to have been transported hither, together with the ch., by angels, in 1334, from a neighbouring village which had become Protestant.

l. A short distance above Straubing is a strong dam of masonry (Sossauer Beschlacht) constructed by the Straubingers (1480), to close up an old arm of the Danube, and turn the river directly under their own walls, where it still continues to flow.

rt. *Straubing* * *Stat.* (*Inns:* Adler;—Schwarzer Bär), an ancient town of 10,500 Inhab. In the centre of it rises the tall square tower of the *Rathhaus*, surmounted by 5 pointed spires. Near the upper end is the *Pfarrkirche*, also with a tall tower; at the lower end, close to the bridge, is the *Castle*, now a barrack; in the *Carmelites'* or *Gymnasial Church*, is the tomb of Duke Albert II., a masterpiece of old German sculpture. Outside the walls, ½ hr. from the inn, not far from the waterside, is *St. Peter's Church*, an old building modernized within, but showing, in the Byzantine portal leading to the tower, its real antiquity. "In one of the 3 chapels planted round the churchyard a tombstone is pointed out as that which covers the grave of the unfortunate Agnes Bernauer. Though the daughter of an humble citizen of Augsburg, this fair damsel by her beauty and virtue had gained the heart of Albert III., son of Duke Ernest of Bavaria, and he was privately married to her. The secret reached the ears of the Duke, who had planned for his son a more exalted match, and he carried his anger so far as to deny him admission to a tournament, on account of his connexion with a female of low birth. Albert retorted by publicly acknowledging Agnes as his lawful wife; upon this his father, taking advantage of his absence not long after, caused Agnes to be seized, condemned to death upon false accusation, and cast from the bridge of Straubing into the Danube, amidst the lamentations of the populace, A.D. 1436. Albert fled away, and in open rebellion joined the army of Louis the Bearded, his father's bitterest foe, and with him invaded his native land to take vengeance on the murderers of his wife. This deadly and unnatural feud lasted a long time, and was at last with difficulty appeased by the intervention of the Emperor. One of the other chapels contains paintings representing the triumph of Death over the different classes of society.

Fraunhofer, the optician, was born here in a street which now bears his name. Straubing is a stat. on the railway from Munich to Ratisbon, to Passau and Linz.

l. Ober-Altaich, a Benedictine convent, with two towers, stands nearly on a level with the river. The ch. is decorated with fresco-paintings representing the heretics in the forms of dogs and wolves with human faces. Monks are drawn sprinkling holy water over the town of Straubing, which favoured the Reformation; and in consequence of the exorcism, Luther is seen running away from it in the shape of an unclean spirit, riding on a hog, with the Bible under his arm, a sausage in one hand, and a beer-glass in the other.

l. Bogen, a village; and above it, on the height, another pilgrimage ch., containing a singularly constructed hollow image of the Virgin, which, though of stone, is said to have floated up the river, and to have stopped here! The ch. stands within the enclosure of the ruined castle of Bogenburg, originally a robber-knight's stronghold, until its owner, converted from his evil ways by the miraculous arrival of the image, bestowed all his property on the convent of Altaich. The image was a source of great wealth to the monks, in consequence of the gifts poured in by innumerable hosts of pilgrims, among whom were 3 German Emperors.

l. Metten, also a Benedictine abbey, was founded by Charlemagne in compliance with the request of a holy hermit, named Hutto, whom he found here employed in cutting wood, and who excited the monarch's astonishment by hanging up his hatchet to a sun-

* *Railway*, from Ratisbon to Passau, running at some distance from the Danube, by Geiselhöring, except at Straubing, Vilshofen, and *Passau.* *(Rte. 183.)*

beam! A few miles up the valley, which opens out behind Metten, stands the castle of *Eck*, a feudal stronghold, almost unaltered after the lapse of 6 centuries.

rt. The only eminence which occurs on the rt. bank of the Danube, for many miles, is the Natternberg, an isolated hill nearly opposite Metten. According to the tradition it was dropped there by the devil, who, having a grudge against the inhabitants of the neighbouring village, Deggendorf, on account of their piety, determined to punish them by drowning them in their own Danube. With this object in view, he was at the trouble of fetching a mountain out of Italy, intending to dam up the river with it; but while he was flying through the air, within a short distance of his destination, the sound of the Ave chanted by the monks reached his ears; a panic seized him; his burthen dropped from his arms, and, falling on the rt. side of the river, instead of in the middle of it, now forms the hill of Natternberg. The *castle* on its summit was destroyed by the Swedes.

Deggendorf Stat. (*Inns:* Drei Mohren; Adler.) A prettily situated town on the Danube; here crossed by a bridge. It is the seat of a great trade in timber cut in the Baierischwald. It has a railway to Plattling (Rte. 183). The *church* of Deggendorf possesses miraculous wafers, which were stolen, according to a tradition common in many parts of Europe, by the Jews, and treated by them with sacrilegious indignity. Each insult, it is said, was accompanied by the miraculous appearance of a child, who thwarted the designs of the scorners: when the wafers were pricked with thorns, they spouted forth blood; when, after baking them, the infidels tried to eat them, they were transformed into the figure of a child, and stuck in their accursed throats; and when thrown into a well, a radiant glory settled on the water and betrayed the secret. Whatever was the foundation of the story, it caused the massacre of all the Jews in Deggendorf, with the confiscation of their goods; a measure which gratified at the same time the avarice and the prejudices of their Christian murderers. (See *N. Germ.* p. 166.) This event took place in 1337. The story of the wafers is represented in a series of 24 paintings on the walls of the ch.; the wafers became an object of pilgrimage, which annually drew thousands of devotees to the spot, under the sanction of the pope (1489), who promised a general absolution to all who repaired hither. An agreeable excursion may be made from Deggendorf N. to *Rusel*, famed for its beautiful view over the valley of the Danube, and for its trout, which may be obtained in perfection at the little inn on the high road leading by Regen into Bohemia.

rt. A little below the Natternberg the rapid-rolling green Isar falls into the Danube. The distant spire of Plattling, a village and *railway* station on its l. bank, about 5 m. from the Danube, is barely visible above the alder and willow trees.

l. Nieder-Altaich, a village with a Benedictine monastery.

rt. *Osterhofen Stat.*, a village through which the railroad passes, on an eminence about ½ m. from the river. Behind it stands a nunnery, built on the spot where a victory was gained over the Avars on Easter (Oster) day.

l. Winzer Castle was destroyed by the wild Pandours in the service of Maria Theresa, commanded by Baron Trenk, 1740.

l. Hofkirchen. The owners of this castle, in the middle ages, the Counts of Ortenburg, were robber-knights, whose practices resembled those of modern wreckers, since they laid claim to "Grundruhr," that is, the right of seizing every vessel which ran ashore, or even touched ground, in the part of the Danube which traversed their domain. This was by no means a rare occurrence, since, not satisfied with the chance which the difficult navigation of this part of the river afforded them, these high-born robbers made a practice of attacking the vessels and driving them ashore.

l. *Hildegardsberg*, one of the most picturesque castles on the Danube, and,

according to the legend, the dwelling of St. Hildegard, was also reduced to ruin by the Pandours, 1740.

rt. Near the village Kinzing the granite composing the Böhmerwald mountains crosses the river and hems in both banks; and the plain, which has occupied the right bank of the Danube all the way from Ratisbon, gives place to hills, which continue and increase in height and in the beauty of their scenery, nearly as far as Aichach, in Austria.

rt. *Vilshofen Stat.* (*Inns*: Post, clean and comfortable: Ochs, tolerable), a small town, prettily situated, with two gate-towers, and two bridges over the Danube and over the Vils, which here falls into the Danube.

Hence to Passau there is scarcely a village or castle worth noting. The hills, which gradually close upon the river, are not high enough to give a character of grandeur to the scenery, and the Danube is beset with rocks and gravel-beds, over which its confined current boils and rushes. The houses of the peasantry are of wood, with overhanging roofs, like the Swiss. Opposite (rt.) Sandbach a dangerous rapid called Gehäkelt, caused, according to the legend, by the devil throwing stones at the Crusaders under Frederick Barbarossa in order to stop them and thwart their holy purpose, has been partly removed by the Bavarian Government blasting the rocks in the bed of the river which were the cause of it.

rt. The road is partly cut through rocks at the side of the river. A colossal stone lion is here erected, to commemorate its construction during the reign of Maximilian Joseph. At last,

l. Fort Oberhaus, on the commanding heights above Passau, comes in sight, and soon after Passau itself. The left bank is studded with country-houses, gardens, and orchards.

PASSAU STAT.—*Inns:* H. zum grünen Engel (Flintsch), 3 min. from the steamer, good and moderate, best. Wilder Mann, near the landing-place of the steamer; Strauss; Sonne; Hirsch (Post): none very good.

Passau, once the capital of an ecclesiastical principality, extending 24 square m., with 60,000 Inhab., and a yearly revenue of 400,000 fl., was governed by bishops down to the peace of Luneville, but is now a frontier town of Bavaria. It has a Pop. of 11,600. It stands at the junction of the rivers Inn and Ilz with the Danube, and consists of Passau proper, built in the shape of a triangle, on an eminence which occupies the promontory between the Danube and Inn; of

PASSAU.



the Innstadt suburb on the rt. bank of the Inn; of the Anger suburb and the Fort Oberhaus, between the Danube and the Ilz; and of the Ilzstadt suburb on the l. bank of the Ilz. The river Inn, at the point of junction, is both wider (900 ft.) and has had a longer course than the Danube; but the direction which the united rivers follow after their union is not that of the Inn, but of the Danube; that stream, moreover, though contracted here to a width of 656 ft., is 23 ft. deep. For these reasons it justly retains its name to the Black Sea, and swallows up that of its rival. All three rivers are here crossed by bridges. The buildings of the town, rising one above another, have a grand appearance from without; but within there is little worth notice. The principal are the *Dom* (1662–1680), in the Italian style, distinguished by a bell-shaped cupola; the exterior of choir alone is a remnant of the noble Gothic

edifice (erected 1407–1450), which was destroyed by fire 1662. In the Cathedral Square (Domplatz) a bronze statue of King Maximilian I. of Bavaria (1824). On the W. side, opposite the Dom, the *Post Office*, a building historically remarkable, because the Treaty of Passau was signed in it, 1552, between Maurice of Saxony and Ferdinand King of the Romans. This treaty, extorted, it will be remembered, from Charles V., first gave public recognition to the Elector of Saxony and the Landgrave of Hesse, and freedom to the Lutheran Church.

A neat little *Protestant Ch.*, from Bürklein's design, was built 1859.

Passau is at present most remarkable for its situation, one of the most striking in the whole course of the Danube, at the meeting of two mighty waters. It cannot fail to make an impression on the lover of the picturesque. The scene can be surveyed either from the Castle of Oberhaus, from the top of the cathedral, or from the Pilgrimage Church of Maria Hilf.

Besides the old bridge, resting on piers of granite, across the Danube, a *chain bridge* crosses the river a short distance above the confluence with the Inn, and the Tunnel, to the **Fortress of Oberhaus*, which was built by the Bishops of Passau at different times, to overawe the citizens, and serve as a place of refuge to themselves in the hour of danger. On more than one occasion, during feuds with the townspeople, the Bishops' cannon played upon the houses below. It is occupied by a small garrison, and is still a place of considerable strength, owing to its position on the summit of the escarped precipices which form the l. bank of the Danube, and command the passage of that river and of the Inn. Napoleon, sensible of its importance, surrounded it with 8 detached forts, which have long since disappeared. A long flight of steps leads from the extremity of the bridge in the Anger suburb, round the hill, to the back of the fortress; and there is a carriage-road along the riverside under the cliffs, which, at the point where they touch the Ilz, are bored through with a *Tunnel*, cut in the granite rock, to allow the road to pass.

The bank of the river is lined with piles of wood floated down the Ilz in spring from the forests of the Böhmerwald. Beyond this is the old Castle of Niederhaus, connected by strong walls with the fortress above. The moment the tunnel is passed, Passau is excluded from view, and the quiet little suburb of Ilzstadt, lying at the foot of the hill beyond the dark Ilz, appears.

The tower of Fort Oberhaus, on which the fire-watch (§ 43) is stationed, commands the most extensive view; including the junction of all three rivers. The Ilz falls into the Danube close under the walls, and is distinguished by the intense blackness of its waters.

About 2 m. up the Ilz is the village and *Castle* of *Hals*, situated on a *neck* or promontory, formed by an extraordinary bend of the river, which on one side of Hals runs in one direction, and in an exactly opposite direction on the other. Immediately above Hals is another promontory, on which stands Reschenstein Castle, so that the double curve made by the river nearly resembles the figure 8. In a wood at the foot of the Reschenstein a subterranean canal opens out, which has been bored quite through the isthmus to convey the floating wood from the weir on the opposite side, by which it is collected. The view into this valley from the heights behind the Fort Oberhaus (it is not visible from the fort itself), near the powder magazine, is very singular.

The visitor may vary his return to Passau by the zigzag carriage-road leading down from the gate of the Oberhaus, and may re-cross to the

Hill of **Maria Hilf* (Mary of Succour), which rises behind the Innstadt, on the rt. bank of the Inn, exactly opposite to the Oberhaus, and commands a view scarcely inferior to it. It receives its name from a church on the summit containing a miraculous image of the Virgin, which annually attracts thousands of pilgrims. It represents the infant Saviour standing on the lap of the Virgin, while a stream of pure

water bursts forth from a metal spout at her feet to refresh the pious devotee! The church is approached by a covered staircase, which the pilgrims sometimes ascend on their knees, saying an ave on each step; which, as there are 264, is no short or easy task.

The Romans perceived at an early period the military importance of the position of Passau. They erected a strong camp on the tongue of land between the Inn and Danube, and garrisoned it with veteran Batavian troops, giving it, from this circumstance, the name of *Batava Castra*.

At the beginning of the 17th centy. a student of Passau, named Christian Elsenreiter, carried on a flourishing trade in talismans, which he pretended rendered the owner invulnerable. They consisted of strips of paper, inscribed with fanciful characters, and with the words, "Teufel, hilf mir, Leib und Seel' geb' ich dir." The charm worked by swallowing the paper—after which the party was secured from sword or bullet; but if he died within 24 hours, the Evil One took possession of him, body and soul. So strong was the belief in this "Passauer Kunst," as it was called, that scarcely a German soldier engaged in the Thirty Years' War without providing himself with such a charm.

Passau must not be left without some mention of its women, whose beauty is indeed remarkable. In this respect they certainly ought to take precedence of the females of Linz in Austria, notwithstanding the charms of the latter are vaunted in almost every book of travels.

On Saturdays (market-day) the city presents a most animated and picturesque appearance; costumes abound in the cathedral square, and the country beauties assemble in the market-place with the farm produce which they bring for sale.

The scenery of the Danube below Passau is distinguished by great grandeur, and the voyage (Rte. 196) to Linz is easily made in 4 or 5 hrs. by the *Steamer*.

Railways to Ratisbon, to Linz, and to Munich.

Steamer at times up the Inn to Braunau.

ROUTE 181.

RATISBON TO MUNICH, BY LANDSHUT —RAILWAY.

20 Germ. m. = 92 Eng. m. Four trains daily, in 3½ to 5 hrs. The country is uninteresting as far as Landshut. At Ober-Traubling Stat. a road turns off to the Donaustauf and the Valhalla.

Moosham Stat. 8 m. S.W. lies *Eckmühl*, on the river called the Grosse Laber. Here the French gained, in 1809, a decisive victory over the Austrians, and Davoust, their leader, was rewarded for his successful generalship with the title of Duke of Eckmühl, by Napoleon.

Süuching Stat. The Grosse and Klein Laaber are crossed.

23 *Geiselhöring Junct. Stat.* Here the line to Passau branches off from the Ratisbon and Munich Rly.

Mirskofen Stat., a lofty embankment. The tall tower of Landshut is visible. The railroad approaches the Isar, which here spreads out into many arms.

23 *Landshut Stat.* (*Inns:* Post, clean, but bad smell of stable; *Kronprinz; Drexelmeier), agreeably situated on the Isar, which is here crossed by two bridges—11,500 Inhab. The town has a very picturesque character, from the antique architecture of its buildings and the number of its towers; the most conspicuous of them being that of *St. Martin's Ch.*, 450 ft. high, built between 1432 and 1580. This *Ch.*, *St. Jodocus* (begun 1338), and the *Spital Ch.* (begun

1407) are good examples of brick-work, and of a class called by the Germans Hallenkirchen—that is, churches having 3 aisles of equal height. St. Martin's has modern painted windows 70 ft. high.

In the *Postgebäude* (originally Chamber of the Estates) are old frescoes, which have been retouched.

The *Rathhaus* is a creditable modern design.

The principal street is long, wide, and lined with lofty old houses, many of them having pointed gables, and retaining their original ornaments.

The old castle of *Trausnitz* (or trau es nicht, *trust it not*), overlooking the town from the height on which it stands, was the birthplace of Conradin the last Hohenstaufen, and the prison of Frederic of Austria for 3 years, during which he was confined by Lewis the Bavarian; and the residence, in the 13th centy., of the dukes of Lower Bavaria. *See* the *Chapel*, 13th centy.

The Isar, which comes down with tremendous volume at the season when the snow melts, is half dried up in summer, leaving bare vast unsightly gravel-beds.

13¼ Moosburg Stat. (*Inn:* Post), a pretty old town of 2000 Inhab. The *Stiftskirche* of St. Castulus is a Romanesque building in the form of a Basilica; like the oldest part of St. Albans. The choir with its 5 aisles of the 15th centy. contains splendid carved stalls and a richly carved *high altar* of wood. It was given to the ch. by Duke Lewis the Rich of Bavaria, 1462. It is nearly 60 ft. high, and a wonderful specimen of delicate carving in every part. The figure of the Virgin in the centre, 8 ft. high, is full of tender expression. The paintings on the doors and at the back are by the elder Holbein.

Beyond Moosburg the Alps appear, but become more distinct after leaving it, showing a fine dark ridge, and behind it a second ridge covered with snow.

9½ Freising Stat. (*Inns:* Pflug. Plough; Sporrer's), on the l. bank of the Isar; 4500 Inhab. The 5-aisled *crypt under the Cathedral* is of great antiquity and singular architecture: the pillars have monsters crawling up their shafts. Freysing has been since the 8th centy. the see of a long line of prince-bishops, who built the *Palace* for their residence.

Outside the town is a monument to a Count of Abensberg, killed 1455, in a combat with Duke Christopher of Bavaria.

Neufarn Stat. Lohhof Stat.

Schleissheim Stat. Here is a royal Palace (unoccupied) of the King of Bavaria, and near it an Agricultural College.

23 MUNICH *Termini* (Rte. 166).

ROUTE 182.

MUNICH TO LINZ, BY SCHÄRDING.

33¾ Germ. m. = 153½ Eng. m. Far quicker route is the Railway by Rosenheim and Salzburg, Rte. 185.

9½ Parsdorf.

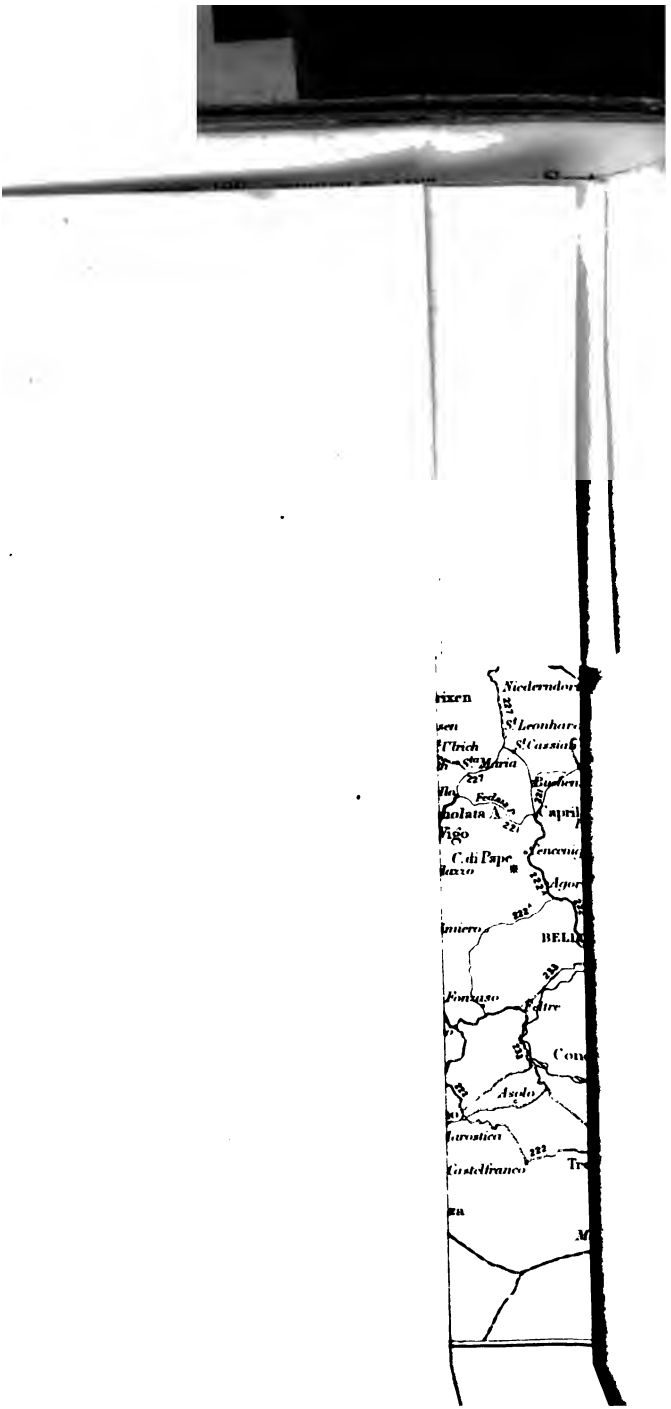
9½ Hohenlinden, a small village, insignificant except for the battle fought here, Dec. 3, 1800, in which the French under Moreau completely defeated the Austrians under the Archduke John, and took 10,000 prisoners and 100 cannon. The beautiful lines of Campbell—

> "And dark as winter was the flow
> Of Isar rolling rapidly"—

would lead one to suppose that the Isar was in sight, or at least near the field, whereas it is 20 m. distant. The road traverses the field.

9½ Haag.

14 Ampfing, a small village, near which the Emp. Lewis the Bavarian vanquished and took prisoner his rival, Frederick the Handsome, of Austria


Niederndorf
St Leonhard
St Cassian
Maria
Capri
Vigo
C. di Pupe
Agno
Fontana
Feltre
Asolo
Castelfranco



ROUTE 183.

RATISBON TO PASSAU.

17⅝ Germ. m. = 81½ Eng. m.

Railroad (4 trains daily, 3 to 4½ hrs.), same as Rte. 181, as far as

23 *Geiselhöring Junct. Stat.* It reaches the Danube at

Straubing Stat. (Rte. 180.)

Amselfing Stat. Strassenkirchen Stat.

25½ *Plattling Junct. Stat.* (*Inn:* Post), on the river Isar, here crossed by the rly. about 5 m. above its influx into the Danube (Rte. 180). Branch rly. to Deggendorf on the Danube.

Osterhofen Stat. Pleinting Stat.

18½ *Vilshofen Stat.* (*Inns:* Post; Ochs). (Rte. 180.)

Sandbach Stat. Schalding Stat.

14¾ PASSAU STAT. (Rte. 180.)

ROUTE 184.

MUNICH TO SALZBURG, BY WASSERBURG.

17½ Germ. m. = 80½ Eng. m.

A better and far more interesting route is the railroad by Rosenheim. (Rte. 185.)

12 Zorneding.

12 Steinhöring. The Alps of Tyrol and Salzburg fill the S. horizon.

9 Wasserburg (*Inns:* Post; Weisses Lamm), a small and ancient town, picturesquely situated in a dell, nearly surrounded by the river Inn, which bends round it in the form of a horse-shoe. The number of Inhab. is 2300. Most of the houses are constructed on arches, and the most conspicuous and elevated edifice is the castle built by *the counts of Limburg*. On leaving Wasserburg the road crosses the Inn, and ascends a steep hill, which forms its l. bank.

9 Frabertsheim. *Inn*, clean.

At Altenmarkt the Alz, which flows out of the lake Chiemsee, is crossed.

9 Stein.— *Inn*: Post. Near the village are the remains of the *Castle* of the robber-knight named Hans von Stein; the dungeons and caves, cut in the rock, in which he confined the travellers whom he waylaid, and the peasants whom he seized and compelled to labour at these subterranean excavations, are still visible. One is called *Hungerhöhle*, because prisoners were put in to be starved to death: another is a deep pit whose only entrance is from above.

The direct road from Stein passes on the l. the lakes of Tachen and

10½ Waging.

7 Schönrain. About 4 m. beyond this the Austrian frontier is crossed (§ 86, 87). The picturesque outline of the Untersberg and Stauffenberg mountains appears in sight before reaching

12 SALZBURG. (Rte. 198.)

ROUTE 185.

MUNICH TO SALZBURG, BY ROSENHEIM, AND THE CHIEMSEE.

22 Germ. m. = 101¼ Eng. m.

(*Railway.* From Rosenheim a branch diverges to Kuffstein and Innsbruck.)

5 trains daily in 4½ to 6 hrs. The loop-road by Innzell is well worth exploring. Take the rail to Traunstein, and thence walk or post to Reichenhall.

[Travellers bound for Eastern Tyrol, the Salzkammergut, Styria, or Carinthia, had better make for Salzburg, whence several roads into those districts diverge. The rail fror

Munich is not only the quickest but the pleasantest route, running for the most part within view of the great Alpine range to the S., and at Salzburg bringing the traveller within its portals, and amidst scenery of surpassing beauty.]

The rly. turns S. soon after quitting Munich stat. and passes l. the colossal *statue* of *Bavaria*.

6¼ Gross-Hesselohe Stat. The Isar is crossed on an iron bridge.

16 *Holzkirchen Junct. Stat.* (*Inn*, Post.) Branch railway to Miesbach and Schliersee. Omnibus to Tegernsee (Rte. 188).

The rly. follows the valley of the Mangfall (which drains the lake of Tegern) nearly to its junction with the Inn.

13¾ Aibling Stat. (*Inns*: Post; Duschlbräu) was the Roman Albianum. It is an ancient town, overtopped by a castle on a height, and is resorted to for its turf (bog earth) mud-baths. l. Beyond Aibling is a Gothic cross of stone, enclosing a bronze Virgin set up by the women of Aibling as a testimonial to the Queen of Bavaria, who here took leave of her son Otho on his way to assume the crown of Greece, 1833. In the S. rises the Wendelstein (6065 ft.).

7 Rosenheim Junct. Stat. (*Inns*: Goldene Traube, clean; Greiderer's; Railway H.), a flourishing town of about 2000 Inhab., conspicuous at a distance from the vapour rising from its salt-pans, situated in one of the most beautiful spots in Bavaria, near the junction of the Mangfall and the Inn. From the *Schlossgarten*, E. of the town, you may enjoy the exquisite view. Rosenheim is the seat of very extensive salt-works, which produce annually 200,000 cwt. of salt. The brine is not obtained on the spot, but is conveyed hither from Reichenhall (Rte. 229), through an aqueduct, or line of iron pipes, 42 m. long, constructed in 1810. The brine is pumped up by powerful and ingenious hydraulic engines, in order to surmount the intervening mountains.

Railway to Innsbruck by Kuffstein diverges S. at Rosenheim (Rte. 229 A)—that to Salzburg crosses the Inn, and skirts the small lake called Simsee to Endorf Stat. (a clean *Inn*), whence it makes a rapid curve S. to reach the Lake of Chiem, at

13 *Prien Stat.* (*Inn*: Kronprinz), 20 min. walk from Stock, the landing-place of the *steamer* which navigates the lake to Seebrück. The *Chiemsee*, the largest lake in Bavaria, is backed by grand mountains at its upper (S.) extremity, while to the N. its banks are flat. It is about 12 m. long and 9 broad. It contains 3 islands—Herrnwörth, on which stands a monastery now the seat of Count Hunoldstein; Fraunwörth, on which are a nunnery and a tolerable *Inn*, much frequented by artists (see the Album); and Krautinsel, formerly a kitchen-garden for the monks and nuns. The lake is famed for its fish. At the N. end of the lake is *Seebrück*, and 3 m. beyond *Seeon*, with good *Inn* and baths.

The rly. sweeps round the S. side of the lake, following its flat borders as far as

8 Uebersee Stat. Thence by Bergen to

9⅛ *Traunstein Stat.* (*Inns*: Hirsch, very good; Post, also good; both in the great square. The whole upper town was burned down 1851.) Traunstein stands in a pretty situation on an eminence above the Bavarian Traun, and has 3000 Inhab. Here are salt-works, which are supplied with brine, like those at Rosenheim, from Reichenhall, 21 m. off. The *boiling-house* is on a level with the river, and is reached by a long flight of covered steps at the back of the great square. Abundance of wood for fuel is furnished by the forests on the banks of the Traun, and it is floated down the stream to this spot.

E. the mountains of the Salzburg Alps, the Hohe Gohl and Untersberg, appear in view.

11¾ Teisendorf Stat., with the ruins of the Castle Ruschenberg. Near

Freilassing Junct. Stat. (*Inn*: Fockerer's) is the Bavarian Custom-house. Enter Austria. Rail to Reichenhall.

16 SALZBURG STAT., Rte. 198.

ROUTE 185A.

MUNICH TO BERCHTESGADEN AND SALZBURG, BY TRAUNSTEIN AND REICHENHALL.

27 Germ. m. = 124½ Eng. m.

71 m. Rail (see Rte. 185) to Traunstein and Reichenhall.

By the détour here described, travellers, and especially pedestrians weary of the rail, may leave it at Traunstein, and, following the road, may visit the principal scenes which make the neighbourhood of Salzburg so attractive, and resume the rly. route to Vienna at Salzburg.

From *Traunstein* the road ascends the l. bank of the Traun river to

4 m. *Sieysdorf*. (For a pedestrian hither is a shady path by the rt. bank of the river, 1 hr.) Two streams meet here, the Weisse Traun, W., and Rothe Traun, E. The road crosses the first, and ascends the l. bank of the second (fine *view* from ch. of *Maria Eck*, S.W.).

[The valley of the White Traun is named the *Miesenbachthal*. At 2 hrs. distance is Ruhpolding, where the valley again bifurcates; in that to rt. flows the See Traun from two small lakes, whence the Tyrol frontier is soon reached. That to the l. is named the *Fischbachthal*. At its head are two fine waterfalls, and a path over to *Unken*, on Reichenhall road. See Rte. 229.]

The Rothe or Bavarian Traun is lined by enormous stacks of fire-wood collected from weirs in the stream for use of the saltpans.

12 m. *Inzell*. (*Inn:* Post, fair.) Near this is the great reservoir for the brine pumped up from Reichenhall, and the brine-pipes are seen carried high up the mountain's side. From the *Rauschberg*, S.W. of Inzell, is a fine panorama.

Beyond Inzell begins the *ascent* of a pass of most romantic beauty, the Traun *rushing in a cleft far* out of sight below (fine *backward view*). The gorge, well wooded and walled in by grand and precipitous rocks, reaches its height of grandeur at

Mauthhäusel, a solitary *Inn* on the descent, shortly beyond which the road falls into that between Innsbruck and Salzburg; and turning l., the *Thumsee*, a small lake, is passed, and the old castle *Karlstein*, before reaching

10½ m. *Reichenhall Stat.* (*Inn:* Post, good.) See Rte. 229. Instead of proceeding hence direct to Salzburg, it is well worth while to make the détour by Berchtesgaden, the loveliest spot in Bavaria. The rd. passes l. an Austrian castle (frontier close at hand); and ascends, through beautiful woods, the

Hallthurm (salt-tower) *Pass* (2224 ft.), named from the Gothic gateway which once closed the valley. It then skirts the base of the *Untersberg* on the l., and descends, winding round to the l. with exquisite views, to

12 m. *Berchtesgaden*. For this place, and the necessary excursion to the *Königssee* (4 hrs. there and back), see Rte. 199. It is a charming drive to

15 m. *Salzburg*. Rte. 195.

ROUTE 186.

MUNICH TO INNSBRUCK, BY THE LAKE OF STARNBERG [THE *AMMERGAU] AND PARTENKIRCHEN.

22¼ Germ. m. = 102½ Eng. m.

Railway as far as Weilheim. 3 trains daily, in 2¼ hrs. *Stellwagen* daily thence to Partenkirchen.

This road where it crosses the Alps) is of great antiquity. Interesting and striking in scenery.

From *Munich Stat.* (Rte. 166), by the Augsburg line, which crosses the Wurm to

* Travellers bound for the Ammergau may proceed from Cologne to Munich by rail, without changing carriages, in 36 hrs. The omnibus from Weilheim awaits the arrival of the 6·30 train from Munich.

4¾ m. *Pasing Junction.* Line, turning S., ascends l. bank of the Wurm, chiefly through forests, to

12¾ m. *Starnberg Stat.* (*Inns* all bad: Post, dear; Bellevue), at N. end of lake of that name, called also *Wurmsee.* Lovely *view.*

Starnberg See is about 16 m. long and 5 broad. Its low but picturesque shores, scattered over with villas, castles, and villages, and the grand outline of the Bavarian and Tyrolese Alps stretching along the S. horizon, form a charming scene.

[A small steamer runs in 1½ hr. to Seeshaupt Stat., at the S. extremity (*Inn* and capital *fish* dinner), and thence a carriage may be hired for Mittenwald, 33 m. on the Innsbruck road, taking the two beautiful lakes, the *Kochelsee* and *Walchensee*, on the way. See Rte. 187.]

The railroad from Starnberg follows the W. shore of the lake.

Possenhofen Stat.

Tutzing Junct. Stat. [Here the railway divides. A branch rly. follows the shore of the lake to its S. extremity at Seeshaupt Stat., and thence to Penzberg Terminus.]

16½ Weilheim Stat. (*Inn:* Post, tolerable), a town of 3000 Inhab., on the Ammer.

Stellwagen (omnibus) in 5 or 6 hrs. to Ammergau. Carriage and pair 11 to 12 fl. Post omnibus in 6 hrs. to Partenkirchen.

[The hill of *Peissenberg*, 6 m. beyond Weilheim, is worth ascending for the sake of its panorama of alps and plains, including another lake to the N., called *Ammersee*, on the E. side of which rises the *monastery of Andechs*, on the Holy Hill, so called from the relics preserved in the church. St. Elizabeth of Hungary, who resided there, bequeathed to it her bridal robes.

This part of Bavaria, between the rivers Lech and Isar, used to be called the Priests' Corner (Pfaffenwinkel), from the number and splendour of the religious establishments—abbeys, priories, convents—of which it possessed more than 12, situated within the distance of a day's journey from each *other.*]

Through a pleasing country, between the lakes Riegsee and Staffelsee, the traveller comes to

12 Murnau (*Inns:* Post, clean; Griesbräu), a small village standing on a hill, in front of an amphitheatre of mountains. A great part of it was burned down 1834, 1839, and 1852, and has been rebuilt in an improved style. Its inhabitants make pretty ornaments of feathers.

The road ascends the valley of the Loisach, first spreading out into a wide marsh, next contracting into a grand pass, which has been compared with that of Killiekrankie. Rising into view (S.) is the singular mountain called *Ettaler Mandl*; further on the Zugspitze.

[10 At Oberau, where there are gypsum-quarries, a road branches off on the rt. into the *Ammergau*, passing after a steep ascent the convent *Ettal*, founded by the Emp. Lewis the Bavarian, on his return from his coronation at Rome. It was suppressed 1803, and is now a brewery: the existing buildings date from 1744. Its church with its venerable arches is still handsome. It lies about 2 m. W. of the Innsbruck road, at the head of the Vale of the Ammer, famed for its picturesque beauties, and for the toys of wood, ivory, &c., made by its industrious inhabitants, which are exported to England and Holland. About 2 m. lower down the valley is the village of Ober-Ammergau, where the *Passionsspiel* is enacted every ten years, at which, in a series of daylight performances, the events of our Saviour's Passion and Death are dramatically represented. *Inn:* Schwabenwirth, homely. Most of the houses receive lodgers during the Play-time, at a uniform charge of about 6*s.* or 8*s.* a day; bed and board. Travellers may write beforehand (in German) to the schoolmaster; to Widow Lang; or the landlord of the Four Seasons, Munich, will arrange for them. This Passion play is a monster "mystery,"—one of the last of its kind in Europe. Representations took place in 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, and owing to the inter-

ruption caused by the war, also in 1871, every Saturday and Sunday from May 26th to July 20th. The next performance will be in 1880. The spectators—between 3000 and 4000—assemble in a permanent open-air theatre. The corps of actors, about 350 in number, together with the orchestra and chorus, 60 or 80 strong, are almost all of the peasant class, and belong to Ammergau. The play originated 1633 in a vow made by the inhabitants, that, if relieved from a severe visitation of the *plague*, they would present the Passion, at stated intervals, for the edification of their countrymen. The play written at that time has since been retouched by the pastor of Ammergau; it is in 13 acts, and 11 entr'actes, interspersed with tableaux. The performance lasts from 8 o'clock in the morning till 4 in the afternoon, is elaborately prepared and creditably executed. At its close, the actors fall on their knees and recite prayers, in which they thank God that their performance has succeeded so well.]

The castle of Werdenfels is passed on the rt. in approaching

5½ *Partenkirchen* (*Inns:* *Post, clean and comfortable; Stern), an old town (Parthenum). The situation is romantic, shut in by high mountains, amongst which the *Zugspitze* rises most conspicuous to the S.W. 9200 ft. At Garmisch, 2 m. higher up the Loisach, are a good *Inn* (Zum Husaren) and numerous lodgings. About 2 m. off is the sulphureous spring of *Kanitz* (Kainsen-Bad), with baths, which causes Partenkirchen to be much frequented in summer by the Munich people. From the height above the *Fauler*, ¾ hr.'s walk from Partenkirchen, is a grand mountain view. The gorge called **die Partnach-Klamm*, a walk of 5 m. (12 hrs. to and fro), is worth the exertion.

[*Excursions.* — (*a*) *Ascent* of *Zugspitze*, S.W. (9716 ft.), highest mountain in Bavaria, standing on the frontier of Tyrol, is made from here: *provisions required for 2 days.* To the *Knorrhütte*, at head of the Rainthal, 10 hrs., where sleep; thence 3 hrs. to the summit: arrange it for sunrise. *View* is quite extraordinary for extent, including Mont Blanc, Orteler Spitze, Dolomites of S. Tyrol, and mountains of Salzburg.

(*b*) The *Alpspitze* (8647 ft.), lower and nearer Partenkirchen, requires 8 or 9 hrs. Ascend by way of the *Stuiben Alp*, in the Rainthal, the latter full of fine scenery.

(*c*) The **Eibsee*, under the Zugspitze, N., offers a fine view of it rising 6500 ft. from level of the lake. Car. road by Garmisch to *Ober-Grainau* (a footpath shortens the distance).]

From Partenkirchen a steep ascent; road then enters valley of the Isar near Klais.

11 Mittenwald (*Inn:* Post), a village mostly of very old houses curiously painted outside, situated at a short distance from the Austrian frontier, upon the Isar, here crossed by a wooden bridge at the foot of the almost precipitous *Karwendel*, a mountain 8000 ft. high. Mittenwald lies in so elevated a region that its agricultural produce would barely support its 1700 Inhab. 3 months in the year. In order to obtain the necessaries of life, the men make violins, guitars, and wooden toys. The manufacture is very prosperous. A violin may be purchased here for 15 or 20 florins. One quarter was burnt in 1836, which will account for its new houses and straight streets.

This road over the Alps was first constructed by the Romans; and the commerce of Italy passed by this line, during the middle ages, to Augsburg and Munich. The pass was formerly commanded by the fort *Scharnitz* (Scarbia of the Romans), the first place in Tyrol; it was called also Porta Claudia, because built by the Archduchess Claudia Medici, as a defence against the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War. It was afterwards strengthened to resist the French, and surrounded by a ditch filled from the Isar. In 1805 Ney, at the head of the

united French and Bavarian army, forced an entrance into Tyrol by capturing this fortress, which was bravely defended by a garrison of 700 Austrians, under the command of an English officer named Swinburne. Ney, after ...pulses, at length succeeded, by ...ng a force round the side valley ...leutasch, in turning the position ...d taking it in the rear. Swinburne ...de a bold sortie, but was over-...med and made prisoner. Ney is ... have lost 1800 men, but the ...ns were not spared. The con-... spent 12,000 florins in blowing up this fortress and the fort on the Leutasch, so that at present scarce a ... of them is to be discerned. The ...ere issues out of a side valley to ... of the road. Its source is in the ...tain called Heisenkopf.

11½ Seefeld. Summit of Pass (3899 ft.). *Inn:* Post. On a dry plateau, watershed between Isar and Inn. A bituminous slate, mixed with a dark limestone (Stinkstein), is quarried in the Reiter-Joch, to the E. of Seefeld, on account of the abundance of bitumen (stone-oil, or mineral pitch) contained in it. This is obtained from the stone by exposing it, broken into small pieces, and enclosed in crucibles, to the heat of a furnace for 10 or 12 hrs.; after which the liquid pitch distils and is drawn off. In the bituminous slate of Seefeld numerous fossil remains of fishes with scales, &c., are found in a very perfect state of preservation. An almost uninterrupted descent, very steep, but conducted in windings, passes the picturesque castle of *Fragenstein*, frequently occupied as a hunting-lodge by the Emp. Maximilian, and leads down to the valley of the Inn, glorious views of which open out shortly before reaching

9½ Zirl, 2000 ft. lower than Seefeld (*Inns:* Stern; Löwe);
9 Innsbruck,
} in Rte. 212.

ROUTE 187.

MUNICH TO INNSBRUCK, BY BENEDICTBEUERN AND THE LAKES OF KOCHEL AND WALCHEN.

20¾ Germ. m. = 95 Eng. m.

Rly. (as in Rte. 186) to Starnberg Stat., and along the W. shore of its lake to

Tutzing Junct. Stat.
Seeshaupt Stat.
Penzberg Terminus. Beyond this is post-road. *Omnibus* hence to Mittenwald, thence Eilwagen.

The valley of the Loisach is entered, and the foot of the mountains is reached at

27 m. Benedictbeuern. (*Inn:* Post.) The Lion, at *Bichel*, 1 m. before reaching this, is good. A capital fish, Renchen, and old Burgundy, may be obtained here. This once wealthy and celebrated *Monastery* was founded 740, but had been repeatedly destroyed before the actual building was raised. It was converted into a *stud-house* (Haras) in 1818. A *manufactory of flint and crown glass*, originally established by Fraunhofer the optician, exists here. Stained glass for windows is also made here, by Mr. Franks, who has equalled the most beautiful productions of the 15th centy. in this branch of art.

Further on lies the picturesque *Kochelsee*, a lake about 3 m. long, shaped like a horseshoe; it abounds in fish, and its scenery has been compared with that of Loch Katrine. On the E. rise the precipices of the Benedictenwand, from whose summit half of Swabia and of Bavaria, with its numerous lakes, may be surveyed. It is most conveniently ascended from the village of Kochel. *Inns:* Dessauer's; Bad Kochel. On the shore of the lake is the priory of Schleedorf. The steep

height of the Kesselberg, over which the road passes, commands a view of the grand Karwendel and Wetterstein-Gebirge, and looks down into another romantic lake, the solitary

14 m. *Walchensee* or *Wallersee* (Lacus Vallensis), with a village of the same name at the S. end, and scarcely another human habitation. It lies 662 ft. higher than the Kochelsee, and has an air of deep solitude; the wild overhanging mountains around it being clothed, from top to bottom, with dark unbroken forest. A boat may be hired at Urfeld, at the N. end. The road winds along its W. margin till it reaches Wallersee village (*Inn:* Post, a good sleeping-place, and clean, but very small). There is capital fishing in the lake, and it produces *Saiblinge* (trout), in October, and *Renken.*

Still mounting higher, the road rejoins the Isar, now reduced to a mountain torrent, and a little farther on falls into the preceding route, by

14 m. Mittenwald, Seefeld, Zirl } Rte. 186.
31 m. INNSBRUCK } Rte. 212.

ROUTE 188.

MUNICH TO INNSBRUCK, BY THE TEGERNSEE, THE BATHS OF KREUTH, AND THE ACHENSEE.

20 Germ. m. = 92½ Eng. m.

Rly. as far as Holzkirchen, 1½ hr., where a voiturier will wait with carriage, if arranged for at Munich. It is a post-road the whole distance, but not many horses are kept at Achenthal. Rly. again at Jenbach, in valley of the Inn. *Eilwagen* daily in summer from Holzkirchen to Kreuth, by Tegernse in 4 hrs.; and in summer Stellwag daily from Kreuth to Jenbach, when rail to Innsbruck. A voiturier *fr Innsbruck* may reach Kreuth in 12 h to sleep, and Holzkirchen the ne morning in 3 or 4 hrs., but *Achent* would divide the distance better. Ha it clearly understood whether he is go on to Munich, or conclude l bargain at Holzkirchen; he will t to be paid for the one, and do the oth

In beauty of scenery this rou perhaps surpasses all between Muni and Innsbruck, and it is besides t shortest.

From Munich the rly. passes over t monotonous but well-cultivated plai of Bavaria, and possesses little inter for the traveller. The old Rom road from Salzburg to Augsburg cross our route.

Sauerlach Stat. Beyond this is se a Roman rampart, extending from Z lerwald to the Mangfall, and called t Devil's Dyke.

22½ Holzkirchen Junction Stat. *Inns:* Post; Oberer Bräu (Brewhous Branch Rly. hence to Weisbach. E wagen to Tegernsee, a drive of 2 h The Bavarian Alps rise into view, wi increasing grandeur at every ste Beyond Gmünd the road comes up the borders of the Tegernsee, a winds along its E. shore as far as

12 *Tegernsee.* — *Inns:* Post, goo Guggemoos—both on the lake.

The *Palace of Tegernsee*, standing the E. margin of the lake, surround by a village of about 90 houses, w originally a rich Benedictine conve the foundation of which dates from t 8th centy. The long line of abb who governed it extends back for mo than 1000 years. The existing edifi though comparatively modern, was o ginally fortified to resist an enem and is still in part surrounded by ditch. The convent was sequestrat in 1803, and King Max. Joseph Bavaria converted it into his summ residence. It now belongs to Prin Carl. In the centre stands the churc the N. wing is turned into a brewe

(good beer), the S. into a palace, elegantly fitted up, the cells of the monks being converted into excellent and cheerful apartments. Its chief recommendation is its situation, and the pleasant walks around and through the larch-wood to the Parapluie, up on the hill behind it, commanding a view over the whole lake. The Alpine scenery at the S. extremity of the Tegernsee is exceedingly grand.

The little *chapel of St. Quirinus*, on the W. shore of the lake, marks the spot where a source of naphtha or petroleum rises. It is called St. Quirinus' oil. In the Vale of the Rottach, S.E. of Tegernsee, are 2 waterfalls; that of the Boden Alp is the finest.

[About 8 m. E. of Tegernsee, and separated from it by a low ridge of hills, lies the smaller but still more beautiful lake of *Schliersee*. The carriage-road to it is by Miesbach, a considerable détour; but there is a footpath direct, 2½ hrs. walk. There is an inn at the N. end of the lake (Zum Fischerliesel), and the island in the middle bears a ruin called the Hungertower, from a tradition that a certain knight, on his return from the Holy Wars, finding that his wife had been faithless, shut her up within to starve to death.]

The distance from Tegernsee to Kreuth (*Inn:* Dorf Kreuth) is about 10 m.; the road is most interesting. After quitting the shores of the lake you enter an agreeable wooded valley, and are soon hemmed in by mountains, from the side of which beautiful marbles are obtained. A little on the l. of the road are

7 *Kreuth Baths.—Inn:* Post;—the Bath-house; a good and reasonable establishment belonging to Prince Charles of Bavaria; it makes up 200 beds. Printed tariff of the price of everything. A physician of eminence resides here. The whole under the superintendence of a director paid by government. This is one of the most fashionable Bavarian watering-places, often visited in summer by the royal family. The scattered group of buildings, consisting of baths, boarding-houses, assembly-room, &c., occupy a truly romantic situation, on a beautifully green upland lawn, 3000 ft. above the sea-level, at the foot of high and forest-clad mountains, which recede only far enough to leave the above-mentioned space of meadow-land, about ½ m. square. Its sulphureous waters, though long known, have gained celebrity since 1822 by the patronage of the late King of Bavaria. Most of the buildings are of recent construction, and during the season (June and July) they are generally so thronged (chiefly with Munichers) that it is difficult to obtain accommodation without bespeaking it beforehand. The season is over by the 15th of Sept. Kreuth not only affords the usual remedies of water to drink, and of mineral, vapour, and douche baths, but is also celebrated for its *goats'-whey* (Molkenkur), and infusion of *medicinal herbs*, gathered on the neighbouring Alps (Kräuterkur); both of which are found efficacious in certain complaints; their merits will be explained by the physician resident on the spot. The goats are driven every morning to the portico of the assembly-rooms to be milked. There is a daily table-d'hôte here during the season; and, besides the large *Bath-house*, several private lodging-houses on the opposite side of the river afford accommodation to strangers. There are many miles of *made* footpath. At every turn some friendly finger-post points out an agreeable walk through the woods and up the mountains, which will afford health and variety to the invalid, and recreation to the robust traveller, for several days.

One of the most interesting points among the mountains above Kreuth is the *Planberg*. It is a mountain wall, S. of the baths, dividing the Weisachthal from the Achenthal; its summit is a ridge nearly 3 m. long, in some parts hardly 3 ft. wide. The view is most comprehensive, extending equally over the mountains of Tyrol, more than 300 of whose rocky peaks, it is said, may be counted from it, and over the plains

of Bavaria, including the Isar and the Inn, which appear like two waving lines of silver, and even as far as Munich, which shows itself as a black spot in the farthest distance. It is possible to descend from the top of the Planberg by a rough track to Achenthal village in about 4 hrs. Another good point of view over the course of the Isar is from the *Königsalp*, an eminence a little to the S.W. of the baths, and thence to the summit of the Schildenstein (6370 ft.), which commands the river, and shows both the Tegern and Achen Lakes, and the snow-peaks of the Zillerthal.

The road from Kreuth into Tyrol (Stellwagen daily in about 12 hrs. to Innsbruck) is an almost continued gradual ascent for about 6 m. The Bavarian custom-house is at Stuben, where there is a wild country inn, with bad accommodation; the Austrian (§ 87) at Kaiserswache, in the narrow defile of the pass of Achen, which is chiefly inhabited by charcoal-burners.

14 Achenthal, a village of scattered houses, nearly 1½ m. long, is about 18 m. distant from Schwatz, and 24 from Tegernsee. *Inns:* Post, near the church (clean); highly recommended; English spoken. La Scolastica, by the Lake (clean and good; it is resorted to as a boarding-house in summer, and is mostly full of permanent guests); here trout may be had in perfection. Boats convey carriages as well as passengers over the *Achensee*, which is about 6 m. long; but the voyage is not to be recommended when the wind is high or unfavourable. The winding carriage-road to Schwatz, along its E. margin under the colossal precipices of the Gemsjoch, for about 2 m., is a mere shelf cut in the rock, and the number of projecting promontories prevent all view ahead. The *Inn* at Pertisau, on a tongue of land, S.W. bank, is much frequented by the Viennese, and affords good and cheap accommodation.

The scenery around the blue lake is in the highest degree romantic; hemmed in at the one end by precipices, and overlooked by mountains clothed in snow a great part of the year. Its fisheries belong to a convent at Schwatz, and a few of the brothers reside during summer at Buchau, near its S. extremity, where boats may be hired to cross the lake in going from Schwatz to Achenthal. The surface of the Achensee sank suddenly nearly 4 ft. at the time of the earthquake of Lisbon, and did not recover its ordinary level for 24 hours after. On quitting the lake there is a very steep descent through a narrow defile to the village of Jenbach, in the valley of the Inn, which gradually opens out to view, terminated by the glaciers of Stubey.

At Jenbach Stat., on the rly. from Munich to Innsbruck (a tolerable *Inn*, Bräu), there is a considerable iron-foundry, supplied with ore from Schwader, on the opposite side of the river Inn. Horses are kept here to assist in dragging carriages up the steep ascent to Achensee, on the way from Schwatz. The ascent occupies from 1½ to 2 hours. The tariff for 2 horses from Jenbach to Achenthal is 4 fl. 30 kr. Bav.

Our road is now carried past the Castle of Tratzberg along the l. bank of the Inn, as far as the Benedictine convent of Viecht, beyond which it crosses the river by a wooden bridge to Schwatz. (See Rte. 229.)

37 INNSBRUCK. (Rte. 212, § 88).

ROUTE 189.

MUNICH TO INNSBRUCK, BY MIESBACH, THE SCHLIERSEE, AND KUFSTEIN.

22¾ Germ. m. = 104¾ Eng. m.

Branch rly. from Holzkirchen to Miesbach; country road to Kufstein.

Interesting chiefly to those who like wandering by unusual tracks through picturesque country; and

affording a cross cut into the Innsbruck and Salzburg road.

Munich by Salzburg line to

22½ m. *Holzkirchen Junct. Stat.*, whence a branch line by *Darching* and *Thalam*, in the valley of the Mangfall, ascends its tributary the Schlierach to

10 m. *Miesbach Stat.* (*Inn:* Post). Ch. has a picture of the school of Rubens, and a crucifix sculptured by Boos. The *Castle of Wallenburg*, the Herzberg, and the Stadelberg, offer points of *view*.

[Road W. to Gmund, on the Tegernsee.] Ascending the Schlierach, the

5 m. *Schliersee* is reached (*Inns:* Orterer's; Zur Fischerliesel, excellent as head-quarters). A small but very picturesque lake, the *Lacus Silurnus* of the Romans, so called from its, at that time, containing abundance of the *silurus* or catfish: none now in the lake. Upon an islet is the Hungertower, wherein a knight, returning from the Holy Land, starved to death his faithless wife. The ruins of the castle of Hohenwaldeck are seen on the hills to the E.

[Path over the Gindl Alp W. to Tegernsee, as also by the Kreuzberg, more to S.]

Fischhausen village, at the S. end of lake.

From this point 2 *routes to the Innthal are open to the traveller:*

a. By a country road turning E. to

4 m. *Aurach*, and then ascending the *Leitzachthal* to

6 m. *Baierisch-Zell*, a village in the midst of mountain scenery and directly S. of the *Wendlstein* (6065 ft.), which can be ascended from this point, and commands a grand view over the Bavarian plain. Turning S., the road now ascends a low pass, crosses

5 m. *Frontier* of Tyrol, and descends by

1 m. *Landl* into the *Thiersee-thal*, turning E., the stream of which joins the Inn at Kiefersfelden, and marks there the *frontier*. Our road, after passing the small lake and village of

4 m. *Thiersee*, leaves the valley, and descends to

4 m. *Zell*, directly opposite

½ m. *Kufstein:* a cross cut thence into the road to Salzburg, Rte. 229; or the traveller can take the rail (Rte. 189) to

42¾ m. *Innsbruck Stat.*

b. By a mountain path turning S. a little before reaching Aurach up the *Josephsthal*, where the torrent makes several cascades, and between the Naglspitz E., and the Breichenspitz W., to the

2 hrs. *Spitzingsee*, whose stream flows towards the Inn. Following this, a narrow defile is reached, in which was formerly the famous

3 hrs. *Kaiserklause;* a gigantic dam with floodgates built across the bed of a mountain stream to retain its waters until a sufficient quantity could be collected to carry down a vast mass of trees, which were thrown into the torrent above. Many persons repaired from the Baths to witness the opening of the floodgates, a sight of great interest. This is now abandoned; but, after passing the frontier of Tyrol immediately below, there is at a distance of

1 hr. the *Erzherzog Johann's Klause*, constructed by the Archduke John in 1837, and where the same process may be observed. Near it are a chapel and house in the Italian style. Below this the stream enters the *Brandenbergthal*, and the road, passing a valley on rt. (in which is Steinberg, 3 hrs., and a path to the Achen See, Rte. 188), reaches

4 hrs. *Brandenberg*, the chief village. The track descends by village of

2 hrs. *Mariathal*, into valley of the Inn, and crosses to

½ hr. *Brixlegg Stat.*, near the town of *Rattenberg*. Rail to

24 m. *Innsbruck Stat.* (Rte. 189).

ROUTE 190.

THE RIVER MAIN.—WÜRZBURG TO FRANKFURT.

56 Germ. m. = 258 Eng. m.

The competition of the railway has stopped the small passenger steamers which used to ply up and down the Main.

Railway between Würzburg and Frankfurt (Rte. 167).

There is a clear and portable map of the course of the Main between Bamberg and Mainz, by Spruner, costing 36 kr., to be had at the Stahel'schen Buchhandlung at Würzburg.

The river from Frankfurt to a few miles beyond Aschaffenburg is uninteresting. If the traveller is not hurried, a day may be pleasantly spent at Miltenburg, and another at Wertheim, both situated amid beautiful scenery. Lohr too is a good station for pedestrians. Since the completion of the Railway few persons will be willing to make the entire voyage. The most interesting scenery lies between Lohr and Aschaffenburg (5 or 6 hrs.), and either of these two places may be reached by railway.

On the rt., immediately after leaving Würzburg, is the Steinberg, covered with vineyards, which produce the Stein wine.

l. Oberzell, formerly a monastery of the Præmonstrants, now a machine and engine maker's.

l. Unterzell. A long building here was once a convent, from which, so late as 1749, a certain sister named Renata was taken, tried, and burnt for witchcraft.

rt. 7¾ Carlstadt *(Stat.)*, said to have *been built by Charlemagne*, has old walls and towers, and the ruins of an ancient fortification of the former Bishops of Würzburg, on whose frontier it stood. It is the birthplace of the reformer Bodenstein, known under the name of Carlstadt, who died 1543.

rt. 4 Gemünden Stat. (Rte. 167).

rt. 3⅜ Lohr Stat. (Rte. 167).

rt. Kloster-Neustadt: behind which is seen the Geiersberg, nearly 1900 ft. high, the loftiest point of the Spessart. On the summit is a tower, built during the trigonometrical survey of the country.

rt. 2¾ Rothenfels. Here is a palace of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg.

l. 2 Markt-Heidenfeld. The *Bodecksche Schloss* contains the collection of works of art belonging to Herr v. Fechenbach.

l. 1¾ Lengfurt. The road from Frankfurt to Würzburg here crosses the river. (See Rte. 167.) On the rt. bank is *Triefenstein*, formerly an Augustine abbey, but secularised in 1803, and now the property and residence of Prince Löwenstein-Freudenberg, who has laid out the land in an agreeable and picturesque park.

l. Homburg. One of the oldest places on the Main, having been given in 740 to St. Boniface by Pepin le Bref. The Emp. Lewis the Bavarian raised it to the rank of a city, and its privileges were confirmed by Charles IV. The wine made here, called Kalmuth, so called from the hill to the N.E. of the town on whose slope the vineyards are situated, is much praised; below Homburg, as far as Freudenberg, the l. bank is in the duchy of Baden.

l. 5½ *Wertheim* (*Inn:* Löwensteiner Hof, very good), an ancient town, of about 4000 Inhab., beautifully situated at the junction of the Tauber with the Main. It is the residence of the Prince of Löwenstein-Freudenberg, and was formerly the capital of the principality of Löwenstein and Freudenberg, which is now mediatised and incorporated in the duchy of Baden.

On the wooded hill behind the hotel are the fine ruins of the ancient castle, which was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. A foot-path leads up from the hotel to the ruins, which present some objects of interest, and some pleasing views. A Roman Catholic ch. has been built from the designs of *Gärtner*. In the first week of October a Volksfest is held at Wertheim, in the meadow below the town, between the mouth of the Tauber and the village of Bestenheid. It lasts three days. This is perhaps the prettiest spot on the whole course of the Main.

rt. 3⅝ Stadt Prozelten; above which are the ruins of a castle destroyed by the French under Turenne in 1674, after the battle of Sinsheim.

rt. At Fechenbach, and 2⅜ Reistenhausen, are extensive stone-quarries.

l. ⅝ Freudenberg, a beautiful spot, with ancient walls and the ruins of a castle destroyed in the Thirty Years' War.

l. 2⅝ Miltenberg (*Inn:* Zum Engel), at the junction of the Mudau with the Main. The ruins above the town are those of a castle destroyed by Albert of Brandenburg in 1552. Two views here are worth being particularised;—one from a spot immediately over the town, which is reached by passing through the old castle,—the other about a mile and a half from Miltenberg, on the rt. bank of the river, from the front of the Franciscan monastery of Gross-Heubach, to which you ascend by 676 steps.

rt. Nearly opposite to Miltenberg is the monastery of Engelberg, on a hill, a place of pilgrimage.

l. Klein-Heubach, with a château of the Princes of Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg. The river here resembles the Thames at Kew and Sion.

l. Lautenbach: Baron Fechenbach possesses a collection of local antiquities.

rt. 3 Klingenberg, with some old ruins.

l. ⅝ Wörth. The red wine made here is praised—by the people of the country.

l. 1⅝. Obernburg. At the inn of the Ochs and Adler may be seen a Roman votive altar found here.

rt. Sulzbach, with a simple and effective Gothic ch. The ex-King Lewis of Bavaria thought it worth while to commemorate, by a seat planted round with poplars, that John v. Müller wrote here the 3rd volume of his Swiss history.

rt. 4⅝ *Aschaffenburg.* Rly. Stat.
rt. Klein-Ostheim.
rt. Dettingen.
l. 4⅝ Seligenstadt.
l. 1 Steinheim.
} Rte. 167.

rt. 1¼ *Hanau Stat.*, at the junction of the Kinzig with the Main. A little lower down is the Palace of Philippsruhe, built in 1701, with a beautiful garden.

l. Rumpenheim. Here is a château belonging to the Landgrave Frederick of Hesse, with formal gardens and fine trees.

l. 3⅝ Offenbach. Rte. 167.

rt. 1⅝ FRANKFURT. (*Handbook for Northern Germany*, Rte. 95.)

SECTION XI.

AUSTRIA* AND SALZBURG.

Preliminary Information.

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§ 86. Passports.

The old Austrian passport ordonnances have been abolished. No passport is now necessary for foreigners who enter Austria, either for the purpose of travel or with a view to residence. The traveller is, however, required to enter his name, profession, &c., in the strangers' book of the hotel at which he stays. Englishmen, nevertheless, had better provide themselves with a British Foreign Office passport before leaving home.

§ 87. Austrian Frontier and Custom-houses.

A black and yellow stripe, the colours of Austria, on the toll-bar and custom-house door, and the double-headed black eagle with outspread wings bearing

* German, *Oesterreich* or *Oestreich*; Magyar, *Osztrák-ország*; Bohemian, *Rakauska*; Valach and Italian, *Austria*.

two crowns and sceptres, mark the frontier of the Imperial and Royal (Kaiserlich-Königlich) dominions. The traveller, on arriving at an Austrian custom-house, is addressed with great civility, and requested to declare if he has any contraband articles. Those expressly forbidden, and not admitted even on payment of duty, are playing-cards, almanacs, tobacco, snuff, cigars, and sealed letters. If the stranger answers in the negative, the examination of baggage is very slight, and he will be subject to no farther trouble, unless there be reasonable cause for suspicion of smuggling. Travellers in private carriages are (with few exceptions) dismissed *exempt from any search*; in all cases the custom-house proceedings are conducted with courtesy and politeness. Travelling carriages, wearing apparel, and trinkets or jewels for personal use, pay no duty.

The *strictest precautions* are used to prevent the introduction of *tobacco*, as it is an Imperial monopoly. A small quantity of it, or of *snuff*, *cigars*, or *tea*, under 5 lbs., may be passed on paying duty; but it must be declared at once, or it will be forfeited.

As a general rule, it is worth a traveller's while, on entering a new territory, to give the douaniers a gulden or 2 francs, by which he will obtain civility and despatch.

§ 88. Austrian Money.

The Austrian silver florin of 100 kreuzers is worth about 2*s.* English, maintaining its full value at all times, whilst the paper florin (also of 100 kreuzers), although nominally of the same value as the silver, fluctuates from time to time. The silver currency of the Empire is known as *Conventions-Münze* (convention coin); the paper currency is denominated *Oestreicher Währung* (Austrian standard of value). The paper florin is now—for all practical purposes—the recognised circulating medium.

The following table will show the approximate value of the Austrian money at par, the Bavarian or *Reichswährung*, and the Prussian currency.

English Money.				Austrian Währung.			Bavarian Reichswährung.			Prussian Dollars & Silver Groschen.	
£	*s.*	*d.*		fl.	kr.		fl.	kr.		th.	s. gr.
0	0	1	=	0	4⅛	=	0	3	=	0	⅛
0	0	6	=	0	25	=	0	18	=	0	5
0	1	0	=	0	50	=	0	36	=	0	10
0	2	0	=	1	00	=	1	12	=	0	20
0	5	0	=	2	50	=	3	00	=	1	20
0	10	0	=	5	00	=	6	00	=	3	10
1	0	0	=	10	00	=	12	00	=	6	20

The traveller is advised to exchange his gold into bank-notes of the Austrian *Währung*, taking care previously to note the actual *rate of exchange* in one of the Austrian daily papers. The K. K. National Bank issues notes of 1 fl. up to 1000 fl. The most convenient are the 5 fl. and 10 fl. notes. The traveller will receive in paper from 10 fl. (the actual value at par) to 14½ fl. or more for his English sovereign (on 1st June, 1867, it was worth 12 fl. 70 kr.), thus ostensibly gaining considerably on every sovereign he exchanges. He must not, however, think that the higher the rate of exchange, the more actual value he will get for his money, for he will find that the price of most articles which he is likely to require fluctuates according to the rise or fall of the paper currency. The price of apartments, market produce, wine, and beer, are, however, but slightly affected by the ordinary fluctuations in the rate of *exchange*.



AUSTRIAN COINS.

	£	s.	d.
Gold.			
Imperial Krone (13 fl. 80 kr.) =	1	7	8
Imperial ½ Krone (6 fl. 90 kr.) =	0	13	10
Silver.			
Double Vereins-Thaler =	0	6	0
2 Florin piece =	0	4	0
Vereins-Thaler =	0	3	0
Florin (contains 100 krs.) =	0	2	0
Zwanziger (20 old krs.—rare) =	0	0	8
25 Kreuzer piece =	0	0	6
Sechser (10 krs.—German silver) =	0	0	2½
5 Kreuzer piece (German silver) =	0	0	1½
Copper.			
4 Kreuzer piece =	0	0	1
1 „ „ =	0	0	0¼

Foreign coins reduced to their approximate value in Austrian Silver Florins.

		Fl.	kr.
English	1*l.* Sterling =	10	0
—	Shilling =	0	50
—	Penny =	0	4⅛
U.S.A.	Dollar =	1	6
French	Napoleon =	8	0
—	Franc =	0	40
Prussian	Thaler =	1	50
—	Silbergroschen =	0	5
Saxony	Conventionsthaler =	2	0
—	Reichsthaler =	1	50
Bavarian	Gulden of 60 Kreuzers =	0	83

§ 89. RAILWAYS.

By means of the uninterrupted Railway communication from Paris to Vienna (the Paris train crossing the Rhine bridge from Strasburg to Kehl), Salzburg may be reached in 28 hrs. and Vienna in 36 hrs.

The Austrian territory is intersected with Railways in the following lines:—

1. Vienna to Prague, Dresden, and Berlin, by Brünn or by Olmütz.
2. „ Breslau, Posen, and Berlin, by Oderberg.
3. „ Warsaw; to Cracow, and Lemberg, by Oderberg.
4. „ Pest, by Pressburg.
5. „ Ofen (Pest), by Raab, Comorn, and Stuhlweissenburg.
6. „ Oedenburg, Kanizsa, and Agram.
7. „ Salzburg, Innsbruck, Munich, and Paris, by Linz.
8. „ Trieste, Venice, Milan, and Turin, by Grätz, Laibach, and Nabresina.
9. Linz to Budweis; and to Gmünden.
10. Prague to Nuremberg and Ratisbon.
11. Ofen (Pest) to Trieste, by Stuhlweissenburg, Kanizsa, and Pragerhof.
12. Pest to Basiasch, by Szegedin and Temesvar.
13. „ Kaschau, by Szolnok, Debreczin, and Tokay.
14. „ Grosswardein and Arad.
15. „ Salgó Tarján, by Steinbruch, Gödöllö, and Hatvan.
16. Steinbrück to Carlstadt and Sissek, by Agram.
17. Marburg to Villach, by Klagenfurt.
18. Prague to Dresden and Teplitz.
19. „ *to Carlsbad* and Eger.

Separate compartments are reserved for ladies on Austrian railways. Smokers and non-smokers are also each provided for, and placed in separate carriages. On the Government lines 50 lbs. of baggage is allowed free; the overplus is moderately charged for. The office for the registry of luggage is closed 15 min. before departure of trains; it is therefore necessary to be at the station half an hour previous to the departure. Refreshments are not to be had at every station (as in Prussia), but at intervals of 4 or 5 hrs. there is a stoppage of 15 to 30 min.

§ 90. EILWAGEN, OR MAIL COACHES.—SEPARAT-EILWAGEN.

In Austria, as in Prussia, the Coach-office and Post-office are managed by the Government, and are generally under the same roof.

Railways having displaced coaches on all the great lines of traffic, they will be found at present only in remoter districts and upon cross roads.

The places in the Austrian Eilwagen are not numbered; the passengers are expected to change seats with one another, if it be required, from time to time.

Passengers can only be taken up and set down at the office. They are allowed to take 40 lbs. of *baggage* free along with them; all above that weight is charged highly, and must be sent by the baggage-waggon (Brancardwagen). A fee to the conducteur and to the man who weighs the baggage (which must be sent to the office 1 hr. before the coach starts) will often remove these difficulties. Travellers who do not accompany their own baggage had better send some one to see where it is stowed away, and whether in the right coach.

Upon all the principal post-roads on which an Eilwagen travels, a party amounting to 4 persons, or agreeing to pay the fare of 4, may engage an Eilwagen to themselves, even on days when the regular Eilwagen does not go at all: these are called *Separat-Wagen*. The expense is about 4 kr. per m., which is more than the fare by the ordinary Eilwagen, but much less for 4 persons than posting, while it possesses most of the advantages of that mode of travelling. In order to obtain such a conveyance, it is necessary to apply at the office the day before it is wanted, and to pay the whole fare beforehand.

The travellers have a clean carriage to themselves; they start on whatever day and hour they choose. The relays of horses are supplied as expeditiously as to the regular Eilwagen, and they have the privilege of stopping to sleep at night, if they desire it. No extra charges are made, and the postilion's Trinkgeld is included in the fare.

The average cost of travelling by the Eilwagen is 48 kr. per post, and by the Separat-Wagen 56 kr. per post, for each person. The cost of posting averages 8*s*. 1*d*. per post.

§ 91. POSTING.—LAUFZETTEL, &c.

Posting.—To be furnished with post-horses to a private carriage, it has hitherto been sometimes necessary to obtain a permission from the police, procured by merely presenting the traveller's ordinary address card.

Calèches and chariots conveying 4 persons, with ordinary luggage, require only 2 horses.

Four horses are attached to a Berlin or close carriage, and never more than that number.

The *Charges for Posting* for each horse per post are 1 fl. 52 kr.: postilion 70 kr. per post. The Wagenmeister (ostler) will expect about 10 kr. per post each horse, and 20 kr. when the wheels are greased.

Half a post into or out of Vienna, and ½ of a post into or out of Pesth and *Buda, are charged* extra, by privilege of the postmaster.

Einspänner.—In Salzburg and Tyrol the postmasters will readily furnish a one-horse chaise to 1 or 2 persons, having a small quantity of baggage, at the rate per post of 1 fl. the horse, 15 kr. the open carriage, or 31 kr. a covered carriage, and 15 kr. the postilion. It may be calculated as costing about 4*d.* per English mile.

The *Austrian post* contains 2 Austrian m. (= 15172·9 mètres, or 8000 Klaftern), or 4 Stunden or hrs.; it is equal to nearly 9½ (9·42) Eng. m. The average rate of travelling is a post in 1 hr. 30 min. The roads are better and the speed greater than in Bavaria.

Laufzettel.—In some towns of Austria, and indeed throughout the States of Germany, N. and S., a traveller may bespeak horses in all the large towns, to be in readiness for him at every stage along his whole route, as far as the frontier. To make such an arrangement, it is only necessary for him to apply to the Extrapost Office from 12 to 24 hrs. before the time of starting, to state in writing when he intends to set out, and what route he proposes to follow. This order is called a Laufzettel (literally, current ticket). The previous notice is required in order to prepare the postmasters along the line. The traveller who avails himself of the Laufzettel may stop to sleep or dine, or for any other purpose, and may order beds and dinner for a certain number of persons; but must specify what delays he intends to make, and at what hour he purposes to arrive at, and to set out from, each station, when he applies for it. If the traveller be not punctual, the horses are not kept in readiness longer than 6 hrs. at any station.

A Laufzettel can be obtained at most post-offices. It will abridge the time lost in changing from 20 to 25 min. Its utility is especially felt on roads of secondary importance, where no more than 6 horses are usually kept at a post-house. It is an inestimable comfort, for, by specifying in it the places at which you mean to sleep, and the accommodation which you require, you find the good people on the watch for you, and thus half the fatigue of travelling is avoided.

Another convenient regulation for the traveller is a *Stundenpass* (literally Hour Pass). This is a paper on which all posting expenses, horses, tolls, postilions, &c., are set down beforehand. The traveller is thus relieved from all trouble connected with money until he reaches his destination. The postilions sometimes ask for a slight Trinkgeld, but hardly expect it, and nothing is gained in speed by giving it, as they are obliged, by the Stundenpass, to perform the stage in a given time. The postmasters ask for the paper at every stage, in order to mark on it the time of arrival and departure. In order to obtain a Stundenpass, the traveller has only to apply at the Post-office the day before his departure, and mention his route and destination. It is a great gain of time, trouble, and expense; for although a charge of 10 per cent. on the whole expenses is made for it, the postilions are paid at the rate of the tariff, and the traveller is relieved from their extortion.

§ 92. The Austrian Police.

The English traveller need fear no annoyance from the Austrian police. The same offences that would subject him to police interference in his own country would of course be attended with similar consequences in Austria. But to a mere traveller the police regulations are not more oppressive than in other continental countries, and the officers by whom they are administered are usually distinguished for the civility and politeness with which they treat strangers, especially Englishmen, provided they themselves are treated as gentlemen.

The careful watch which is kept over the public health is deserving of notice. The large towns are *divided into districts*, each of which is placed under the

care of able medical men, who are paid for attending upon the poor, and are bound to administer to their wants; notice must be sent to them of every death which takes place, and no interment can be performed until they have examined the body. Careful superintendence is exercised over the markets, to prevent the sale of unwholesome food. Venders of drugs are prohibited by the severest penalties from dispensing any of a poisonous nature without a written order of a known physician.

§ 93. Austria, its Inhabitants, and Beauties of its Scenery.

Education is more widely extended in Austria among the common people than in any other country of Europe except Prussia; and this entirely by the Government itself, for the Austrian rulers turned their attention to this subject earlier than those of most other countries, and have been ceaselessly employed for the last century in establishing schools throughout their dominions. The number of persons who can read, write, and understand the elements of arithmetic, is beyond comparison greater in the hereditary states of Austria than in England or in France.

In Austria Proper every child must go to school for a certain number of years; even poverty is no excuse, since schools are provided in every parish with such endowments as to enable those who cannot pay the very small sum required, to obtain gratuitous instruction. No person can marry, or set up in any trade, without producing a written certificate of attendance at school. Numerous normal or pattern schools, in different parts of the country, furnish a supply of teachers; that of Vienna alone sends out between 1600 and 1700 annually.

Among the highland peasantry of Austria, Tyrol, Styria, &c., the stranger, provided he understand the language, and will mix with them on friendly and familiar terms, meets with a kindness and simplicity of manners which leave a most favourable impression behind. Their loyalty and devotion to their sovereign, their strong religious feeling, and their total freedom from discontent and murmuring, their dances and merrymakings, their substantial houses, their well-supplied boards, their good clothes, and happy faces, contrast most agreeably with the condition of the peasantry in many other parts of Europe. The old-fashioned politeness which prevails among this simple but kindhearted people is particularly agreeable. It is pleasant in a strange land to receive the unsolicited greeting of every one that you meet. Who would not reply with kindness to the *Guten Tag!* with which every peasant salutes you as you walk along? There are some cases, however, in which the politeness is rather burdensome: for instance, it is a misfortune to happen to sneeze in a large company; every hat is instantly doffed, and the sneezer is saluted from all sides with bows and exclamations of "Your health!"

Nearly one-fourth of the surface of the Austrian dominions is occupied by the Alps, and their wide-spreading ramifications, commencing on the W. at the frontier of Switzerland with the Rhætian range, and extending through the Noric, Salzburg, Carnic, Styrian, and Julian chains, E. into Hungary and Slavonia, and S. into Dalmatia and the Littorale. Sir Humphry Davy declared that he knew no country to be compared in beauty of scenery with these Austrian Highlands. "The variety of the scenery, the verdure of the meadows and trees, the depths of the valleys and the altitudes of the mountains, the clearness and grandeur of the rivers and lakes, give it, I think, a decided superiority over Switzerland." It is hardly possible to speak without enthusiasm of the enchanting scenery of *Salzburg* and its neighbourhood; of the lake of Königssee, the Pass of Lueg, the secluded baths of Gastein, and the glaciers and pyramidal peak of the Grossglockner. The vale of the *Danube*, from the

point where it enters Austria, below Passau, to Vienna, is little if at all inferior to the finest parts of the Rhine. A little to the E. of Salzburg, between it and Vienna, is the *Salzkammergut*, one of the most enchanting districts of lake and mountain in Europe, and hardly surpassed by anything in Switzerland.

INTERESTING ROUTES BETWEEN BERCHTESGADEN AND PINZGAU.

	Einsp.	Zwei.
Carriages per diem - - - - - - -	5	7
„ ½ day - - - - - - -	2·80	4·20
Salzburg to Berchtesgaden and Königssee - - -	6	9

Reichenhall.	Seissenberger Klamm.	Wimbachklamm.
Bodenbuhl.	Hirschbühl.	Ramsau.
Melech.	Ramsau.	Hirschbühl.
Kniepass.	Schwarzbachwacht.	Seissenberger Klamm.
Unken.	Jettenberg.	Frohnwies (sleep).
Luftenstein.	Berchtesgaden.	Taxenbach.
Lofer.	Königssee.	Bad Gastein.
Frohnwies.		

A FORTNIGHT'S TOUR THROUGH SALZBURG AND THE SALZKAMMERGUT.

Days.	*Starting from*	*Days.*	*Starting from*
1	Salzburg by St. Wolfgang to Ischl.	1	Linz, Traunfall, Gmünden.
2	Ischl by Gmünden and back.	2	Ischl, ascent of Schafberg.
3	Visit Wirer's Strub, ascend Schafberg.	3	Visit Wirer's Strub and St. Wolfgang.

4 Aussee — Visit Alt-Aussee.
5 Aussee — Grundelsee, Teplitzsee, Kammersee.
6 Hallstadt, Strub Waterfall.
7 By Gosauzwang to Gosau, Vorder-See, Hinter-See, and back to Gosau or, should Hinter-See not be visited, on to Abtenau.
8 Abtenau, Golling, visit the Oefen (¼ of an hour from road), and by the beautiful Pass of Lueg to Lend.
9 To Gastein, by Pass of the Klamm.
10 Visit Nassfeld.
11 Back to Hallein.
12 Visit Salt-mines, Berchtesgaden.
13 Königs-See. Ober-See. By Reichenhall to Munich, Innsbruck, or Salzburg.

A WEEK'S TOUR THROUGH THE SALZKAMMERGUT, STARTING FROM ISCHL.

ª Guide required. * Sleeping-places.

Ischl, Alt-Aussee, } ª 4 hrs.
Aussee, 1 hr.
Ober-Traun, 2¼ hrs.
*Hallstadt, } ¾ hr.
Hinter-See, } ª 6½ hrs.
Vorder-See,
*Gosau, } 3½ hrs.
Zwiselberg, } ª 2½ hrs.
Abtenau, 3 hrs.

*Golling, 3 hrs.
Königsberg, } 3½ hrs.
Königs-See, 2 hrs.
*Berchtesgaden, ¾ hr.
[viâ Durrenberg.]
Hallein Salt-mine, 2 hrs.
Hallein, ¼ hr.
*Salzburg, } Diligence in 10 hrs.
St. Gilgen, }
*Ischl, }

The valleys of *Tyrol* abound in interest, and all that is worth notice in them is mentioned in detail in the description of that country. (Sect. XII.) *Vienna*, the Imperial capital, is one of the most gay, but at the same time most agreeable places of residence on the Continent; whether the sojourner devote himself to pleasure, science, literature, or art. It yields to few cities in architectural splendour and in the charms of its environs. *Styria* and *Carinthia* are but a continuation of the romantic scenery of Austria and Tyrol; and their mountains enclose, besides, inexhaustible mineral treasures of lead and iron. The valleys of the Mur, the Enns, the Drave, and Save, especially the Save, have each their own peculiar attractions. *Carniola* is a country of wonders; its limestone mountains are full of subterranean caverns, at the head of which stands the *Cave of Adelsberg*, without doubt one of the world's wonders, and alone worthy of a journey to explore it. A little S. of it is the flourishing seaport Trieste, and lower down the interesting Roman remains of Pola, and Diocletian's Palace at Spalatro.

Bohemia, that singular *kettle-land*, as the Germans call it, surrounded by a nearly circular wall of mountain, with only one opening in it, through which the Elbe finds its way out to the sea, draining by this sole outlet the whole country, is picturesque only in the vicinity of its hilly borders. The Sudetic mountains on the N., those of Glatz on the E., and the portions of the Erzgebirge and Böhmerwald adjoining Teplitz and Carlsbad, are by no means deficient in beauty. In the centre of the kettle stands Prague, the Tshekhian capital, a city of almost Oriental splendour, imposing from its situation and buildings, and full of the most interesting historical associations.

§ 94. SALT-MINES.

The limestone mountains of Salzburg, Styria, Tyrol, Transylvania, and Bavaria abound in deposits of salt, which are enveloped in the strata of the mountain, to use a homely phrase, like apples within the crust of a pudding. These deposits are worked by mines at Hallein, Ischl, Hallstadt, Aussee, in Austria; at Hall and Reichenhall, in Tyrol; at Maros-Ujvár, Parayd, and elsewhere in Transylvania (where the salt occurs in beds of pure rock-salt, which are quarried like marble); and at Berchtesgaden, in Bavaria.

The salt rarely occurs in the pure condition of rock-salt, or in large masses capable of being quarried like stone, as is the case in the Cheshire mines, but is dispersed in veins and threads, intermingled with bituminous clay, marl, and gypsum, which are soft and crumbling, and easily dissolved in water. In order to obtain it, pits and galleries are cut through the solid limestone rock as far as the softer beds containing the salt. Here a small chamber is excavated, wooden pipes are laid down to it from above, and out of it; but those forming the outlet below are stopped up with valves, capable of being opened and shut at pleasure. This being done, a mountain stream of fresh water is introduced from above and is conducted in the pipes through the passages of the mine into the excavated chamber, until it is quite full up to the ceiling. The water immediately begins to attack the sides and roof, dissolving the salt which it imbibes, and disintegrating the clay and other matter to the depth of several inches, so that they fall to the bottom of the pool.

The void thus occasioned in the chamber is filled up with more fresh water, more salt is washed out, and this process is repeated until the water is quite saturated with salt, and converted into strong brine. The length of time required to saturate it varies; thus, at Hallein and Berchtesgaden 3 weeks suffice, in Aussee and Hallstadt 6 weeks, at Ischl 12, and at Hall a whole year is necessary to convert the water to brine. The pipe in the bottom of the chamber is now opened, the mountain is as it were tapped, the salt water is

drawn off, and is conveyed in wooden pipes to the boiling-houses. The chamber, when drained, is found to have extended upwards and sideways between 1 and 2 ft.; but, at the same time, its floor has been considerably raised by the fallen materials detached from the roof and sides, and deposited at the bottom. Previously to filling it anew with water, the stones and rubbish are extracted, the mud and earth are beaten down firmly, and, as a further precaution to prevent the chamber leaking, its floor is covered with a layer of tenacious clay, kneaded with wooden mallets, and carefully spread over it. By this means each chamber is constantly ascending within the mountain, and in process of time a lower chamber occupies the same level which the one above it held some years before, though the thickness of solid matter between them is not diminished. When the chamber is properly prepared, the process of filling it is commenced anew, and is continued until it becomes so large that there is danger of the earth giving way: it is then abandoned. There are sometimes 30 or 40 of these excavations in one mine, situated one above the other, in different stories as it were; and the stranger, though told there is such a reservoir immediately over his head, seeks in vain for the least indication of it in the humidity of the roof of the chamber in which he happens to be. When two chambers approach so near that the division between them threatens to give way, it is necessary to check their further horizontal extension by puddling the sides with clay, or even by building vast partition-walls or dykes. It sometimes, indeed, happens that the mountain is traversed by land-springs, which, secretly penetrating the strata, loosen it by degrees, and at last produce serious accidents. Very injurious inundations sometimes take place when a chamber unexpectedly reaches dangerous ground, where the water cannot be held within bounds. The roof then gives way, bringing destruction upon works and workmen.

The strata of the ceiling of one of these chambers are contorted and curled not unlike marble paper in appearance. In those mines which are shown to strangers, one of the largest chambers is purposely kept half filled. On entering it the visitor finds himself on a sudden upon the margin of a subterranean lake of inky blackness, agreeing with the descriptions of that of the fabled Styx. The walls of the cavern are illuminated, and each flickering taper is reflected back in the unruffled surface of the water. He is ferried across in a flat boat by one who would serve as no bad representative of Charon, and safely landed on the opposite side to thread other passages and trace his way out to daylight. The roofs of these passages are entirely unsupported by props or pillars, and are not arched, but quite flat; when, therefore, it is considered that the rock composing them is often so soft as to crumble at the touch, how vast a superincumbent weight of the mountain presses upon them, and that they are sometimes from 500 to 600 yards in circumference, it is wonderful that accidents are not more frequent.

These mines are open to visitors, and they are provided with guides and dresses. English travellers should on no account omit to visit them. In some the mode of descent is novel, viz. by sliding down inclined planes somewhat in the manner of the *Montagnes Russes*. The visitor, protected by a leather apron, seats himself on two sloping bars of wood, and, as he descends, holds in his right hand, to regulate his course, a stout rope, which, in slipping rapidly through his fingers, feels, in consequence of the friction, like a bar of hot iron, in spite of the coarse gauntlet which is worn as a protection. It has a singular appearance to the uninitiated to see the guide, who precedes them to show the way, suddenly sinking into the earth as it were beneath their feet, and to watch the taper which he carries gradually diminishing and disappearing. If the visitor feel alarmed, he may place himself on pick-a-back, as it were, to descend, resting his arms on the attendant before him; but as the descent is neither difficult nor dangerous, this is

rarely resorted to. A succession of 3 or 4 of these descents (called Rollen) carries the visitor deeper and deeper into the mountain, until he arrives at the bottom, or at one of the excavated chambers mentioned above.

As the salt-mines are almost invariably situated high up on the mountains, and the salt-pans or evaporating houses in the valley at some distance below them, the brine is conveyed in wooden pipes to the place where it is to be boiled. If the forests are exhausted, and there is no supply of fuel to be procured near the mines, aqueducts and systems of pipes are constructed many miles in length, with reservoirs at intervals to carry the brine to some spot where wood may be procured in plenty, as it is less difficult and more economical to transport the water than the fuel. These conduits sometimes extend 30 m., and in one instance, in Bavaria, nearly 60 m. They are carried alone the sides of precipices, through tunnels or canals cut in the rocks, and over deep ravines, supported upon piles or props. Near Reichenhall (see Rtes. 185 and 229) the water is actually transported over two ranges of mountains, surmounting a height of more than 1500 ft. by the aid of very powerful and ingeniously contrived hydraulic pumps.

§ 95. Salt-Works.

The salt-pans and method of evaporating the brine used in Austria are very old-fashioned compared with the improved system adopted in England. The word pan literally describes the species of tray which is employed; it is composed of small plates of iron stoutly riveted together; it is about 1 ft. deep and 50 or 60 in circumference, and is laid upon a number of pillars of fire-proof brick about 3 ft. high, like those of a Roman hypocaust, which form the furnace, the space between the pillars being filled with fuel. The billets of wood are skilfully thrown in at one end, and the current of air carries the flame in a few minutes to the opposite extremity, causing it to spread out like a fan among the pillars, distributing the heat equally to all parts. The increase of temperature causes the thin iron pan to heave and twist, and it would even curl up like a leaf in a candle, were it not kept down by numerous wooden props wedged in between it and the massive roof of the boiling-house. Sometimes a hole is burned in the bottom, or a crack is produced; and as it is not possible to put out the fire merely on account of it, a man is sent into the pan to seek out the leak. This is a hazardous enterprise, as he runs the risk of being nearly stifled by the vapour, and of being boiled alive if he lose his footing. For this purpose he is shod with a pair of high pattens, not unlike two stools, upon which he wades through the boiling brine. The fire is continued for a week or a fortnight together, day and night, without interruption, the salt being removed as fast as it crystallises, and fresh brine introduced to supply the vacuity. At the end of that time the fire is extinguished, and the pan is taken out and subjected to a complete process of tinkering; the thick crust of gypsum or calcareous matter which adheres to its bottom and sides is broken off, and the faulty plates are replaced by new. It is calculated that 100 lbs. of saturated water or brine produce 26 lbs. of salt.

§ 96. Austrian Inns and Cookery.

Austria is universally allowed to be the land of good living, and dinner is a portion of the business of the day regarded with more importance here than elsewhere; in proof of which it may be mentioned that the usual morning salutation is not, as with other nations, "How do you do?" or "Good morning!" but "I wish you a good appetite;" and after 12 o'clock, the usual dinner-hour, "I wish you a good digestion." The reason for the introduction of such a subject is, that the stranger visiting for the first time

this part of the Continent, and not much acquainted with its manners and language, must necessarily stand in need of some information to enable him to interpret an Austrian bill of fare, and to know what to expect and what to ask for at inns.

The restaurateurs of Vienna, Prague, and Pest, are not much less skilful than those of Paris. Styrian capons, Danube carp, and Fogasch, a species of perch procured only from the Plattensee in Hungary, are among the peculiar delicacies to which the epicure will direct his attention. All the principal cities are well supplied with game, and throughout Austria the puddings (Mehlspeisen) have attained the summit of perfection. Our business is chiefly with the "cuisine sauvage," and the prospects of the traveller in remote districts, far away from cities, and in the midst of the mountains. Dinner is always commenced with soup, usually bread or egg soup, very tasteless. To this succeeds boiled beef, and then the national dish, chicken fried in lard, and cut into pieces, called *gebackenes Huhn*, or vulgarly, *bock Hähnl;* it is on the whole not a bad dish, and is, beyond doubt, the best mode of dressing a fresh-slaughtered fowl, as it rarely happens that the animal is killed until the dinner or supper of which it is to form a part is already ordered. The traveller may safely ask for this dish when in a hurry. Sauerkraut, which is cabbage cut into small pieces, laid in a cask between layers of salt, pressed down by weights above, and thus pickled in its own juice for six or eight months, is to be met with everywhere; but the English rarely succeed in accommodating their palates to it. Even the epicure, however, may dine in content if the bill of fare do but contain *trout* (Forellen), and there are very few seasons and situations in which they are not to be met with among the mountains. It would indeed be worth the trouble of a journey to a gourmand merely to eat the trout. They are the fish bred in the cold snow-fed rivulets of the Alps, brought from thence and prepared for the table in stews, *i. e.* boxes perforated with holes, sunk in some running stream. They are carefully fed, and when required for the table make but one leap from the cold water into the saucepan. They are brought to table either fried, or simply boiled in water and vinegar (blaugesotten), which gives the dark blue colour to their coats beautifully spotted with red. When in good condition, they have all the firmness of the white of an egg. The fish tank, with which every mountain inn in Austria is provided, often contains salmon, grayling, carp, or char; they are fed with bullock's liver cut in pieces, and are always in better condition in the stew than when first taken: no one thinks of carrying or sending *dead* fish for dinner. Chamois venison (Gemsfleisch), and game of various kinds, including black cock (Schildhahn), and sometimes cock-of-the-woods (Auerhahn), are by no means uncommon.

The *wines* of *Austrian* growth, chiefly the produce of vineyards around Vienna, are for the most part not so palatable to the English taste as are those of *Hungary*. The Vöslauer, Klosterneuberger, and Schomlauer, are reputed to be the best Austrian wines; whilst amongst those of Hungary, the Ruszter and the Nessmühler are good white wines, and the Ofner and Adelsberger good red wines.

The *Inns* in large towns are pretty nearly alike in all parts of Germany; but those in the remote parts of Austria, among the mountains, display some peculiarities worth notice. On arriving at the post-house or inn, the new comer must not expect to be ushered in by a trim waiter with napkin tucked under his arm. He will most probably have to find his own way, under a low archway, by a passage which, though boarded, serves for the ingress and egress of horses and carriages, to the public room, or Gaststube, generally a low apartment, with vaulted roof, supported on massive buttresses; at the door he will find a little cup for holy water; not far off hangs a crucifix, sometimes with a *figure as large as life*, and the walls are ornamented with stags' horns, or a

chamois' head, probably trophies of the rifle of mine host. The furniture consists of heavy tables of unpainted wood, which, when the housewife is tidy, are kept as clean and white as ivory. Several intelligent peasants will usually be seen seated over their beer, contained in huge beer-glasses with pewter lids, and enveloped in the smoke from their long pipes, formed of cherry-wood stems with capacious porcelain bowls. In the corner stands an unwieldy stove, the general point of attraction in cold weather. If the stranger, in search of some member of the establishment, extend his researches, he may perhaps find his way into the kitchen, in the centre of which, below a gaping chimney, is a raised platform paved with stones all scorched and black. Upon this culinary altar a wood fire is blazing, over it hangs a caldron, while around it, if it be near noon, the usual dinner-hour, 2 or 3 busy females will be assembled, each tending some department of cookery, and too busy to notice the stranger. It is however to be hoped that by this time the *Kellnerin* (female waiter) will have made her appearance. She is a bustling, active damsel (often the landlord's daughter), with ruddy cheeks, and a good-humoured smile for everybody, very trimly dressed, and bearing about her the symbols of her office, a bunch of keys on one side, and a large leathern purse on the other. Through her active mediation the traveller's wants (provided they are not extravagant) are soon attended to, and in half an hour the trout and chamois are smoking on the board, and, with the never-failing friendly salutation of "I wish you a good appetite," he is invited to commence his repast. Sometimes mine host himself appears and seats himself by the stranger's side, as it would be considered rude to leave him alone during dinner in this country—a piece of old-fashioned politeness which an Englishman, if not prepared for it, might call impertinence. As he rises from table, the guest is probably wished a "good digestion;" and for the douceur of a 10-Kreuzer piece when settling his bill, the Kellnerin will smother his hand with kisses—for here the expression "I kiss your hand," in return for a favour, is not confined to the word, but is followed by the act; and as he leaves the house a hearty greeting of "*glückliche Reise!*" from the whole household, will follow his departing steps, provided he has conducted himself properly.

The hospitable welcome which the traveller receives at the country inns in Austria resembles more the welcome of a friend than the ordinary entertainment of a passing guest; there seems an anxious and disinterested study on the part of the inmates to make the stranger comfortable, and not to contrive how to get the most out of him, as in Switzerland. Still there is no cringing nor obsequiousness, and the traveller must not return the attempts made to please him with complaints or dissatisfaction, else there is a chance of his being left supperless. He must, moreover, not entertain exaggerated expectations of an Austrian larder; and he should even be prepared to put up with the inconveniences of a German bed. (§ 30.)

The bedrooms, it is true, will often be found deficient in convenience, and in some cases the traveller may find but one large room destined for 10 or 15 occupants at a time. As a general rule, however, this will not be the case, and "even at the smallest and most out-of-the-way inns, *one* good room may be found, where an English lady may make herself comfortable for the night without fear of annoyances.

"English travellers will find a teakettle and teapot useful articles to take with them into the remoter parts of Austria, as the general custom is to boil water in a greasy stewpan over a smoky wood-fire. Every inn is provided with a *Bettwärmer* (warming-pan)."

ROUTES THROUGH AUSTRIA AND SALZBURG.

ROUTE 195.

SALZBURG TO LINZ AND VIENNA.

Railroad—42½ Germ. m. = 195 Eng. m.

2 trains daily, in 8 and 12 hours respectively.

The Railway from Munich to Salzburg is Route 185.

SALZBURG *Stat.* (*Inns:* Hôtel de l'Europe, in a beautiful situation near the stat., first rate, well managed, but very dear; comfortable but noisy at night from the trains; W.C.'s;—Hôtel Nelboeck, between the stat. and the town, very good;—H. d'Autriche, nearer the town, on the river-side; well-spoken of;—Erzherzog Karl;—Goldnes Schiff;—Drei Allirte. 2nd cl.: Drei Mohren).

English Church Service in the German Protestant ch. near the H. d'Autriche, at 11 and 3.

Salzburg (Juvavia of the Romans, destroyed by Attila), 18,500 Inhab., is most picturesquely situated on the Salza, at the base of 2 precipitous heights of breccia. Through these the river seems to have forced its way; it rushes past the town with the speed of a torrent; and its stream is generally discoloured by the rains and snows of the neighbouring Alps, from which it is fed. The height on the l. bank is crowned by the castle, proudly overlooking the town; that on the rt. is named after a Capuchin convent which stands on its summit. Wilkie says of Salzburg, "it is Edinburgh Castle and the Old Town brought within the cliffs of the Trosachs, and watered by a river like the Tay." The town itself is dull, but it is hardly possible to exaggerate the romantic beauty of the district. It is half encircled by the chain of Noric or Salzburg Alps, which here first sink down into the plain and open out their arms to allow the Salza to pass out and join the Danube. The transition from mountain to plain; the various hilly ridges rising tier above tier till they are overtopped by some snow-clad giant of the main chain of the Alps; the river winding through green meadows, and gardens, dotted with villas and cottages; with the picturesque town and castle for a foreground;— all contribute towards the charms and variety of the surrounding scenery, which cannot fail to afford the lover of nature fresh enjoyment for many days in succession.

A steep ascent leads from the Capitalplatz, or from St. Peter's ch.-yard, to the *Castle*, or Hohensalzburg (entrance fee 20 krs.), an irregular feudal citadel. on the summit of a rock commanding the town and surrounding country, founded in the 11th centy. It was, during the unquiet period of the middle ages, the residence of the Archbishops, and in after times served them as a place of refuge from foreign foes or rebellious subjects. The Archbishops of Salzburg anciently combined with their ecclesiastical rank the dignity of princes of the German empire. They were temporal sovereigns of a territory including a Pop. of 200,000 souls, from which they derived a revenue exceeding a million of florins. They thus possessed great political influence in

Germany, maintained standing armies, and they not unfrequently exchanged the mitre and crozier for helmet and sword, and repaired in person to the wars. During the War of the Peasants, 1520-26, a war not to be confounded with the insurrection of the Protestant peasantry of Upper Austria a centy. later (see Rte. 196), the Bishop, Matthias Lang, was besieged in the castle by the rebels; but thanks to the skill in gunnery of a monk, who acted on this occasion as chief engineer, their attacks were repulsed, and a severe bombardment, which was opened from the fortress on the town below, soon reduced it to submission.

The castle has been long since dismantled, and now serves only as a barrack, though the apartments of the archbp. have been restored, and shine in all their original splendour of blue, red, and gold, similar in style to the Tudor edifices of England. They are



of the time of Archbp. Leonhard (date 1519). One bedroom has a fine stove, of earthenware, each panel a different device. Adjoining it is a small cabinet in which Wolf Diederich, Archbp. of Salzburg, was imprisoned; the cause of his imprisonment is said to have been that of having taken to himself a wife! In a square tower at the extreme angle of the castle is shown the *Torture Chamber*. The rack by which the victim was raised to the roof, and then allowed to fall with weights of 150 lbs. attached to his feet (see Ratisbon, R. 168), and the oubliette, or trap-door leading to a lower and more terrible dungeon, still remain. It is not improbable that the poor Protestants were often the victims of this ill-omened chamber, since the archbishops in the 18th centy. were merciless persecutors of their subjects who had adopted the Reformed doctrines, and who were at length, in 1727-32, driven away, to the number of 30,000, from their native land. The *view* from the upper galleries of the castle, and from the balcony of the *Gerichtsthurm*, is very fine, but is perhaps surpassed by that from the

Mönchsberg, a continuation of the ridge on which the castle stands, surrounded on three sides by escarped walls of rock, and approachable only by flights of stone stairs and winding paths. The most immediate access is from the street leading up from the bridge. The platform or table-land on its summit is laid out in fields and pleasure-grounds; and at every step through the openings of the trees the most exquisite prospect expands to view over town and castle, as well as over the distant mountains.

This natural rampart of rock has been pierced through by a tunnel or archway called *Das Neue Thor*. It was constructed by Abp. Sigismund von Schrattenbach (1767), whose bust is placed above the entrance, with the motto, "Te saxa loquuntur." It is 415 ft. long, 22 ft. broad, and 39 ft. high. It is driven through the sandstone breccia (Nagelflue), of which the hill is partly composed. Falls of rock from the Mönchberg have sometimes been very fatal to the town: a church, convent, and many houses, and 300 persons, were destroyed in this way in 1669.

Near this is the *Summer Riding-School* of the archbishops, with three galleries for spectators hewn out of the solid rock; and not far off, their stable (Marstall), built 1607, by Archb. Wolf Dietrich, for 130 horses, now a cavalry barrack. The houses of the quarter of the town nearest to the Mönchsberg are built close under the cliffs, which, from a peculiarity of the structure of the rock, are liable to precipitate large masses from their sides. In 1669 a church, convent, and 13 houses were overwhelmed by a landslip: and 300 persons, most of whom had repaired to the spot to render assistance on the first alarm, were buried alive by the fall of a second and larger mass of rock.

A cell, said to have been cut in the rock by St. Rupert, on his arrival at Juvavia, or, according to another legend, by a St. Maximus, when the city was taken by the Huns, and which is now enclosed within St. Giles's chapel (Ægidius Kapelle), is still pointed out in the singular *Cemetery* at the back of *St. Peter's Church*, (b. 1127) which is besides remarkable for the number of ancient and quaint monuments it contains, some of them being as old as the 14th centy. Among the treasures of this church are several ancient works of art—as a crozier (pastoral) richly decorated, dating from 1087, and an old silver cup (ciborium), dating from the time when the sacrament was delivered in both kinds to the laity. Within the church is also the tomb of St. Rupert, who is said to have founded the vast *Benedictine Abbey* attached to it. Be this as it may, it is unquestionably one of the oldest monastic establishments of Germany. Its *library* still contains many typographical treasures and 36,000 vols. The monastery also contains a good collection of the minerals of the surrounding country, which is readily shown to strangers.

Mozart was born, 1756, in the third story of a house still standing, No. 240 in the Getreide Gasse, nearly opposite the Drei Allirte, marked by an inscription. A monumental *statue* of Mozart in bronze, by *Schwanthaler* of Munich, has been set up in the centre of the Michael's Platz. A discovery of Roman remains, mosaic pavements, &c., was made in digging the foundation for the pedestal, considerably below the present surface of the ground.

The Museum, entered from the Franz Josefs quay, contains many very interesting Roman and other antiquities. A helmet, probably Celtic, is unique. Open daily from 10 to 12 A.M., and from 1 to 4 P.M.

The *Cathedral* is a large and imposing edifice in the Italian style, and of some architectural merit. It was built by Santino Solari, from the design of Scamozzi, 1614–1628. It is 466 ft. long and 109 ft. high. See the *Bronze Font* resting on 4 lions (of 14th cent. casting). Adjoining it is the *Residenz Schloss* of the *Archbishop*, an extensive edifice. A lively peal of chimes sounds from the tower of the Neubau, opposite the palace, three times a day. The clockwork plays 12 different tunes, one for every month of the year, some of them well-known airs of Mozart. In the square in front of the palace is a very elegant *Fountain* of marble, from the Untersberg, 45 ft. high; the shell, the horses, and Atlases are each of a single stone: it was made in 1688.

On the opposite side of the river the archbishops had another palace, called *Mirabel*, destroyed by fire 1818, and replaced by a handsome modern edifice; it now belongs to the Emperor, but is not otherwise remarkable. The gardens are open as a public promenade.

In the street leading from the bridge, after crossing the Salza to the rt. bank, in the corner house, No. 397, the empiric Theophrastus Paracelsus, the pretended discoverer of the elixir vitæ and of the philosopher's stone, died 1541. He had come to *Salzburg only a few months* previous to his death, having wandered, since his expulsion from Basle, over most of the countries of Europe. His portrait is painted on the wall, and his grave and tombstone are pointed out in the neighbouring *Churchyard of St. Sebastian*, which, like that of St. Peter, has been for ages the burial-place of the citizens, and contains many curious monuments.

A large stone gateway in the Linzer Gasse leads to the *Capuzinerberg* convent, by a long flight of steps conducting to the summit. Along these steps is arranged a series of statues (Via Dolorosa), the figures being as large as life. There is nothing worth seeing in the convent, but the views from the grounds are very fine. On the top of the hill is the much-frequented *Francisci-Schlössl* (with a cafè), and from it extends a glorious view, not unlike that from the Mönchsberg. A still more striking view is that obtained from the so-called *Stadtplatz*. It extends over the town and castle to the colossal masses of the Untersberg (6459 ft.), noted for its caverns, and, according to legend, holding in them the Emperors Charlemagne and Friedrich Barbarossa in a magic sleep. Near it is the Hohe-Göll (8000 ft.), embracing the windings of the Salza, almost from the point where it issues out of the mountain-pass of Lueg, down to its entrance into Bavaria.

Environs.—The different points of view already enumerated will be found by no means to have exhausted the almost endless variety of picturesque beauty which the neighbourhood affords. Among the spots in the immediate vicinity which the traveller ought to visit is the *Château of Aigen*, belonging to Prince Schwarzenberg, nearly 3 m. distant. Crossing the river by the wooden Caroline Bridge, just outside the Cajetan Gate, a road up the l. bank leads to it. A restaurant at the entrance supplies a guide, 30 kr.

The gardens deserve the praise bestowed upon them, but owe their peculiar charms to nature. A car-

rige to go and return costs 2 fl. 40. The pedestrian may cross the Salza by a ferry to Hellbrunn, and thus combine the two excursions.

Aigen stands at the foot of the Gaisberg (4223 ft.); ascent in 3 hrs. Inn at the Zistel Alm, 700 ft. below the top. Seven different lakes, several ranges of grand mountains, and a large expanse of the plains of Bavaria and Austria, are visible from its summit.

About 2½ m. S. of Salzburg, on the road to Hallein, is the château of *Hellbrunn*, with artificial gardens and waterworks. Water is made to accomplish every variety of purpose, and some of the contrivances are very curious. Thus, there is a representation of a town in the full bustle of daily life, all the figures in it, as well as the music, being driven by water. So, again, there are characteristic grottoes, mythological groups, &c. These waterworks, as well as the château, were built by the Archbishop Marcus Sitticus, in 1613, and are now the property of the Emperor. There is a glorious *view* from the summit of the mount; and in its rear is a curious stone *theatre*, formed in the rock, in which plays and operas used formerly to be acted.

The Kolowrats-Höhle, a curious ice-cavern in the E. slope of the Geiereck (discovered 1846), is also worthy a visit. Ascent in 2½ hours from Glanegg to the Ober Resitteralm, and thence in ¾ hour to the entrance.

Another pleasing view is obtained from the pilgrimage church of *Maria Plain*, about 3 m. from Salzburg, in an opposite direction.

A visit to the *Salt Mines of Hallein*, 8 m. distant on the road to Bad Gastein, passing the château of *Hellbrunn* (Rte. 200), is highly interesting, and ought not to be omitted. The best plan is to go by one bank of the Salza and return by the other, crossing the river by the bridge at Hallein. The change of scenery is worth the détour, and, if time admit, the château of Prince Schwarzenberg, or even the Gaisberg, may be *visited*.

Still more gratifying to the lover of picturesque beauties is the excursion to *Berchtesgaden* and the Königssee (King's Lake), Rte. 199. It will occupy one long day of 16 hrs. to visit them and return to Salzburg to sleep; or they may be visited on the way from Salzburg to Munich (Rte. 185) or Innsbruck: at any rate the stranger should not leave them unseen.

Railway, Salzburg to Linz.

The mass of the Capucin hill interposes between the railroad and the town of Salzburg, concealing it from view almost immediately after quitting its precincts.

rt. About 7 m. from Salzburg lies the lake Wallersee, of no great beauty or extent. On its borders stand the Convent of Seekirchen, where St. Rupert established himself before he founded Salzburg, the château of Sieghardtstein, and the castle of Seeburg.

28 Frankenmarkt Stat. A cross road leads from this to the Attersee, the largest, but by no means the most beautiful, of the Salzburg lakes.

2¼ Vöcklabruck Stat. (*Inns:* Moor, best; Post), a village on the Vöckla, a river abounding in grayling. There is a post-road hence to Ischl, along the E. shore of the Attersee, 25 m. Omnibus daily.

Attnang Stat. Rail follows the valley of the Agger, another angling stream. The Traunstein (5537 ft.) is conspicuous from here, resembling the profile of Louis XVI. looking upwards.

16¾ m. *Schwannstadt* Stat. (*Inn:* Hirsch). 4 m. S., near Roitham, are the beautiful Falls of the Traun, by the side of the Railroad leading into the Salzkammergut (Rte. 203). They are well worth visiting. The railroad to Linz runs by the side of the Agger, another angling stream, which joins the Traun near

7½ Lambach Junction Stat. (*Inns:* a large and comfortable inn at the Railroad Station, nearly a mile beyond the village; Schwarzes Ross, very reasonable), a town of 1300 Inhab., mentioned in records as early as the 8th centy. Above it, on an eminence overlooking the Traun, rises the stately *Benedictine Monastery*, founded in the 11th centy., and celebrated for the rich *library* and the collection of engravings it contains. There are also some old German paintings. In the church are 9 altarpieces by *Sandrart*. About 1 m. from Lambach, on the opposite side of the Traun, is the singular *Church of Baura*, dedicated to the Trinity, and in consequence built in the shape of a triangle, with 3 fronts, 3 towers, 3 doors, 3 windows, 3 altars, decorated with Sicilian marble of 3 colours, having 3 organs, 3 sacristies. It cost 333,333 fl. and was finished in 1725. The Railroad from Vienna to the *Salzkammergut*, and the Falls of the Traun, about 7 m. distant, turns off at Lambach (Rte. 203). The mountains of that highly picturesque district, occupying the horizon to the S., form a magnificent feature in all the views from the high road. The Traunstein, the most conspicuous among them, is said to form by its outline a horizontal profile of the face of Louis XVI. looking upwards.

The Railroad to Linz crosses the Traun at Lambach. It runs for some distance along the l. bank of the Traun. It passes the château of Lichtenegg, and soon after enters a suburb of Wels.

7 *Wels Junc. Stat.* (*Inns:* Adler; Der Greif [the Griffin] is decorated with the coats of arms and the names of the most distinguished travellers who have put up in it). Wels (the Roman Ovilabis) is an ancient town of 4200 Inhab. The Emp. Maximilian I. died (1519) in the *Old Castle* (*Burg*), and Duke Charles of Loraine, one of the generals who rescued Vienna from the Turks, also breathed his last in it (1690). Near the Stat. is the Protestant Church, built 1858, to which the Gustab *Adolph Society* contributed 40,000 fl.

[About 18 m. S.S.E. of Wels is the vast convent of *Kremsmünster:* the building was erected in the 18th centy., though its foundation dates back to the 8th centy. Its *Library* contains 50,000 vols., and some very ancient and curious MSS. Its Observatory, built 1749, 8 stories high, contains, in the lower apartments, collections of paintings, antiquities, &c. The fish-preserves, consisting of 5 tanks, decorated with a colonnade and with statues, deserve notice.] The country beyond Wels loses all beauty; the next stage lies over the monotonous but well-cultivated common of Wels, Welser-Heide.

2 Neubau Stat. (*Inn* · Post). The roof of one of the detached towers of the fortifications is seen before reaching

16½ LINZ JUNCT. STAT. (Rte. 198). Here the Rly. to Passau diverges.

ROUTE 196.

THE DANUBE (C).—PASSAU TO LINZ.

*** Preliminary information respecting the voyage down the Danube will be found in Rtes. 175 and 180. Passau is described in Rte. 180.

Steamer daily in summer in 4 or 5 hrs., ascending in 8 to 10 hrs.; every other day in March, April, and October. In 1871 steamer started at 2·10 P.M.

Steam-navigation has somewhat changed the aspect of the banks of the

Danube since the following beautiful lines were written:—

"Adieu the woods and water's side,
Imperial Danube's rich domain!
Adieu the grotto, wild and wide,
The rocks abrupt, and grassy plain!
For pallid Autumn once again
Hath swell'd each torrent of the hill;
Her clouds collect, her shadows sail,
And watery winds that sweep the vale
Grow loud and louder still.

Yes, I have loved thy wild abode,
Unknown, unplough'd, untrodden shore
Where scarce the woodman finds a road,
And scarce the fisher plies an oar;
For man's neglect I love thee more;
That art nor avarice intrude
To tame thy torrent's thunder-shock,
Or prune thy vintage of the rock,
Magnificently rude.

Unheeded spreads thy blossom'd bud
Its milky bosom to the bee;
Unheeded falls along the flood
Thy desolate and aged tree.
Forsaken scene! how like to thee
The fate of unbefriended worth!
Like thine her fruit dishonour'd falls;
Like thee, in solitude she calls
A thousand treasures forth."—CAMPBELL.

[PASSAU, in Rte. 180.]

The rt. bank of the Danube from the Inn (Œnus) to Mons Cetius (the Kahlenberg) formed the boundary-line of the Roman province *Noricum Ripense*, also called "Supercilium Istri," the brow of the Danube; the opposite bank is styled, by Tacitus, Frons Germaniæ.

There is not a more lovely scene in the whole course of the Danube than that which the traveller looks back upon after quitting the quay at Passau, and passing the sharp angle of the promontory in front of which the Inn and Danube meet. The two noble vistas formed by the Inn and Danube, up which the view extends to a considerable distance, divide the town itself into three clusters of buildings. On the l. rises the double-towered church of Mariahilf, and on the rt. the feudal towers and straggling battlements of the fortress Oberhaus sweep down the rock to the junction of the Danube and black Ilz. For nearly 2 m. the l. bank is lined with piles of trunks of trees, which have been floated down the Ilz from the Bohemian mountains, and are collected here in readiness to b transported to Vienna. The first bei of the river that hides Passau fro view presents an extraordinary chan of scene; in an instant you are tran ported into the middle of a silent sol tude far removed to all appearan from the city's busy hum, and su rounded on all sides by steep mountai clad with dark woods. The river sprea itself out into the dimensions of a lak within a well-wooded amphitheatre hills, which so close it in on all sid that for some time it appears uncerta in which direction it is destined to fi exit. Here and there sequestered r vines, with cottages or small villag nestling in the mouth of them, are di closed to view.

Below Passau the rt. bank of th Danube is Austrian, the l. Bavaria as far as Engelhardzell.

The first building that attracts n tice, after losing sight of Passau, is rt. The castle of Krempelstei peering out of a fir forest on the sur mit of a rock. It belonged to the B shops of Passau, who levied tolls fro it on all vessels. It is also sometim called Das Schneiderschlösschen, from story attached to it of a poor tailo who, in attempting to throw the ca case of a goat from the walls, lost h balance, and fell into the river alon with it.

l. Hafnerzell, or Oberzell, a Bav rian village, near which, at Griesbac black-lead (graphite) is found. Th mineral is intermixed with clay to for crucibles, which are largely manufa tured here and sent to all parts of th world. They owe to the black-lead th power of resisting great heat. Th china manufactories of Vienna and M nich are supplied with porcelain cl from this neighbourhood. "For near 30 m. below Passau the Danube ru between lofty hills of the most romant appearance. They are clothed to th top with dark Cimbrian pine, an ruined castles make their frequent a pearance in the midst of these fores The course of the river is most tortuou and very frequently the stern of th vessel is directed to the opposite po

of the compass from that towards which it had pointed a few minutes before. The beauty of this pass is unequalled, excepting, perhaps, by that of the Hudson through the highlands in the state of New York."—*L. S.*

rt. Viechtenstein was the castle of the robber counts of Wasserburg.

Below Grünau a reef of rocks in the bed of the river produces a rapid; and one of them, called the Joachimstein, or Jochenstein, rising out of the midst of the stream, bears the arms of Bavaria on one side, and of Austria on the other.

The exact boundary between the two countries is marked by a line or avenue cut through the forest, and running up a hill on the l. bank, under the Tower of Ried, and nearly opposite.

rt. Engelhardzell.—*Inn:* Hirsch, a pothouse, sorry accommodation, and chiefly resorted to by bargemen. This is the station of the Austrian custom-house, but the luggage is usually examined at Linz. The Cistercian convent attached to the church, called Angelorum Cella, in the middle ages, is now converted into a château of the Prince Wrede. Cretinism and goître are very prevalent on the banks of the river in this neighbourhood, and many pitiful objects present themselves to the traveller, seeking alms.

The valley of the Danube becomes rather wider immediately below Engelhardzell; its banks are thickly wooded and picturesque.

l. Ranariedl, a white castle, still inhabited, at the entrance of a pretty Swiss-looking valley, with a village below.

l. Before you are out of sight of it, Marsbach, another castle, consisting of a tower, with a modern house near it, appears in view.

l. The square tower of the ruined *castle of Hayenbach*, stands on the neck of a remarkable promontory formed by a bend of the Danube so abrupt that its waters flow in exactly opposite directions on the two sides of it. The *river scours* round the base of this point of rock with prodigious rapidity, and with a roar like that of a cataract.

rt. Opposite the point of this promontory is the Mill of Schlägen, from which a footpath runs to Aschach, avoiding the windings of the river, and not one quarter of the distance by water. On turning round this corner the river, contracted to nearly half its previous width, enters a *majestic defile*, not 200 yds. wide, shut in by wooded mountains almost precipitous, and varying between 600 and 1000 ft. in height. The sinuosities of its course are so complicated that within the space of 12 or 15 m. it flows towards all 4 points of the compass. The current, increased in force by being pent up, boils and rages over the rocks, forming rapids and whirlpools. Planché gives it a preference over the grandest views up the Rhine, an opinion which may be liable to be disputed, since there is certainly considerable monotony in the wild solitudes and dark unvarying fir woods of the gorge of the Danube below Passau. The castles also are at long intervals apart, and far less picturesque than those on the Rhine.

l. The only level space in this ravine large enough to allow room for a village is at the influx of the streams of the great and little Mühl or Michl, between which stands Ober and Unter Mühl. The great Mühl is crossed at its mouth by a *Rechen* (§ 111), or grating of wood, to collect the timber floated down it from the vast Bohemian forests situated around its headwaters, and belonging to Prince Schwarzenberg.

l. The *Castle of Neuhaus*, a vast edifice, high up on the hill-side, with an advanced tower lower down, called the Zollthurm, was the seat of the Counts of Schaumburg, a family which became extinct in 1559, and which was so powerful at one time as to make war upon the Dukes of Austria. Like other robber-knights of the 13th and 14th centuries, they exacted heavy dues from all the vessels that passed their stronghold, and in the event of resistance made no scruple to sink them.

During the invasion of the Turks, in 1529, the castle served as an asylum to the women and children of the surrounding district.

The defile ceases a little beyond Neuhaus, and the banks subside into a plain, disclosing to view a distant prospect of the Traunstein and Alps of Salzburg.

rt. Aschach (*Inn:* Sonne; steam-passengers have to pass the night here sometimes), a village with a château belonging to Count Harrach. During the Peasants' rebellion, which broke out in this neighbourhood in 1625, it was the head-quarters of the rebels, who endeavoured to close the passage of the Danube by a chain 600 ft. long, every link of which weighed 20 lbs., which they compelled the town of Steyer to furnish them with. A Bavarian flotilla, however, bringing provisions to the garrison at Linz, succeeded without difficulty in breaking through the impediment.

rt. Behind Aschach rise the ruins of the *Castle of Schaumburg*, cradle of the ancient family of that name, which once owned the whole valley of the Danube, from Passau nearly to this spot. They were also the lords of Neuhaus.

l. Landshaag.

Below this commences an archipelago of islands. The channel of the river between them is constantly changed by moving banks of sand and gravel, so that the navigation hereabouts is intricate in the extreme.

rt. Efferding, a village on the post-road (Rte. 195), about 1½ m. from the river. It was here that Pappenheim defeated the rebellious peasants, 3000 of whom were slain. (See Rte. 198.)

l. Ottensheim, a village nearly opposite.

rt. The Bernardine Convent of Wilhering, built for the most part since the fire in 1733, also on the post-road.

The Danube now appears to cut through a chain of mountains which descend to the water's edge in nearly vertical cliffs. The approach to Linz is announced, even before the town itself appears in view, by the round towers of the fortification, and by two stout loopholed walls of masonry descending the steep bank on both sides, and serving to defend this approach to the town.

l. The church on the summit of the Pöstlingberg is conspicuous above other objects, and from a considerable distance. Soon after the wooden bridge appears in sight, Linz itself, with the castle on a high rock overlooking the river, and

l. The suburb of Urfahr.

rt. LINZ is described in Rte. 198.

ROUTE 197.

THE DANUBE (D).—LINZ TO VIENNA.

*** For preliminary information see Rtes. 175 and 180. Linz is in Rte. 198.

Steamboats every day between Linz and Vienna—call at Grein, Yps, Pechlarn, Mölk, and Stein. Distance by the river, 126 Eng. m. Fares, 1st cabin, 6 fl. Münz; 2nd, 4 fl.; 3rd, 3 fl. Return Tickets 9 fl. and 6 fl. The steamers descend in 8 hrs., and ascend in 18 or 19. They are provided with a separate cabin for ladies. Table-d'hôte on board. In 1871 a steamer left Linz at 8 A.M., but see the Company's Time-Tables.

The scenery of this part of the Danube is highly interesting, especially in the neighbourhood of the celebrated Strudel and Wirbel, at Mölk, and at Dürrenstein.

The first part of the voyage from Linz is dull, the banks of the river being flat, and for some distance scarcely any place of note or interest is passed.

The Danube is divided by willow-clad islands and beds of bare gravel into so many arms that none but a skilful boatman can choose the right course.

l. Steyeregg lies concealed behind a wooded island; its castle, partly in ruins, above the village, alone is visible from the water.

rt. Nearly opposite it the river Traun pours its beryl-green waters into the Danube, and flows onwards for a considerable distance without intermingling with the muddy flood of the main river. Zizelau, at its mouth, is the port for the salt-vessels from Gmunden, Hallstadt, &c. About 8 m. up the Traun lies Ebelsberg (Rte. 198).

Below Linz 2 railway bridges cross the Danube; one connecting the Budweis line with that to Vienna and Gmünden, the other a branch between Budweis and Enns.

rt. The Monastery of St. Florian and the square château of Tillysburg, with its 4 corner turrets, may be discerned above the trees in the distance. (Rte. 198, pp. 196-7). On an island in the middle of the stream is planted the Castle of Spielberg, near a dangerous rapid called Saurüssel. Its owners, robber-knights, profited by its situation to attack all vessels just as the crews were occupied with the dangers of the navigation.

l. Mauthhausen, a village and salt depôt, lies opposite the mouth of the river Enns. The town was burned by the Emp. Barbarossa, because its inhabitants exacted toll from the pilgrims who passed down the Danube on their way to join the third Crusade.

rt. The high tower of the town of Enns is visible for a considerable distance (Rte. 198). One of the stations of the Roman fleet appointed to watch and guard the Danube was Lauriacum, at the mouth of the Enns. This river divides Upper from Lower Austria. The fall of the Danube from this to the frontier of Hungary amounts to 348 ft., or 10 ft. in a Germ. m.

rt. The Castle of Nieder-Walsee, with its tall square tower, attached to a modern château and massive round keep, is the first object of interest which presents itself at the river-side. It stands on a rock, round which the current roars and rushes with great impetuosity. It once belonged to Field-Marshal Daun, the antagonist of Frederick the Great, sometimes called the Austrian Fabius.

Below this the river, after making a sudden bend, again approaches the mountains near Ardagger, and enters a very picturesque defile, in the midst of which lies the poor village of

l. Grein, surmounted by the castle of Greinberg, both belonging to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. Below Grein the river bursts through the granitic chain of hills, and a rapid called Greiner Schwall is passed. From this the gorge rapidly contracts, till the river-bed is but a quarter of its former width, and the mountains on each side gradually become higher, until, in the immediate vicinity of the Strudel and Wirbel, the grandest objects in the composition of a landscape are concentrated—forests feathering down from the mountain-tops to the water's-edge, dark and gloomy in summer, in autumn enlivened with tinges of yellow, red, and russet brown; 3 or 4 picturesque castles in view at once; and a river, at one moment dark and deep, at another white and foaming over rocks: so that this spot yields to no other scene in the whole course of the Danube, except the famous pass between Orsova and the Iron Gate on the borders of Hungary and Wallachia (Rte. 284).

About 1½ m. below Grein the pent-up river is met by a rocky island, called Werth, on which is the ruined castle of Werfenstein. The highest point of the island, a bold precipitous rock, is crowned by the old watch-tower of the castle and a large stone crucifix. Opposite, on the

l. is the village of Struden, with the ruins of a castle of the same name.

Werth island divides the river into two arms; the southern arm is too shallow, even when the river is high, for the passage of barges; the northern arm has 3 currents caused by 2 parallel reefs of rocks only visible when the river is low. The outer current, called the *Wildwasser*, has too tortuous a

course along the l. bank of the river to be navigated without danger: the middle current, called the *Wildriss*, is the best passage when the river is high: the inner current, called the *Strudel*, which runs along Werth island, is the usual passage for steamers and barges. The dangerous part of the *Strudel* is, or rather *was*, a rapid from 30 to 40 ft. broad and 500 ft. in length, with a fall of about 3 ft. In the last century scarcely a year passed without barges being lost in it, but in 1778 operations were commenced for improving the bed of the river, and were continued at intervals until 1845, in the spring of which year, the river being unusually low, skilful engineers were employed in blasting the few rocks that still caused any serious impediment to the navigation. The *Strudel* has thus been deprived both of its terrors and of its romance, and is now passed without the slightest difficulty or danger, only passengers are requested to keep their seats.

About ¼ m. below the Strudel, a bold rock, the *Hausstein*, crowned also by an old watch-tower, rises out of the middle of the river. Between this rock and the Strudel there was formerly a dangerous whirlpool, called the *Wirbel*, caused by the rapid currents of the river meeting below Werth island and being deflected by the Hausstein. It was 50 ft. in diameter, with a funnel in the centre about 4 ft. deep. The Strudel and Wirbel were the Scylla and Charybdis of the Danubian boatmen. No sooner was the latter passed than a small boat used to put off from the l. bank, near the village of St. Nicholas, bearing on its prow the image of the Virgin, and inscribed with the words, "for your preservation," and rowed by one who carried an alms-box, into which most persons dropped a trifle.

The phenomenon of the whirlpool was accounted for by ancient geographers, and among them by Sebastian Munster, in a manner which will appear absurd in the present day. They imagined a bottomless hole in the bed of the river, which swallowed up everything thrown into it. Another theory supposed that the waters of the Danube here found a subterranean passage into the Lake of Neusiedel, some hundred m. off in Hungary. Not fewer than 5 castles lined this dangerous part of the river, within a few hundred yards of each other, and were once occupied by robber-knights and fresh-water wreckers, attracted by a position so advantageous to their trade. Several of these were destroyed by Rudolph of Habsburg, but robber-knights continued to have strongholds on the Danube, as well as in most parts of Germany, until the reign of the Emperor Maximilian I., when they were finally extirpated. Many dismal legends are connected with these castles. A tower which stood on the Langenstein has been haunted since the 11th century by the Black Monk! The Austrian engineers have destroyed the *Wirbel* as effectually as Rudolph and Maximilian destroyed the *Raubrittern*; the only signs of a whirlpool at present being the rapid and somewhat tumultuous and eddying course of the river until the steamer has passed the Hausstein.

The ravine continues for a considerable distance, and the river flows through it with a deep and steady current.

l. In the gorge of a mountain stands the round tower of Sarmingstein.

rt. The summit of a high hill is crowned by the ruins of Freienstein, formerly the stronghold of one of the robber-knights. At the foot of this hill are the granite-quarries from which Vienna is supplied with paving-stones. At length the hills begin to sink and recede, and a more open country appears in view near the Château of

l. Persenbeug, a favourite summer retreat of the late Emp. Francis. A castle has stood here from very ancient times, but, excepting a part of the foundations, the existing edifice is not older than 1617. It has a pretty garden.

rt. Nearly a mile below it is the village of Ips (*Pons Isidis* of the Romans?), surrounded with old walls and high towers. Here is a fine *Refuge* for the destitute poor of Vienna (Armen Pflege. Lower down the river Ips

joins the Danube. The 2 towers of the *Church of Maria-Taferl* here appear in sight, though, owing to the sinuosities of the river, it takes an hour's rowing to reach the foot of the heights on which they stand.

rt. Sausenstein (Roaring-rock), ruins of a Cistercian Abbey, burned by the French in 1809.

l. The village of Marbach, and above it, on the top of the hill, the *Pilgrimage Church of Maria-Taferl* (Mary of the little table), built in 1661. It receives its name from a miracle-working image of the Virgin, originally attached to an old oak, beneath whose branches the peasantry of the surrounding country, after offering up their prayers for a good harvest, used once a year to feast at a stone table (Taferl). In the course of years, when the oak-tree had fallen into decay, a peasant took it into his head to cut down the unsightly trunk, but the first blow of his axe, though aimed at the tree, struck his foot. On looking up he saw, for the first time, the image; and, becoming penitent for his wanton act, was, by the interposition of the image, miraculously cured of the wound he had inflicted on himself. Its reputation has continued ever since, and the church is at present frequented every year, in the month of Sept., by pilgrims from all parts, varying in number from 50,000 to 130,000 (§ 66).

The summit of the high hill, "the earth o'ergazing mountain," on which the church stands, is indeed calculated to excite feelings of devotion in the breast, as the eye wanders over the enchanting prospect commanded from thence. In the foreground the mighty river, rich fields of corn, vineyards, and gardens; and, in the distance, the snowy range of Styrian and Salzburg Alps, the Schneeberg, Ötscher, Priel, and Dachstein, raising their white peaks against the southern horizon.

rt. Outlet of the river Erlaf, which floats down much timber from the forests of Mariazell and the Styrian mountains.

rt. Gross-Pechlarn (Rly. Stat.), one *of the oldest places in* Austria, is said to have been in possession of the Margraves Rüdiger I. and II. between 916 and 943. Rüdiger of Pechlarn (Bechlâren), a famous hero of the Nibelungen, cannot be identified with either of these personages, though there is probably some legendary connection between them. The reader of that fine old German poem need not be reminded how Etzel (Attila) sent Rüdiger to Worms to fetch Chriemhilde, and how "der guote Rüedigêr" and Etzel's fair bride rode, with a gallant train, from Passau to Mölk (Medeliche) and Vienna.

The Linz and Vienna Railway here skirts the Danube. (Rte. 198.)

l. The village of Klein-Pechlarn.

l. Weideneck, a ruined castle, distinguished by its 2 tall battlemented towers, planted on a bare granite rock, out of which it seems to grow, washed by the Danube.

l. Lubereck, a château of the Emperor.

rt. The palace-like *Convent of* MÖLK, situated about halfway between Linz and Vienna, is described in Rte. 198. Its appearance from the river is stately in the extreme. The steamer touches here for passengers.

Below this the valley of the Danube again contracts, and the river is bounded by lofty and precipitous hills. Vineyards are sometimes planted on the slopes, but their produce is vinegar, not wine.

rt. The Convent and ruined Castle of Schönbühel, on the top of a rock, are the first objects of interest below Mölk; then appear, on rt. and l., the villages of Great and Small Aggsbach.

rt. The *Castle of Aggstein*, perched on a high conical rock above the village of Klein Aggsbach, is truly a robber's nest, and one of the most picturesque feudal ruins on the Danube. It is reached by a steep winding path through 3 gates, defended by ditches, and originally approached by drawbridges. It consists of 3 separate courts. The upper and older castle is of very great antiquity, dating from the days of the Babenberg dukes of Austria

(11th and 12th centuries); the lower fortress bears the date 1426. Tradition relates that this fastness belonged to a knightly marauder named Schreckenwald, who was in the habit of precipitating his prisoners through a trap-door into an abyss beneath, called by him, in irony, "the bed of roses." A worthy follower of this tyrant, in the possession of the castle, was Hadmar von Kuenring, who, with his brother, plied the profession of robbery so successfully and cruelly that they became the terror of the surrounding country, and gained the nickname of "the Hounds." They at length ventured to beard the young Duke of Austria, Frederick II., and carried off his great seal and treasury into one of their strongholds, of which they possessed 10, nicknamed by them their 10 fingers. Roused by this, the Duke collected his followers, and captured by assault one castle after another, excepting Dürrenstein and Aggstein, which for some time bade defiance to all assaults to take them. They were at last mastered by a merchant named Rudiger, a protégé and confidant of the Duke, who, being obliged to pass their castle with a richly-freighted vessel, concealed among the cargo 30 stalwart men-at-arms, selected for their strength and courage. As soon as the barge was discerned from the watch-tower of Aggstein the dreaded alarm-horn was blown from the battlements, and the bell on the highest tower repeated the intelligence of booty. Hadmar put off with his followers to pillage it as usual; but no sooner did he set foot on board than he was seized by his ambushed foes, bound, and carried off as prisoner to the Emperor. Aggstein is said to have been for a short time the prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, and with some probability, since it, as well as Dürrenstein, belonged to Hadmar, his jailer. Excepting the Devil's Wall, a natural dyke projecting above the other rocks on both sides of the river, and

1. The extensive ruins of the Castle of Spitz, there is nothing worth notice till we reach

1. *The Castle of* DÜRRENSTEIN, the prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, now reduced to a mass of shattered masonry, except the square donjon-keep, and several long lines of battlemented walls stretching down from the top of the hill to the water's edge, which have escaped demolition. It stands on the highest ridge of a hill, fissured with clefts, bristling with pointed pinnacles of granite, and so destitute of vegetation that it is difficult to distinguish the ruins from the rock which supports them, until the dark fir-woods, rising up behind, give relief to the building. This grand but desolate spot receives peculiar interest from its connexion with Richard, who is believed to have been imprisoned here for 15 months, in 1192-1193, by Leopold of Austria. (But see Dürrenstein, in Rte. 250.) The story is not founded on tradition alone, since it is recorded by the chroniclers that he was delivered over to the custody of Hadmar of Kuenring, at Tyrnstein (the old form of spelling Dürrenstein), and was guarded by him with the utmost strictness. Whether this was also the scene of the faithful Blondel's successful minstrelsy cannot be determined; but it is more likely that the incident of the troubadour's serenade occurred at Trifels, the prison to which Richard was afterwards removed. (See *Handbook for N. Germany*, Rte. 104.) A chamber hewn in the rock is pointed out as his actual place of confinement, but for this there is no authority; the real dungeon is probably destroyed. The castle was reduced to ruins by the Swedes, who first fortified it, and afterwards, in 1645, blew it up. At the foot of the rock stands the small village of Dürrenstein, still surrounded by partly ruined walls, and entered by antique gateways. The *Parish Church* contains an elaborately carved Tabernacle; here also is preserved a list of a small body of the townsfolk, who, in 1741, repulsed a large force of French and Bavarians, by means of a number of water-pipes, cut down and painted to look like cannon, which they planted on the walls, assisted in their operations by a drum, which was vigorously beaten to make the enemy imagine the place was

strongly garrisoned. The Austrians and Russians, under Kutusow, were defeated here by the French, under Mortier, in 1805, after a severe conflict, in which the Austrian general (Schmidt) was killed. The ruins of the *Nunnery of St. Clara* are very picturesque. In the midst of them an inn has been built, which is said to afford good accommodation.

Dürrenstein stands on the extremity of a long promontory, or chain of hills, beyond which the Danube traverses an uninteresting plain nearly as far as Vienna. The remainder of the voyage to Vienna is somewhat tiresome.

rt. Mautern (the Roman Mutinum) is connected by a wooden bridge, dating from 1445, the only one between Linz and Vienna, with

l. Stein (*Inn:* Zum Elephanten, one of the best country-inns on the Danube). Stein is a town of 2000 Inhab., consisting of one long street. The *Church of the Minorites*, now turned into a *Salt Magazine*, and much injured, is a fine Gothic building. The Rathhaus and several houses of the town, especially that numbered 191, are decorated with frescoes by a native artist called Kremser Schmidt, from having been born near Krems. His works are common in the churches of Austria, and deserve attention. About a mile off, on the same side of the river, is Krems, with a population of 5000, famous for mustard and gunpowder. Outside the walls is a monument to General Schmidt, mentioned above. These three small towns were taken by the Hungarians, under Matthias Corvinus, in 1486; and, in 1645, by the Swedish General Torstenson: they possess nothing of interest to the passing traveller. On a hill to the N. of Krems is a convent of Piarists, the church of which is remarkable for its Gothic architecture, and for an ancient altar in the crypt. The valley of the Krems is exceedingly picturesque; and the ruins of Rehberg, Senftenberg, and Hartenstein add to the romantic *beauties of the neighbourhood*; but *nothing of this is seen from the river.*

Between Krems and Stein is a solitary building, once a monastery, now a military hospital, called *Und*, which has given rise to a riddle:—"Krems and (Und) Stein are three places."

rt. The *Benedictine Convent of Gottweih*, another mighty monument of ancestral piety, occupies with its vast quadrangle the entire summit of a hill 700 ft. high, about 4 m. from the Danube; and fine views of it are obtained from the river. A road leads to it from Mautern. It was founded 1072, but the present building dates from 1719. Beneath the modern church is an older one, built in the 14th centy. Its library of 40,000 volumes and collection of archives are second only to those of Mölk in extent and value. The staircase is most splendid, and several apartments are decorated with leather hangings and tapestry.

The river now spreads out over the flat land. It is divided by many islands, and all beauty disappears from its banks.

rt. Tulln. The Comagena of the Romans, and the station of one of their Danubian flotillas. The *Drei-Königskapelle*, now converted into a warehouse, is a very remarkable example of early Gothic (Romanesque) architecture. It was built 1011, by the Emp. Henry II.; it is circular in shape, and is the most beautiful monument of that style in Austria. In the plain around this small town, John Sobieski, at the head of 12,000 brave Poles, formed a junction with the Duke of Lorraine, and set out hence, with an army 70,000 strong, to rescue Vienna and the Emp. Leopold from the Turks, in 1683.

rt. The Castle of Greifenstein slightly relieves the uniformity of the landscape. It is said to have been one of King Richard's prisons. A further account of this and all other places of interest on this bank of the Danube as far as Vienna is given in Rte. 298.

l. Nearly opposite Greifenstein, but at a considerable distance, is Stockerau. A railway runs thence to Vienna.

l. Bisamberg, a hill producing one

of the best of the wines of Austria. rises nearly opposite the monastery of

rt. *Klosterneuburg* (Rte. 198). It lies at the base of the Kahlenberg. the last of the chain of the Wienerwald hills.

rt. Nussdorf is a small village under the same hills, at the entrance of a branch channel of the Danube (called the *Donau Canal*) which flows through the centre of Vienna and divides the Leopoldstadt from the Altstadt (or city proper). The main stream itself runs at a distance of about 2 m. from the city.

All the *Steamboats* stop at Nussdorf, and passengers are conveyed with their carriages and baggage, without extra charge, in smaller steamers up this branch channel, to the Steam Company's office near the Franz Josephs Gate, and near the centre of the city.

At the outer barriers leading into the suburbs of Vienna, 2 m. off, baggage is liable to be searched by the officers of the municipal police. Edibles are here subjected to a tax. Nussdorf and the road to Vienna are described above. (See Index.)

rt. VIENNA, Rte. 198.

ROUTE 198.

PASSAU TO LINZ AND VIENNA—RAILWAY.

14½ Germ. = 67 Eng. m., 3 trains daily.

Passau is in Rte. 180. Rly. thence to Ratisbon in Rte. 183.

The Rly. begins on the rt. bank of the Inn, and crosses that river on an *iron lattice bridge 320* ft. long and *ascends the rt. bank.*

Werstein Stat.
[s. a.]

Schräding Stat. Frontier town. Pop. 3500.

Taufkirchen Stat.

Riedau Stat., cross the Hausruck.

Neumarkt Stat.—Grieskirchen Stat.

Wallern Stat.

51 m. *Wels Junct. Stat.* Here the line from Salzburg (Rte. 195) joins that from Passau to Linz.

16 m. LINZ JUNCT. STAT. (*Inns:* Zum Rothen Krebs, on the Danube, best—civil landlord and good cook; Erzherzog Karl, close to the Austrian steamer; Goldner Löwe, in the Market-place; Goldne Canone. in the Landstrasse, near the Post-office; Goldner Adler, on the Danube: *Inns* not good; there are no tables-d'hôte —dinners served à la carte). This town, of 30,000 Inhab., is the capital of Upper Austria, and is beautifully situated on the rt. bank of the Danube, here crossed by a wooden bridge 1700 ft. long. The fortifications of Linz, invented and constructed by Archduke Maximilian of Este in 1831-36, consisting of a chain of 32 detached forts, planted round the town on both sides of the river, have been rendered useless by the introduction of long-range artillery, and the improved construction of defences—in the short interval since they were planned. They are being pulled down and removed.

None of the public buildings here deserve particular notice. In the *Landhaus*, a very large edifice, formerly a Franciscan convent, the Estates or Parliament of Upper Austria meet, and in it are the government offices. The existing edifice was modernized after a fire in 1800. Adjoining it is the *Museum*, containing objects of antiquity and natural history found in the province, old armour, arms of the rebel peasants, a model of the Salzkammergut, &c.; there is also a portrait of Stephen Fadinger, the leader of a peasant insurrection 1625-6. In the *Ch. of St. Matthias*, or of the Capuchins, Gen. Montecuculi, the opponent of Turenne and the Prince de Condé, who died here 1680, is buried. A modern Gothic Cathedral was erected 1863.

The *Hofburg* or *Schloss*, a large building on the height facing the Danube, and overtopping the other houses of the town, was built in 1800 on the place of the ancient palace of the Austrian Dukes, which was destroyed by fire at that time. The existing edifice is converted into a barrack. In the old castle Prince Rupert was confined a prisoner, and fell in love with his jailer's daughter. The *Great Market Place* is a fine square, which might be much improved by throwing down the houses on the side nearest the river. The *Trinity Column* (Dreifaltigkeitssäule) in the centre of it, singularly placed between figures of Jupiter and Neptune, commemorates the escape of the town from two threatended attacks of the plague and the Turks. There is a large government carpet and cloth manufactory here, established by Maria Theresa; but an Englishman will find it very inferior to similar establishments in his own country.

It was in the country round Linz that the formidable insurrection of the Protestant peasants of Upper Austria broke out in the beginning of the 17th century. Emboldened by Tilly's victories and instigated by the Jesuits, Ferdinand II. had adopted the most energetic measures for the "extirpation of heresy" from his dominions. Protestants who refused to embrace Catholicism were enjoined to dispose of their property and quit the country: and the close of the year 1626 was fixed as the term beyond which "heresy" would be no longer tolerated within the hereditary dominions. Upper Austria, at this period, was occupied by the troops of Ferdinand's ally, Maximilian of Bavaria. The commander of the Bavarian troops stationed at Linz was Count Herberstorf, a man of a stern, unrelenting disposition, and a sworn enemy to Protestantism. His arbitrary acts, the licentiousness of his troops, and the fanaticism of the priests, caused a general ferment throughout the province. No sooner had the priests taken possession of a church in which the Lutheran service had been celebrated than they proceeded to reconsecrate it, and thoroughly purify it from the stains of heresy by a due sprinkling of holy water. In the spring of 1625 a number of priests, during the performance of such a ceremony, were driven out of the church of Zwiespalten, near Frankenburg, by the enraged peasants of the neighbouring villages. Herberstorf punished the peasants by hanging 17 of them on the eaves of the church from which the priests had been expelled. This was the immediate cause of the insurrection, which soon became general. Stephen Fadinger, a hatter by trade, but at that time one of the wealthiest peasants of the province, placed himself at the head of a considerable body of insurgents. Herberstorf was defeated at Baierbach, and the country was soon cleared of the Bavarians, who only retained possession of the fortified towns of Linz, Enns, and Freistadt. Fadinger displayed great skill in organizing his peasant army, with which, in the summer of 1626, he invested Linz, where he was killed by a cannon-ball as he was reconnoitering the fortifications. Afterwards a person called the *Student*, whose real name is unknown, but who is supposed to have been of noble birth, was chosen by the peasants for their leader. Under his guidance they fearlessly encountered the numerous bodies of Austrian and Bavarian troops. The Student took up strong positions at Gmunden, Weibern, and Efferding. Herberstorf attempted to dislodge him from Gmunden, but was repulsed by the Student, and pursued to the gates of Linz. The loss in these engagements was very great on both sides. No quarter was either asked or granted, and instant death awaited every Bavarian who fell into the hands of the infuriated peasantry. In this conjuncture of affairs, Pappenheim was sent with a force sufficient for the effectual suppression of the rebellion. He defeated the Student at Efferding, after a sanguinary combat in which 3000 peasants were slain, and again at Gmunden: the peasants offered the

most desperate resistance; but at Wolfsegg the Student was killed, and his small band of followers completely routed.

The *Salzkammergut.* (Rte. 203.) No one should quit this part of Austria without making an excursion to that most beautiful district. A great deal of it may be seen in 3 days by the aid of the railroad and steamers, but it deserves as many weeks.

The beauty of the women of Linz is the theme of almost all the guide-books. Their panegyrics, however, are likely to produce disappointment in those who put faith in them; and a visit to the spot will convince the traveller that the ladies here are not endowed with any greater charms than their neighbours. The women of the lower orders wear a singular head-dress of gold gauze, not unlike a helmet in shape.

There is a small *Theatre* here; and many gardens and taverns in the vicinity are resorted to by the inhabitants as places of recreation.

The principal attractions of Linz are, the beauty of its situation, the fine views in its vicinity, and its new fortifications. The best point of view is from the top of the hill behind the town, near **Jägermeyer's Garden*, which may be reached by taking one of the side streets to the rt. out of the Landstrasse, and proceeding, partly by the carriage-road and partly by a footway, to the Jesuits' college (see below), and through its garden, and the fields beyond, to the summit of the hill behind Jägermeyer's tavern. The hill is also accessible by a flight of steps and a footpath commencing a little above the bridge. From the top of this hill the town of Linz, the windings of the Danube, and more than 20 of the round towers which form the fortifications, together with the citadel and church on the Pöstlingberg on the opposite side of the Danube, are seen to great advantage. It is possible to approach the brow of the hill, and see the Danube beneath your feet forcing its way through the narrow gorge which it passes before reaching Linz. But the most striking feature of the view is the mighty snow-clad chain of the Salzburg a



SALZKAMMERGUT ALPS — Dachstein, Traunstein, &c., from near Linz.

Styrian Alps, which stretch along the S. horizon as far as the eye can reach. Conspicuous among these mountains is the *Traunstein*, whose precipices overlook the Traun Lake, one of the most beautiful (among the many) scenes which the district of the Salzkammergut (see Rte. 203) presents.

On the road to Jägermeyer's tavern are wine-cellars excavated in the banks of the road.

On the *Freynberg* stands a round tower of red sandstone, built by the Archduke Maxjmilian of Este, by way of experiment before the plan of the new fortifications was finally decided on. Attached to it are a church in the Byzantine style, and other buildings. They have been converted into a *Jesuits' College*. Gentlemen are admitted to see it. The view from the top is fine.

Another view is to be obtained from the *Pöstlingberg*, mentioned above, the highest eminence in the vicinity; but it is about 2 m. distant from Linz, on the l. bank of the river; and the view, though more extensive, is not so pleasing as that from Jägermeyer's. The hill is surmounted by a pilgrimage church, which is now surrounded by a group of towers in order to form the citadel of the new fortifications.

A pleasant excursion may be made along the Bohemian tramroad, to the pretty white *Church of St. Magdalene*, whence there is a fine view. A char, drawn by one horse, along the tramway, will bring you to the place in 20 minutes.

Linz is in the express-train route from Calais, *viâ* Brussels, Cologne, Mayence, Nuremberg, Ratisbon, Passau, to Vienna. From Ratisbon travellers can descend the Danube in a day to Linz, passing through much *interesting scenery*. Not less so is that *between Linz and Vienna*, 126 m. by *water*. *Steamers* every day both ways.

Trains leave Linz for Gmunden, whence steamers and diligence to Ischl, in the Salzkammergut, twice a day, in about 7 hrs.

Railway to Vienna (Kaiserin Elizabeth Westbahn), 115 Eng. m.

1 m. Klein-München Stat. A little further on the river Traun is crossed by a long wooden bridge, at the further extremity of which lies *Ebelsberg*, the scene of a severe engagement between the French under Massena and the Austrians under Hiller, 1809. The passage of the bridge was contested with great slaughter; and for a long time Hiller, with only 35,000 men, succeeded in keeping in check the whole French army. When the passage of the bridge was at length forced, a desperate combat was kept up in the village from house to house; and marks of shot and balls may still be seen on the walls and signs of the inns. Nearly 12,000 men fell in the conflict.

4 Asten Stat., a village on the high road to Enns, is only 2 m. distant from the *Monastery of St. Florian*, the towers of which may be seen rising above the trees This saint, eminent both in Austria and Bavaria for the aid which he is believed to give in extinguishing fires, was born at Enns. His portrait is constantly seen painted on the outside of houses, in the same situations as the gilt emblems of the Phœnix, Globe, and Royal Exchange Insurance-offices in England. He is usually represented in armour, in the act of pouring water from a bucket upon a house on fire.

This monastery is one of the most ancient foundations in Austria; but the existing edifice—a very palace in extent and in splendour of architecture, in the Italian style—was erected in the reign of the Emperor Charles VI. Beneath the handsome church attached to it is an ancient *crypt*, which passes for that in which the early Christians of the neighbouring district first met to worship. The Hall, called Kaisersaal, is a handsome apartment adorned with frescoes. The Library is still very rich, though it has suffered serious



spoliations: it contains 40,000 vols.: and the *Picture Gallery* is rather remarkable for extent than excellence, the greater part of its contents being copies. There is an extensive and remarkably fine collection of coins and medals most judiciously arranged. The ecclesiastics of St. Florian are remarkable not only for their learning, but for their skill in agriculture, which has conferred benefits on the surrounding district; they act either as professors in numerous colleges, schools, and seminaries intrusted to their care, as parish priests in the livings which are in the gift of the convent, or as superintendents to their farming establishments. Not far from St. Florian's the road passes the château of *Tillysburg*, a square building with towers at the 4 corners. It was built, in 1636, by Count Werner von Tilly, who pulled down the castle of Volkersdorf, which stood nearly on the same site, and which had been given by the Emperor Ferdinand II. to the Count's uncle, the renowned General Tilly, who, it is said, beheld his mansion and estate from a distance one day, but never took the trouble to visit it. It now belongs to the Abbey of St. Florian.

At Ebelsberg the plain ends.

2 Enns Stat. (*Inns:* Adler, very good; the Krone, in the square, also good), a town of 4000 Inhab., on the l. bank of the river Enns, which separates Upper from Lower Austria, and enters the Danube a little below the town. Enns stands on the site of the Roman station Lauriacum (whose name is preserved in the neighbouring village of Lorch), which was the scene of a cruel persecution of the Christians by Galerius, A.D. 304. Among the victims was Florian, a Christian tribune, who was thrown into the Enns from the bridge, with a millstone round his neck. It is related, however, that by some miraculous interposition the stone assumed the buoyancy of cork, and kept the saint afloat long enough to *enable him to preach* a sermon to his *persecutors! The walls of Enns were built with the ransom-money paid for Richard Cœur-de-Lion.* The tall *Tower* in the market-place was built by the Emp. Maximilian. On a height overlooking the river stands the *château* of Count Auersperg, to whom Enns belongs.

The river Enns, which divides Upper from Lower Austria, is crossed.

Valentin Stat. Haag Stat.

St. Peter Stat. *Eilwagen* to Steyer (Rte. 242).

23 m. Amstetten Stat.—*Inn:* Post. The country becomes more interesting, and is enlivened by views of the Danube on the l., and of the Styrian Alps on the rt. [A cross, but post road runs from Amstetten to Weyer, where it joins the road of the Ennsthal. (Rte. 242.) The stages are, 3½ Waidhofen, 2½ Weyer.] The railroad runs along the bank of the torrent Ips, and crosses it before reaching

9¾ Kemmelbach Stat.—*Inn:* Goldener Adler.

The rly. now approaches the Danube. l. On the opposite bank, see Persenburg, a summer villa of the Emperor's, and the double spires of the pilgrimage church of Maria Taferl. (Rte. 197.)

9½ Pöchlarn Stat. (Rte. 197.)

4¾ *Mölk*, or Melk *Stat.* (*Inns:* Hirsch (Stag); accommodation poor, but the monastery may be seen in 2 hrs., and the traveller proceed by train), a town of 1000 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Danube, lying at the foot of the rock on which, at the height of 180 ft. above the river, stands the celebrated *Benedictine Monastery* built between 1707 and 1736, by an architect from St. Pölten, named Jacob Prandauer. It bears the appearance of a palace rather than that of the secluded retreat of cloistered monks. In the latter part of the 10th century Mölk was a frontier stronghold of the heathen Magyars, and was taken from their last Duke, Geiso, the faith

St. Stephen, the first king and Christian sovereign of Hungary, in 984, by Leopold I., the founder of the Babenberg line of princes, who, in the preceding year, had been created by the Emperor Otho II. Margrave of Austria. Leopold, on gaining possession of Mölk, built a castle and a church on the site occupied by the present monastery. Mölk continued to be the residence of the Babenberg Margraves for upwards of a century. Leopold and his five immediate successors were buried in the crypt of the ancient church, from which their remains, together with those of 6 Margravines, were removed in 1735, and placed in a marble monument in the church of the present monastery. At the time of Napoleon's invasion (1805-1809) enormous contributions were levied on the monks, and their cellars supplied the French army with 15,000 gallons of wine for several days in succession. The greater part of its revenues, confiscated by Buonaparte, have since been restored. The *Church*, gorgeous with gold and red marble within, and celebrated for its fine organ, is the part of the building of which Mölk may most justly be proud. 11 Babenberg princes lie buried within it. The *Library* of 20,600 volumes and 1500 MSS. (including many fine miniatures, a Boethius of 11th century, &c.) is in a truly magnificent apartment. The collection of paintings is extensive, and there are a number of old German pictures in the Abbot's house chapel. In the *Treasury* is a wardrobe of richly-worked mass robes; a crucifix containing a fragment of the true Cross, the gift of Margrave Albert the Victorious, 1045; and a handsome goblet formed of wash-gold collected in the Danube, 1660. Above all, the views from its windows make it worth a traveller's while to halt here for a few hours. There are 90 monks attached to the monastery, the greater part of whom are employed at a distance fulfilling the duties of professors or ministers in universities, public schools, and country livings. The residents, whose situations and duties somewhat resemble those of the *fellows of a college* at Oxford or Cambridge, devote themselves to literary pursuits, and are the instructors of a seminary attached to the establishment, numbering 40 pupils.

The *Parish Church* of the town, built 1481, has some curious stone-work, and contains several monuments.

Beyond Molk Stat. a short tunnel occurs.

The Styrian Alps bound the S. horizon with an outline of great magnificence: the Ötscher, the chief of the chain, is conspicuous above the rest.

18½ St. Pölten Stat. (*Inns:* Löwe, good; Hirsch), a town of 5000 Inhab., on the Trasen river. Its name is a contraction of St. Hippolytus. The great road to Mariazell (Rte. 245) here turns to the S.

On the l. lies the château Pottenbrunn, surrounded by a fosse.

5¼ Pottenbrunn Stat.

The chain of hills called Wienerwald, stretching from the Styrian Alps to the Danube, is penetrated by 2 tunnels.

26 Purkersdorf, at the foot of the Riederberg, a considerable village, distinguished by its handsome post-house, which is not, however, an inn. The railroad crosses the Wien, an unruly torrent descending from the Wienerwald, which gives its name to the capital of Austria. On the rt. is the *Deer* and *Wild Boar Park* of the Imp. Palace of Schönbrunn: it is a wild and retired spot, forest trees alternating with open glades, and contains nearly 2000 head of wild swine: it is a strictly private preserve of the Emperor's.

2¼ Weidlingau Stat. On the l. lies Hadersdorf, once the estate of General Loudon, who is buried in the park beneath a monument of sandstone, the work of the sculptor Zauner, erected by his wife.

"Non patria, non imperator, sed conjux!"

was the inscription which she placed upon it.

At Maria Brunn Stat. there is a Pilgrimage Church, and an Augustine Convent, now converted into a Foresters' School.

The village of Hütteldorf (Stat.) is composed either of villas and country-seats of the Viennese, or of taverns and public gardens, where the citizens entertain themselves with music and dancing on holidays. On Sundays it is thronged with thousands, and is in fact a sort of Richmond to Vienna.

A little to the rt., beyond the village of Penzing Stat., lies the Imp. *Palace of Schönbrunn.* (See below.)

7 m. VIENNA TERMINUS—outside the Maria Hilf Lines. Omnibus, fiacres and cabs (Einspänner) at this and other Termini.

On arriving at the outer fortifications, or *Lines, Linien* (resembling the Barrières of Paris), as well as at the Railway Stations, inquiries are made for contraband goods (§ 87), and articles liable to the town duty, such as eatables (*Etwas essbares*), which, by the regulations of the municipal custom-house, can only be introduced on payment of a small tax. The lines are low ramparts, thrown up originally in 1703 to repel a threatened attack of the Hungarians under Rákóczi, the Transylvanian.

VIENNA (in German, Wien).

Inns:—*1st Class*, Grand Hôtel, Kärnthner-Ring, comfortable and clean—cuisine fallen off:—Oesterreichischer Hof, in the Fleischmarkt (near the Post-office), a large and well-managed hotel.—Hotel Munsch, Kärnthnerstrasse; charges high.—Kaiserin Elizabeth; well conducted, and moderate for Vienna.—Kronprinz von Oesterreich.—Römischer Kaiser, Renngasse, No. 1, a good and fashionable hotel.—Erzherzog Karl, Kärthnerstrasse.—Stadt Frankfurt, Seilergasse; cuisine good; 300 persons dine here daily.—Matschaker-Hof, Seilergasse.—Stadt London, Fleischmarkt (near the Post-office), good, clean, civil people; Wilder Mann, Kärnthnerstrasse.

In the Suburbs—Leopoldstadt, N.E., beyond the arm of the Danube:—Goldnes Lamm; first-rate; The Times paper taken.—Weisses Ross (White Horse), Taborstrasse.—Hotel Schroeder, well kept, clean, and moderate.—These 3 houses have the advantage of being more airy than those in the heart of the city; they are near the Prater and the Danube steamers.—H. de l'Europe, Praterstrasse.—Two monster hotels in the Leopoldstadt.

Second-class Inns.—Ungarische Krone, Himmelpfortgasse.—König v. Ungarn, Schulenstrasse.—Weisser Wolf, Wolfengasse.

The *Hotel charges* in Vienna are higher than in most other German capitals. For rooms in the best hotels 1 fl. 50 kr. a day is the lowest; coffee, ½ fl.; wax-light, ½ fl. They are less in the 2nd class inns.

Let the traveller ascertain the price of his rooms soon after his arrival. Bachelors need not take their breakfast in their hotel; they will pay one-half less for it at a café.

Trinkgeld to servants, in the principal hotels:—*Chambermaid*, 1 fl. a week; *Zimmerkellner*, who brings up breakfast, &c., and *Porter*, who lets you in at night, 1 fl. a week each; *Lohndiener*, for brushing the clothes, ditto. Servants are now generally charged in the bill, 50 kr. per diem.

Tables-d'hôtes not being in fashion, it is customary to dine à la carte, in the Restauration attached to the hotel. Should travellers (especially ladies) prefer to bespeak dinner in their own apartments, they can do so; they are, however, strongly recommended to follow the custom of the Austrians themselves *and pay for each meal at the time*; otherwise they will be charged exorbitantly in the bill. The Viennese cuisine is the best in Germany (if not in Europe), the Mehlspeise (pudding) being especially excellent, and the beer.



1. St. Stephen's Cathedral.
2. Capuchin Church.
3. Augustine Church.
4. St. Michael's.
5. Votive Church.
6. Schotten Kirche.
7. Maria Stiegen.
8. St. Carlo Borromeo.
9. Greek Churches.
10. Synagogue.
11. Imperial Palace.
12. Imperial Riding School.
13. Palace of Archduke Albert.
14. Imperial Arsenal.
15. Upper and Lower Belvedere
16. Lichtenstein Palace.



17. Count Czernin's Gallery.
18. Academy of Fine Arts.
19. Polytechnic Institute.
20. Deaf and Dumb Asylum.
21. Blind Asylum.
22. Josephinium.
23. Oriental Academy.
24. General Hospital.
25. Post Office.
26. Diana Bath.
27. Sophien Bath.
28. Hof Theatre.
29. Opera.
30. Theatre an der Wien.
31. Volksgarten.
32. Stadt Park.

From the *Wein Karte* the traveller can select from the following wines, viz.—Schomlauer, Nessmühler, Ruszter, Klosterneuburger (white wines); Ofner, Adelsberger, Vöslauer, Erlauer (red wines).

Restaurateurs — Restaurationen — (in addition to those attached to the principal hotels): Französische Restauration, on the ground floor of the Liechtenstein Palace, Herrngasse; J. Streitberger, Obere Bäckergasse, resorted to by ladies (table-d'hôte daily, 1 fl. 5 krs.); Breying and Mebus, Petersplatz on the Graben; Schippler's Restauration, Kohlmarkt (good and moderate); Dommayer's Casino, at the village of Hietzing (see below) in the summer season.

Lodgings (Monatzimmer) used to be twice as dear in the city as in the suburbs; such is no longer the case. House-rents, and with them apartments, have fallen very considerably since the completion of the Ringstrasse and the other new quarters of the city. First-class apartments on the line of the Ringstrasse, on the Graben, and Mehlmarkt, cost from 240 to 360 fl. (paper money) per month. A smaller suite of well-furnished apartments may be had for from 150 to 200 fl.; whilst good bachelor apartments cost from 20 to 60 fl. a month.

Hausmeister.—As almost every house in Vienna is tenanted by more than one family, the door is intrusted to the care of a porter, called the Housemaster. The doors are shut at 10 o'clock, and all who enter after that hour pay 10 kr. to him; strangers will act wisely in securing his civility by an extra fee.

Police Office (Polizei Amt) on the Petersplatz. Since the abolition of passports throughout the Austrian empire, strangers are simply required to insert their names, profession, *country, &c., in the book kept for that purpose at every hotel and lodging-house. The regulations of the Viennese police authorities have never been* oppressive, except in rare times of political excitement: the functions of the police are now purely municipal.

The registers kept at the police-offices in Austria are so full and complete that the whole history of an individual from the day of his birth, his changes of abode, his journeys, in fact all his movements, may be ascertained with the greatest precision.

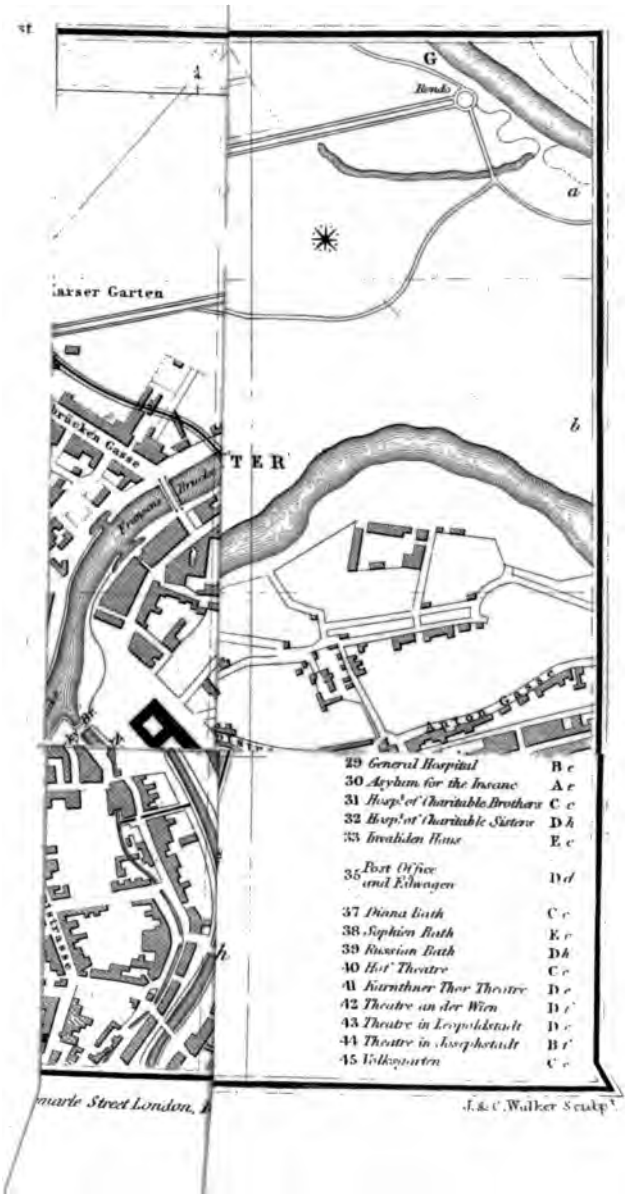
The wages of a *Valet-de-place* are 2½ florins a day.

The best *Baths* are the Sophienbad, Landstrasse Suburb, Marxer-gasse, an excellent and much-frequented establishment, with vapour and shower baths. It has a Swimming Bath 100 ft. long, in which the water is kept at a uniform temperature; set apart for ladies between 9 and 12 A.M., and much frequented by the Viennese. A bath-ticket (with trinkgeld) costs 40 kr. Dianabad, in the Leopoldstadt, also an excellent establishment, to which is attached the *Winter-Schwimmschule*, with 104 dressing-rooms, and a swimming-bath 118 Eng. ft. long, and 68½ ft. wide, and holding 187,000 gallons of *filtered* Danube water, constantly renewed. A bath ticket (including towels, bathing trousers, and attendance) 40 kr. each person. The bath is set apart for the use of ladies from 9 to 12 A.M. There is a Russian bath, No. 5 Liniengasse: bath 75 kr. There are also 11 swimming-schools (*schwimm-anstalten*) on or near the Danube, the principal of which is the Ferdinand-Marien-Bade-Anstalt, near the Augarten: price of bath (including everything) 40 kr.

In all parts of the town are *Fiacres* with 2 horses, and *Lohnkutschers* with one horse (einspänner), for hire. There is a fixed tariff to or from the railway stations, landing-places of the steamboats, and the different theatres, a copy of which is affixed to the inside of every vehicle. The fare is the same for one or more persons, heavy luggage is charged 35 kr. extra, and a fare and a half can be demanded after 10 P.M. and before 7 A.M. The tariff by the hour is at the following rate:—Fiacre

[redacted]

Aus





Palace Prince Liechtenstein
or Majorats Haus.



first hour 1 fl.; every succeeding half-hour 50 kr. within the lines. *Lohnkutscher:* every quarter-hour 21 kr.; a return fare can be demanded by the Lohnkutscher of 21 kr. the quarter-hour unless a bargain to the contrary is made beforehand. The stranger is especially advised to make such bargain with the driver when taking him out of town. He will be well paid with 8 fl. a day, providing for himself and horses. On Sundays and Fête-days the charges are much higher. It is not unusual to pay visits of ceremony in a fiacre; but carriages of this description are not permitted to enter the courtyards of great mansions, but must set down outside the portecochère.

A still better class of hired carriages, equivalent to a Parisian voiture de remise, and called *Stadt lohnwägen*, may be hired by the day, week, or month. They are nearly equal to private carriages in "turn-out," and are driven by coachmen in livery. These have the privilege of entrée, and are therefore used by ladies and persons who have not carriages of their own. They are let out at from 8 fl. per day, with a Trinkgeld to the coachman of from 2 fl. Alois (late Janschki), Kurrentgasse, No. 5, lets out carriages and horses, and may be recommended as a respectable person.

Tramways (Pferde-Bahn) round the town, along the Ringstrasse, through Praterstrasse to the Nord-Bahn, and along the other great avenues.

Gesellschaftswägen, a kind of omnibus, carry passengers at a very moderate cost to the villages in the neighbourhood of Vienna, such as Schönbrunn, Hietzing, Döbling, Klosterneuburg, Grinzing, and Nussdorf. The stations in the town from which they set out, and the hours of starting, may be learned by consulting the calendar, where a list of these carriages is printed.

Omnibuses ply from the Stephans-*Platz to the Südbahn terminus (30 min. drive), and to the* Nordbahn *terminus, fare 10 kr.; also to the* West*bahn terminus, fare 10 kr.*

Post-office, Postgasse, No. 10. The Poste Restante Bureau is open from 8 to 6, except the dinner-hour, 12 to 1. Letters from and to England arrive and are sent off every day. In December 1865 the Imperial Government wisely adopted an equivalent to our own penny postal system. A letter is now charged 5 kr. to any part of the Austrian dominions, and newspapers 2 kr. each, whilst town letters are only charged 3 kr. for delivery.

The *Eilwagen office* is on the Dominikanerplatz.

Railway Termini. — Nordbahn, to Prague, Brunn, Olmütz, and Pesth, Prater Stern, near the Tabor Lines, and not far from the Danube;—*Südbahn*, to Gratz and Trieste, outside the Belvedere Lines; an ascent to it nearly all the way;—*Westbahn*, to Linz and Salzburg, outside the Mariahilf Lines. The Railways have offices in the city, where baggage can be registered and deposited, and from which omnibuses run to meet the trains in all directions, and to all the suburbs, and especially to all the *Railway Termini*—most of them a drive of half an hour from St. Stephan's.

Cafés. — The first coffee-house at Vienna was established in 1683, by Kulczizki, a Pole, who, being the interpreter of a Levant trading company, and perfectly conversant with the Turkish language, was employed by the Duke of Lorraine during the siege of Vienna, 1683, as a spy, or rather as a messenger, in which capacity he frequently traversed the Turkish lines, and managed to enter the town and convey important information to Count Stahremberg, its heroic defender. When the siege was raised, a vast quantity of coffee having been found in the Turkish camp, Kulczizki solicited and obtained permission from the Emperor Leopold I. to open a coffee-house, as a reward for his hazardous services.

The cafés of Vienna are not de rated with the same splendour as t of Paris, though they are not les

quented. They are principally resorted to in order to play at billiards, cards, chess, or dominoes. From noon until about 2 P.M. they are almost entirely deserted, but from 2 till 4 they are crowded to excess, and the smoke in which you find yourself enveloped is perfectly overpowering. Travellers who are desirous of seeing the 'Galignani's Messenger,' 'Times,' and local papers, will do well to choose the dinner-hours for a visit to one of the cafés for that purpose. The cafés are not resorted to by ladies. The coffee and the ices (Gefrornes) are very good. A cup of coffee, without cream (schwarz), costs 14 kr.; coffee with a great deal of cream (mélange) costs 16 kr., with very little cream (kapuziner) also 16 kr. The head-waiter (Zahl-kellner) expects a gratuity (trinkgeld) of 2 kr. from each person. The Viennese cafés are celebrated for their ices; there are generally 10 different sorts to choose from. Water-ice is called granit.

The best cafés are—Daum's, 6, Kohlmarkt, frequented by officers; Café de l'Europe, Stephansplatz; Griensteidl, Schauflergasse, frequented by literary men; Czech, on the Graben, frequented by the mercantile community; Leibenfrost, Neuermarkt, frequented by artists; Neuner's café, in the Plankengasse, is famous for its chess-clubs. In its first story you will meet with the best chess-players of Vienna. But the most frequented and agreeable café of all is *Corti's*, in the Volksgarten. It is here that *Strauss' band* plays; and the garden is thronged by the whole beau monde of Vienna. The concerts take place daily (at 4 P.M.) in summer; and on Sunday afternoons in winter. The price of admission is 50 kr. An extra concert —in which the orchestra is doubled— takes place every 3 weeks during summer. On a fine summer's afternoon the scene presented is striking. Crowds of well-dressed people are seated round little tables sipping coffee *or eating ices, while an excellent band pours forth the choicest music.*

At the cafés in the Leopoldstadt, near the Ferdinand's Bridge, Magyars, Greeks, and Turks are usually to be seen dressed in their national costume.

The *English Embassy* is in the Schenkenstrasse, No. 10.

The *Casino of the Nobles*, Kolowrat Ring, 139, founded in 1837, is an establishment on the plan of a London Club, including the highest nobility, and one or two of the first bankers. It contains a library, a reading-room, and a good cuisine.

Physician.—Dr. Jacobovics is skilful, kind, and attentive—he speaks English: Kohlmarkt.

Money Changers.—Ribarz, Kärnthnerstrasse, No. 10; Dietz and Weiss, Kärnthnerstrasse, No. 21.

English newspapers and journals, Chronicle, Times, Galignani, the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, Athenæum, &c., are taken in at the *Kaufmännische-Verein*, or Commercial Association, 1096, Spiegelgasse. Travellers can obtain a ticket of admission from their bankers.

Shops. — The Graben, Kohlmarkt, Kärnthnerstrasse, and St. Stephansplatz, are the streets in which the best shops are to be found. Some of them, such, for instance, as chemists, silk-mercers, &c., are distinguished by the signs which they hang out, many of them painted not by the usual daubers, but by artists of some pretensions; and each shop is known rather by its sign than by the name of its owner.

N.B. The tradesmen of Vienna must not be trusted implicity, as are those of London. Especially where large purchases are made, they should be bound by a written agreement beforehand.

The Lorbeerkranz is now one of the most frequented magasins des modes.

Silk Stuffs form one of the chief manufactures of Vienna, and 4000 persons are employed in the weaving of *shawls*.

Among the productions of Vienn

the inhabitants are proud of *Jacquemart's* gloves; they are not equal to the best French gloves.

Bohemian Glass.—J. and L. Lobmeyr have a large collection of glass and extensive show-rooms, and appear to possess the newest and best assortment. Wilhelm Hofmann, in the Lugeck, No. 768, is patronised by the Imperial Court. He speaks English, and has a shop at Prague.

The *Lace* made in Bohemia is good, and may be had cheap here.

The *Jewellery* is good. Pretty gold chains, similar to Madras chains, are made here, but may be had cheaper in London.

The traveller will find Vienna an admirable place for the purchase of fancy leather articles, pocketbooks, work-boxes, netting-cases, &c., all of which, however, to a foreigner, are very dear: also for knick-knacks (here called Nürnberger or Galanterie-waaren). Aug. Klein, No. 20 am Graben, may be specially mentioned.

Booksellers.—Gerold, 625, Stephansplatz. Braumüller and Seidel, 572, Graben. They keep a large supply of English and French, as well as German books. At Artaria's, 1151, Kohlmarkt, engravings, guide-books, and excellent maps may be purchased. The maps of the Austrian ordnance survey are to be had here. (See § 68.)

Plössl, 215, Feldgasse, suburb Wieden; Voightländer and Son, 949, Rauhensteingasse, are celebrated optical and mathematical instrument makers; and Müller and Gabriel, next door to the Theatre an der Wien, can be recommended for their elegant invisible gold and steel spectacles, the lenses of which are superior to those made either in Paris or London. They are sold at an exceedingly low price.

Coachmakers' shops abound in the Jägerzeile. Among the best are Brandmeyer, Lorenze, and Plank. The carriages made at Vienna are cheap, and tolerably good, though inferior to the English. *A britzka costs about 750 fl.; a secondhand one* may be had for 500 fl.; and a Styrian waggon, a sort of open carriage without springs, new, for a much smaller sum.

The most flourishing trade in Vienna appears to be that of the *pipe-maker*, from the number of persons who follow it, and the skill and taste exercised in the workmanship. The material principally employed is Meerschaum, which is obtained in great perfection direct from the Levant. It is found in Armenia. Merschaum pipes and cigar-holders (Cigarrenspitze) may be had here better and cheaper than anywhere else. The best shops are Kranch, am Graben, No. 1144; Nolze, Laurenzerberg, 709; Vegiato, Plankengasse, 1062.

The *Markets* of Vienna are worthy of notice, being most abundantly supplied, and yielding some delicacies for the table not common elsewhere. Among the fish, the *Fogasch* (*Perca lucioperca*), caught in the Plattensee; *Huchen*, marked like a trout, but without scales; Schill; and Sterling, a sort of sturgeon. In the game-market (*Wildpretmarkt*) will be found wild-boar, and pheasants from Bohemia, where these birds are reared in myriads; chamois from Styria; deer and wild fowl from the borders of the Platten and Neusiedler Lakes in Hungary; and sometimes a *beaver* from the isles of the Danube.

Theatres. There are 7 theatres in Vienna (including a summer theatre). The performances begin at 7 o'clock, and generally terminate a little after 10.

The magnificent *New Opera House* on the Opernring—the finest building in Vienna—was opened May 1869. It is the largest in the world, and the beauty of its decorations and the perfection of its ventilation cannot be surpassed. It was begun 1861 from the designs of the architects Van der Nüll and Siccardsburg. It has 3 tiers of boxes, and is constructed to seat 3000 persons.

1. The *Hofburg Theatre*, attached to the palace, is appropriated to the performance of the regular drama, and may be said to correspond with the Théâtre Français at Paris. The price

of a box in the first tier is 10 fl.; of a stall in the first or noble parterre, corresponding with the orchestra seats in an English theatre, and frequented by ladies as well as gentlemen, 2 fl.; admission to the parterre 1 fl. Servants in livery (distinguished by figures in their hats, and hence called *numeros*) supply the audience with ices (very good at 18 kr.) and other refreshments between the acts. The Hofburg Theatre is closed from 1st July to 15th August.

2. The *Kärnthnerthor Theatre*—the Opera-house of Vienna (? *closed*). Operas and ballets are got up here in a very splendid style, not surpassed by any theatre in Germany, and the orchestra and singers are usually excellent. In March Italian operas are given. The price of a box in the first tier is 20 fl.; stall in the first parterre, 2 fl. 40 kr.; admission to the parterre, 1 fl. This theatre is closed during the month of June.

3. *Theatre an der Wien*, in the Wieden suburb, large and handsome house, celebrated for melodramas and spectacles. A box in the first tier costs 10 fl.; a stall in the first parterre, 1 fl. 50 kr.; ditto in second tier of boxes or second parterre, 1 fl. Admission to the parterre, 70 kr.

4. The *Karl Theatre* in the Leopoldstadt, Praterstrasse, 511, rebuilt in 1847, is the true national theatre of Austria, "the favourite of the middling and lower classes. It is devoted entirely to mirth and song; but the jokes and character of the pieces are throughout Austrian." The performances are intermixed with songs, like French vaudevilles; but as they are full of satirical allusions to the manners and follies of Vienna, and are written in the Austrian dialect, it requires some knowledge of the people and language to enter fully into the spirit of them, and enjoy the wit and broad *humour. A box in the first tier costs 8 fl.; parterre, first gallery, 2 fl.; stall in parterre, 1 fl. 20 kr. Performances begin at 7 o'clock.*

5. *Theatre in the Josephstadt*, in the character of its performances may rank between Nos. 3 and 4.

6. *Arena Theatre*—a summer theatre on the Schönbrunn road.

Among the amusements of Vienna, *dancing* and *music* stand pre-eminent, all classes, high and low, being equally devoted to them.

The *Concert Hall of the Philharmonic Society* (Musik Freunde) Künstler Gasse, Karnthner Ring, a handsome edifice from Hansen's design, was opened 1871.

Dancing-Saloons or *Ball-Rooms*, Tanzsäle.—These places of amusement, though not ranked among *fashionable* places of entertainment, deserve attention, because they exhibit to a stranger the peculiarities of life in Vienna, among certain classes of its inhabitants. They are more particularly frequented on the Sunday evenings by persons of both sexes, commonly by citizens and tradesmen and their wives and families seeking amusement.

A small admission fee is paid at the doors. A band of music, of first-rate performers, is provided for the evening, and forms the principal attraction, since the largest company will almost invariably be found in those places where the orchestra of the most celebrated of the players of the time at Vienna are engaged. A supper forms a very essential part of these entertainments. Adjoining the ball-room is an extensive suite of apartments filled with supper-tables, where refreshments of all sorts may be procured. Dancing usually begins about 10 o'clock, and is carried on with the most indefatigable steadiness for the whole night, and far into the morning. The most splendid of these saloons are 1. The magnificent suite of ball and concert rooms known as *Schwender's Colosseum*, in Rudolfsheim, outside the Mariahilf Lines. Admission 1 fl. Schwender's own omnibuses run frequently to and from the Stephansplatz, fare 15 kr. 2. The Sophienbad Halle, in the Landstrasse. 4. Sperl, in the Leopoldstadt. In Carnival time, balls

concerts, and masked balls are given in the above saloons, and also in the Imperial Redouten Saal (attended by the higher classes), in Dommayer's Casino at Hietzing, and at Dreher's on the Landstrasse.

Some of the large Beer-halls also deserve a passing visit: *Dreher's Bier Keller*, near the new Opera-house, is capable of seating more than 1000 people; Obermeyer's Bierhalle (opened 1865), near the Blumensäale of the Gartenbau-Gesellschaft (Horticultural Society); Dingler's Bierhalle, beyond the Mariahilf Lines.

The best beer in the whole of Germany is brewed by *Dreher* in the village of Kleine Schwechat, 4 miles from Vienna. It resembles our Indian pale ale in quality, and is vastly superior to the small beer of Bavaria and Southern Germany. Dreher's Brewery turns out 1270 barrels (36 gal.) of beer per diem during the 5 winter months; during the other months of the year no beer is brewed. The German system of brewing (known as the "unter-seyk") is entirely different from our own. Strangers are admitted and shown round. Omnibuses run frequently during the day; they start from the Johannes Gasse, near St. Stephen's church: fare 27 kr.

The capital of the Austrian dominions, the Imperial city (Kaiserstadt, as it is called in Germany), being the residence of the Emperor of Austria and the seat of the government, has 620,000 Inhab. (15,500 Protestants, 28,500 Jews, and 2500 Greeks), exclusive of the garrison — 28,284 men. It is situated about 2 m. from the main stream of the Danube, which contributes little to the beauty of the city, since only a small branch, which serves the purpose of a canal, reaches the city, which it divides from the suburb called Leopoldstadt. Vienna receives its name from the Wien, a foul and insignificant stream, which unites itself with the above-mentioned arm of the Danube.

34 Suburbs (*Vorstädte*) encompass the city on all sides, and greatly surpass in extent the city itself, though not older than 1684; those which existed previously having been destroyed by, or on the approach of, the Turks at the time of their last siege. After passing through the suburbs, the traveller enters upon a belt of Boulevards, laid out upon the ground which formed the *Glacis* down to 1858, when the bastions which surrounded the city were blown up and levelled, and Vienna ceased to be a fortress. These Boulevards, called *Rings*, encircle the city, and are lined with private and public buildings of most sumptuous architecture, and take the names of Opern-, Burg-, Kärnthner-, Kolowrat-, Park-, and Stuben- Rings. Within these circles lies the old city of Vienna: it is so limited in extent that you can walk through it in ½ hour.

Vienna and its suburbs may be compared to a spider's web in the arrangement of the streets, as they all tend to meet together in one point in the centre, near the cathedral of St. Stephen's, and radiate thence through the suburbs as far as the outer lines. Vienna differs from most other European capitals in this respect, that the old part of the town, and not the new, is the most fashionable. Within the older quarter lie the palaces of the emperor and some of the principal nobility; the stately dwellings of the Harrachs, Starembergs, Trautmannsdorfs, Festetics, Kinsky, &c.; the public offices, the finest churches, and most of the museums and public collections, together with the colleges, the Exchange, and the most splendid shops.

In the streets called the Herrngasse, Schenkenstrasse, and Wallnerstrasse, in the quarter called Schottenviertel, on the new Boulevards, and in the neighbourhood of the Imperial Palace, are congregated the princely abodes of Austrian, Bohemian, and Hungarian nobility, perhaps the most wealthy in Europe after the British. Among these *the Palace of Prince Liechtenstein*, in the Bank-strasse, called the Majorat's Haus, is most conspicuous, from the enormous extent, splendour, and refined taste displayed in

its architectural design and in its internal arrangements. It occupies nearly the whole of one side of the street, and contains a valuable library, a theatre, and extensive stables. It has been almost entirely rebuilt, and its principal apartments decorated in a style of the greatest magnificence, at a cost of 60,000*l*. It is shown to strangers at times, and is well worthy of a visit. The palace of Count Schönborn (Renngasse), was built by Fischer of Erlach; that of *Prince Esterházy* (Wallnerstrasse), occupies the site of the hunting-lodge of St. Leopold. The most striking modern improvement in Vienna is the *Rings*, or Boulevards, which, occupying the sites of the old bastions and glacis, surround the old city with broad avenues of streets of palaces, interspersed with parks and gardens. Beginning at the Danube Canal, near Aspern Bridge, we encounter rt. the huge Franz-Joseph's gateway and barrack, in front of which is the parade ground; next the *Stadt Park*,—a pleasure-ground prettily laid out, extending to the river Wien. On one side the palace of Archduke William, and in front the Kursalon, where mineral waters are dispensed; and not far off the buildings of the Horticultural Society (Gartenbau-Gesellschaft), designed by the architect Weber. Near this is the new *Townhall*.

On the *Kolowrat Ring* stands the palace of the Archduke Ludwig Victor and the *Nobles' Casino*, in Renaissance style, from Ferstel's design. Here Schwartzenburg Street and Square cross the Ring, decorated with the statue of the Prince S., commander-in-chief of the allied armies, 1814. From this the Heustrasse leads past the Schwartzenburg Palace to the Museum of the Belvedere. Crossing over, we come to the *Kärntner* Ring, ornamented with the Palace of Prince William of Würtemburg; and so to the *Opern Ring*, distinguished by the grand new *Opera House*. The Heinrichs-hof, designed by Hansen, is the palatial residence of Herr Heinrich *Drasche, the well-known* terracotta manufacturer. The frescoes between the upper windows are by Professor Rahl. The corner house belongs to *Dreher*, the great brewer. Passing rt. the new Palace of Archduke Albert, we pass the Hof-garten and Burg Thor, opposite which, forming one side of the square, rise the vast Imperial Stables. Bending round the Volks-garten, through the Mölker-ring, we reach the *Volif Ch.* and Chamber of Deputies.

In the city the thoroughfares are narrow, the houses lofty and crowded together; whilst the suburbs are laid out in wide and well-paved handsome streets. It will be found the most agreeable to ride through the suburbs, and to walk through the town; but the pedestrian who stops to gaze at the fine shops must take care that he is not run over, as they are unprovided with trottoirs, and the toes of those who walk are in constant peril from carriage-wheels, the coachmen paying slight respect to pedestrians. There are some very fine buildings and sumptuous palaces in the suburbs, such as the *Arsenal*—the Belvedere, the *residence of Count Dietrichstein*, opposite the Josephinum; the *Mint*, opposite the Stubenthor; the Gerichts-Gebäude; and the Palaces of Prince Liechtenstein, Schwarzenberg, Metternich, &c.

The dwelling-houses in Vienna are mostly of very large dimensions, and it rarely happens that they are entirely occupied by one family.

There are many single edifices which are let out in stories, or flats; and approached by a common stair, as is the case in the towns of Scotland; one floor often containing 2 or 3 domiciles. One of the largest buildings in the city is the *Schottenhof*, attached to the church of the Scotch Benedictines, who were invited to settle here by Henry II. of Austria, in 1158; though they were replaced afterwards by German monks, the convent is still named after them. A part of it is used for the sittings of the Lower House (Chamber of Deputies) of the *Reichsrath*. Opposite this building



is another nearly as large, called the *Mölkerhof*, belonging to the Monastery of Mölk. The building called Trattnerhof, in the Graben, produces 60,000 gulden of rent yearly, and is inhabited by 400 persons. The *Bürger-Spital*, formerly an hospital, now converted into dwelling-houses and lodgings, produces annually 170,000 gulden. It has 10 courts, contains 212 dwellings, and 1200 Inhab. The Stahrembergische Freihaus, however, in the suburb of Wieden, is still larger; it is an estate in itself, and contains 300 dwellings, 6 courts, 31 staircases, and 2000 Inhab.

There are in Vienna a great many thoroughfares or passages (Durchgänge), leading through archways, under private houses, and across courtyards from one street to another. They enable the foot-passenger who is acquainted with them to make short cuts.

The most crowded streets, and those in which the finest shops are to be found, are the Kohlmarkt, the Kärnthnerstrasse, the Graben, and St. Stephen's Platz, in the city; and the Jägerzeile, in the suburb of Leopoldstadt, which is the great thoroughfare leading to the Prater. The stream of population perpetually passing and repassing through these streets, and pouring in and out of the city gates, is little inferior to that in the crowded quarters of London or Paris.

Vienna has been proclaimed by many travellers the most dissolute capital in Europe, but there has been much exaggeration in this respect. The streets may be traversed at all hours, by day and night, without encountering disturbance, offence, or annoyance of any kind.

DAYS AND HOURS OF ADMISSION TO THE PRINCIPAL COLLECTIONS, ETC., IN VIENNA.

*** These hours are liable to change; *but accurate information on* this head is given daily in the 'Wiener Zeitung,' just after the advertisements of the theatres.

*** *Admission* may be obtained to most of these collections on days and hours, even in winter, when they are not *publicly* open, by payment of a fee to the custodian, which a valet de place will arrange.

Daily except Sundays.—Imperial Library, 9 till 4 (closed in July). Belvedere Picture Gallery, in summer, 10 till 4; in winter, 10 till 2, on payment of 40 kr.; Tues. and Fri. the gallery is open *gratis*. Technological Collections in the Polytechnic Institute, 9 till 5. Picture Gallery of Prince Liechtenstein (fee to the attendants, who dine between 1 and 3), forenoon and afternoon. Pictures of Count Eugen Czernin, 23, Glacis, Josephstadt. *Military band* in the court of the palace (Burg), between 12 and 1. The Imperial Printing Office, 9 till 11.

Sunday.—The Palace Chapel (Hof Kapelle) at 11, attended by the Imperial family; the chapel is ordinary and small. Cathedral service (St. Stephan's) at 9; the music is good; also church music in the Church *am Peter*, for which the best performers are engaged. The English service is sometimes performed at our ambassador's. There are 2 German Protestant churches in Vienna; the Lutheran chapel (Bethaus der Augsbürgischen Confession) is 1113, Dorotheengasse; the Swiss chapel (Bethaus der Helvetischen Confession) is next door, 1114. Picture Gallery of the *Belvedere*, by paying a fee. Ambras Museum. Pictures in the Academy of Fine Arts.

Monday.—Imperial Cabinet of Gems, Coins, and Medals (Antiken Cabinet), 10. Archduke Albert's Library and Prints, Augustiner Bastei, 1160. Civic Arsenal, Hof, 332, 10 till 1.

Tuesday.—Belvedere Picture Gallery, 9 till 5 from 25 April to 30 Sept.; 10 till 4, Nov. 1 to April 10; closed in

Oct. Egyptian Museum and Ambras Collection, 9 till 12, and 3 till 6; Oct. and Nov., 9 till 2; shut in winter.

Wednesday.—Imperial Cabinet of Minerals, 10 till 1. Count Harrach's Gallery of Pictures in the Academy of Fine Arts, 10 till 4.

Thursday.—Imperial Cabinet of Natural History, 9 till 12; shut in Aug. Archduke Albert's Library and prints, 10 till 1. Civic Arsenal, 9 till 12, and 3 till 6. Public examination of pupils at the Blind Asylum (*Blinden Institut*), Josephstadt, 10 till 12. Imperial Arsenal, Laboratory of Artillery, with ticket from the Commander-in-Chief's Office. Count Czernin's pictures.

Friday.—Imperial Cabinet of Gems and Medals, 10. Picture Gallery of the Belvedere. Egyptian Museum and Ambras Collection, 9 till 12, and 3 till 6; Oct. and Nov., 9 till 2 only; shut in winter. Treasury (Schatzkammer) in the Palace, 10 to 1, with tickets; May to Nov.

Saturday.—Imperial Treasury, 10 A.M. Cabinet of Minerals, 10 till 1. Anatomical preparations in wax at the Josephinum (females not admitted), 9 till 12, with tickets. Polytechnic Institute, 9 till 12. Count Harrach's Gallery of Pictures, No. 3 Freiung, with a ticket, from 10 till 4. Jews' Synagogue, a small and neat building: the singing very impressive and beautiful, but the chorus almost overpowering.

*** The hour of dinner, 12 till 2, is a "hora non" with the guardians of most collections, and it is hopeless to try to gain admittance till it is past.

Close Time.—The Burg Theater is *closed* from 1st July to 15th Aug.; the Opera-house during the month of June; the Cabinet of Natural History in *August*; the Picture Gallery from 11th to 24th *April*, and in *October*; the Schatzkammer, Ambras, and Egyptian *Museums in winter*.

The following is a brief description of the objects best worth the traveller's time and attention.

The principal *Monuments* in the squares and public places of Vienna are—

In the *Josephsplatz*, the colossal equestrian statue of the Emp. Joseph II., erected to his memory in the year 1806, by his nephew the Emp. Francis, is a creditable performance of the sculptor Zauner. On the pedestal is the inscription, "Saluti publicæ vixit, non diu, sed totus."

A colossal bronze statue of *the Emp. Francis I.*, erected by his son, the ex-Emp. Ferdinand, in the year 1846, stands in the *Burgplatz*, now called the *Franzensplatz*. The expression of the venerable sovereign in the act of blessing his people, with the motto "Amorem meum populis meis," is fine; but the drapery is clumsy, and the limbs are awkward. At the corners of the pedestal are figures of Religion, Justice, Peace, and Fortitude. It is by Marchesi of Milan.

In the outer Burgplatz are equestrian statues of the *Archduke Charles* (the vanquisher of Napoleon at Aspern), and of Prince Eugene of Savoy, both from Fernkorn's designs.

A colossal statue of the *Empress Maria Theresa* has been erected as foundress of the Military Academy, supported by figures of Justice, Religion, Wisdom, and Strength.

Since the accession of the present Emp. many new and important constructions have been completed, such as the *New Arsenal*, one of the vastest edifices in Europe, the *New University*, a *Palace of Justice* on the site of the old Arsenal and *New Market Halls*.

In the square called the *Neumarkt* is a *Fountain*, around the basin of which the artist has placed 4 naked figures, representing the 4 principal rivers of the archduchy of Austria—the Enns, Ips, Traun, and March—pouring their waters into the Danube, which is represented by a figure in the centre of the basin. They are of lead, and were executed in 1736 by Raphael Donner, an artist of some merit.

In the *Freiung* there is another and a far more beautiful *fountain*, with 5 bronze figures by Schwanthaler. They represent Austria and the 4 principal rivers — the Danube, Vistula, Elbe, and Po—of the Austrian dominions, forming a group admirable alike for design and execution.

In the centre of the *Graben* stands a column in honour of the Trinity. It is apparently a duplicate of that in the great market-place, Linz (p. 194), and is only remarkable for the entire want of taste displayed by its designer.

. . .

The *Churches* open in the morning with the dawn; they are shut at noon, and not opened again till after dinner.

***The Cathedral of St. Stephen's.*— "All that is lofty, imposing, and sublime in the Gothic style of architecture is united in the cathedral." Its length from the principal gate (called Riesen Thor) to the eastern extremity is 345 Eng. ft., its greatest breadth 230 ft. The existing building was begun 1359, and completed 1480; but the 2 small towers flanking the grand W. doorway, and the part of the edifice contiguous to them, are the remains of a previous church, built (1147) by Master Octavian Falckner of Cracow. They exhibit the character of the Byzantine style of architecture. The roof is covered with coloured tiles, forming a colossal mosaic of the Austrian eagle. On the outside of the building there is much rich tracery, and some curious carvings and monuments. Many judicious and costly restorations and repairs of the exterior have been made. The doorways, especially the *Giant portal* (Riesenthor), are beautiful specimens of Gothic ornament. From the pulpit of stone, on the outside of the church, erected against a buttress on the N.E. angle of the N. chancel aisle, St. John Capistran preached a crusade against the Turks in 1451. The general character of the interior is dusky and gloomy; but the height of the nave, the size of the pillars, the abundance of rich sculpture, the tints of painted glass, the beautiful forms of the 2 rose windows, all contribute to the effect of this splendid cathedral. Between the N. aisle and the N. transept, is a small organ-loft, without an organ, under which is carved the portrait of Anton Pilgram, a sculptor and architect of the church. The same bust again appears underneath the *Pulpit*, which is of elegant and elaborate carved stone, as are also the stalls of the choir. At the E. extremity of the S. aisle is the marble monument of the Emp. Frederic III., ornamented with 240 figures and 30 coats-of-arms, carved by a sculptor of Strasburg, *Nicholas Lerch* (1467-1513). On a scroll twisted around the sceptre are the initials of Frederic's motto, A. E. I. O. U.:— *A*lles *E*rdreich *I*st *O*esterreich *U*nterthan; or, in Latin, *A*ustriæ *E*st *I*mperare *O*rbi *U*niverso. The figures in relief around the sarcophagus represented the 8 religious establishments which he founded. Near the W. end, on the rt. of the grand doorway, is a side chapel, called Kreuz-kapelle, in which the hero Prince Eugene of Savoy is buried.

The S. *Tower*, begun in 1359, and carried to two-thirds of its present height, by an architect named George Hauser, was completed in 1423, by Anton Pilgram, and well restored 1868-70. It is a masterpiece of Gothic architecture, diminishing gradually from its base to its summit in regularly retreating arches and buttresses: it is 444 Eng. ft. high. It is well worth while to ascend it on account of the view. It is entered from a small house, No. 873, Stephansplatz, built against the S. wall of the church on the outside, where tickets are given out. High up, in the N.W. angle of the tower, is shown the stone bench from which Count Stahremberg—the brave governor of Vienna, during the last siege by the Turks—used to reconnoitre their camp, as an inscription placed over the spot bears witness. From this elevated post he first descried, on the morning of Sept. 12, 1683, the Christian banners of the Duke of Lorraine and of John Sobieski unfurled upon the Kahlenberg. The large

bell is made of the 180 pieces of cannon taken from the Turks after their repulse from the walls. It weighs 380 cwt. The view extends not only over the city and suburbs, but across the Danube to the Marchfeld, and over Napoleon's famous battle-fields of Lobau, Wagram, Aspern, and Essling.

Half-way up the tower is the station of the *Fire-Watch* for the city, a well-regulated establishment. By means of a telescope moving over graduated dials, the lines of which pointing to the different parts of the city are numbered and entered in a register, the building or street where a fire may break out is ascertained. By the aid of the electric telegraph intelligence is at once conveyed direct to the fire offices; and in a very short time assistance is on its way to the site of the conflagration.

The clock in this tower strikes the hour only; the quarters are struck by the watchmen, who are posted day and night aloft to give warning of fires, by ringing a bell and displaying a flag, and at night by holding out a light in the direction where the fire has broken out. This magnificent spire was in great measure rebuilt after the earthquake of 1519, which much injured Vienna. An iron bar was then run up the centre as an axis for the support of the spire; but this, having a tendency to vibrate, instead of preserving the tower reduced the lower wall nearly to a state of ruin. About 182 ft. from the top were taken down and removed in 1839, and rebuilt in 1842, at a cost of 130,000 gulden. The upper part consists entirely of new work. It is remarkable, as showing the calculation and forethought of the original architect, that the buttress opposite to the side from which the prevailing wind blows is thicker than any of the others, to resist its effects. The N. tower, begun in 1450, by the architect Hans Buchsbaum, was to have been of the same height as the S. tower, but *was left unfinished* at its present *height, 212 ft.*

There was formerly a narrow churchyard round St. Stephen's, which will account for the numerous monuments, some of them possessing considerable interest, that literally cover the outside of the edifice, to the height of several yards above the pavement. This churchyard was thrown open and paved by order of Joseph II.; the *Crypt* served as a burial-place of the Imperial family from the 14th to the 17th centuries; and even now the curious practice prevails of interring their bowels in St. Stephen's, and their hearts in the church of the Augustines, although their bodies are deposited in the vault of the church of the Capuchins.

In going from St. Stephen's to the Kärnthnerstrasse, it is worth while to notice *a post which stands against the wall of the house, No. 1079. It is said to be the trunk of a tree, the only one remaining of the Wienerwald, a vast forest, which in ancient days extended to this spot, now the heart of the city. It has been so completely bound round by hoops of iron to preserve it, and so many nails have been driven into it by the wandering apprentices of Vienna, when setting out on their travels, that there is now no longer space for more; and the trunk has become, as it were, " a tree of iron," so as to give to the adjacent parts of the street the name of **Stock-im-Eisen Platz*.

The *Capuchin Church*, in the Neumarkt, is only remarkable for containing the burial ** Vault* of the Imperial family.

It is shown by torchlight, under the guidance of a Capuchin brother. There are in all nearly 70 metal coffins. The oldest is that of the Emp. Matthias, 1619; the most splendid are those of Margaret of Spain, first wife of Leopold I., that of Joseph I., which is of pure silver, and those of Maria Theresa, her husband Francis, and her son Joseph II. In a corner, among the regal and imperial dead, is the simple coffin of a Countess Fuchs, the governess and instructress of Maria Theresa, who showed her gratitude in admitting her friend to the empty honours of sharing a tomb with emperors. Every

Friday, for 13 years after the death of her husband, did Maria Theresa descend into this vault, to pray and weep by the side of his remains. The most interesting sarcophagus is that of young Napoleon, the Duke of Reichstadt. A simple copper coffin, with a raised cross upon it, and the words "Napoleonis Galliæ Imperatoris Filius," &c., encloses his body. Not far off is the coffin of the ill-starred Emperor Maximilian of Mexico.

Church of the Augustines, quite plain outside; its chief ornament is the *monument of the Archduchess Christina of Saxe Teschen, by Canova, one of his most successful works. "A pyramid of greyish marble, about 30 ft. high is placed against the wall of the church. Two melancholy groups are slowly ascending towards it. The Virtue, bearing the ashes of the deceased, and by her side are twin little girls, carrying torches. Behind them, Benevolence ascends the steps, supporting an old man. On the other side couches a melancholy lion, and beside him reclines a desponding genius. Over the door of the vault is a medallion of the Archduchess, held up by Happiness. The sacred music on Sundays and festivals, in this ch., is of first-rate excellence.

In the Todten-Kapelle (built 1341), on one side of the aisle, are the tombs of the Emperor Leopold II.; of the famous Austrian General Daun, erected to his memory by the Empress Maria Theresa; and of Van Swieten, her physician, to whom Austria is indebted for a system of universal education. In the Loretto Chapel, which was founded (1627) by the Empress Eleanor, are preserved the hearts of the members of the Imperial family, in silver urns.

Metastasio is buried in *St. Michael's Church*, but the situation of his tomb is unknown. He was poet laureate to the Emperor, and died in 1782. Here are some good pictures by *Schnorr*.

The two Greek churches (705, *Fleischmarkt; 713,* Hafnersteig) are worthy of a visit, on account of the peculiar tone of chanting and the arrangements of the interior, which have been preserved unchanged from an early age. "The altar is separated from the nave by a wooden screen, called the *ικονοστασις*, on which are paintings of the Blessed Virgin, the Redeemer, and many saints. Near the Custom-house is the church of the United Greeks, or Roman Catholics of the Greek rite.

After St. Stephen's, the finest Gothic ch. in Vienna is that of **Maria-Stiegen*, formerly called *Maria am Gestade*. The present edifice, with the exception of the W. front, which dates from the 13th centy., was erected between the years 1395 and 1412, and is in the purest style of Gothic architecture. It was repaired in 1820. *Obs.* the septangular tower, 180 ft. high, and the chief porch.

The only churches in the *suburbs* worthy of notice are—

The **Votif-Kirche*, or Ch. of Our Saviour, outside the Schotten Thor, a magnificent Gothic building, with two equal spires of open work at the W. end, and an octagon at the crossing of the transepts—in course of erection by public subscription, out of gratitude for the escape of the young Emperor Franz-Joseph from the knife of an assassin (on 18th Feb. 1853). The architect is Herr Ferstel. It is in the late Gothic style, and resembles Cologne Cathedral on a reduced scale—295 ft. long, 92 ft. high to the roof. The Emperor laid the foundation stone (which was brought from the Mount of Olives) in 1856; 160,000*l.* have already been expended, and 60,000*l.* will be required for its completion, when it will undoubtedly be one of the finest modern churches in Germany.

The large and elegant building of red and white brick, with 8 towers flanking its 4 gateways, seen from the site of the Votive church, is a *Barrack*.

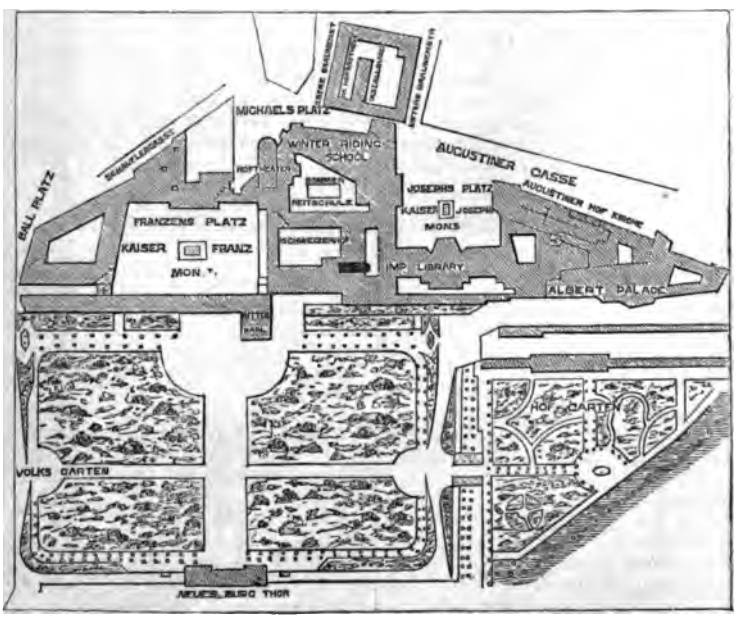
Ch. of St. Carl, near the Renn

flanked on each side by two lofty columns, wound round with bas-reliefs representing events in the life of San Carlo Borromeo, which have somewhat the effect of the minarets of a Turkish mosque. It was built by the Emp. Charles VI., in fulfilment of a vow made in the year 1713, at a time when the plague was ravaging Vienna, from designs of Fischer of Erlach, and completed 1737.

The *New Synagogue*, in the Leopoldstadt, near the Carl Theater, cost 20,000*l*. It is superbly decorated within.

The *Imperial Royal Palace* (die K. K. Burg), an ancient building, of various dates and irregular structure, is not imposing from its architecture, but considerable in extent. It consists of 3 courts, or quadrangles; that in the centre, called Burgplatz, now called Franzensplatz; that on the l. hand, Schweizerhof, from the old Swiss guards of the Palace, now replaced by Austrians; that on the E., the Amalienhof.

The Schweizerhof (the oldest part) dates from the year 1210, and contains the apartments of the Imperial family. They are shown during fixed hours daily when the court is out of town; and by their inferiority in magnificence to many royal residences, demonstrate the unostentatious tastes of the Austrian rulers. In one room are displayed a series of 64 stone landscapes (pietra dura) of exquisite Florentine mosaic, admirably executed in various coloured stones inlaid. They are said to have cost 400,000 gulden. In the dining-room are portraits of Catherine of Russia and of Frederick the Great. There is some talk of re-building the palace, from designs prepared by Prof. Semper.



Imperial Palace and Gardens, Vienna.

a sceptre, orb, Dalmatic, sword, gloves, and shoes. Along with the regalia are preserved the sacred relics, also produced at the coronation of the German peror, such as the holy spear and nails of the cross: a tooth of John the Baptist; a piece of the coat of St. John the Evangelist; 3 links of the chains of Saints Peter, Paul, and John; the arm-bone of St. Anne; a piece of the true cross; a portion of the table-cloth used at the Last Supper. The Austrian regalia include the crown and sceptre of Rudolph II., enriched with many uncut precious gems, and worn in former times by the emperors elect on their entrance into Frankfurt. The crown, sceptre, and robes, worn by Napoleon at his coronation in Milan as King of Lombardy, are also here. It is remarkable that the stones in the crown are all false. The crown, however, with which the ceremony was performed was the *iron crown*, which contains the *santo chiodo*, kept at Monza. This treasury contains, besides, the following objects of value and interest:—An almost invaluable collection of precious stones. Pre-eminent among them is the celebrated Florentine diamond, worn and lost by Charles the Bold at the battle of *Granson*, picked up by a Swiss lanzknecht, and sold by him to a Bernese merchant for 1 fl. The Emp. Francis, as Grand Duke of Tuscany, inherited the jewel, and caused it to be removed from Florence hither. It weighs 133 carats. There is another diamond of great value, intended for the button of a hat; and an emerald weighing 2980 carats, brought from the Holy Land by a Duke of Austria. The chains, collars, &c., belonging to the dresses of the various Austrian orders, viz. Golden Fleece, Maria Theresa, &c., worn by the Emperor, forming a most splendid collection of brilliants, and comprising specimens of topaz, emerald, &c., unique in size and water. The priests' mass-robes worn at the foundation of the order of the Golden Fleece by Philip the Good *of Burgundy, covered with embroidered figures of saints in the style of art of the period, and very well executed in the manner of the school of Van Eyck, deserve attentive examination: they are more like pictures than specimens of embroidery. Philip the Good's tankard of Eastern serpentine, bearing the name of Jehovah, with several heads of Christ on the lid, and the figure of St. Andrew, patron of the House of Burgundy. A collection of costumes of the 15th centy., belonging to persons of distinction. A crucifix, carved by *Benvenuto Cellini*. A lavoir of silver by the same artist. Specimens of ancient watches, called, from their shape and the place where they were made, *Nuremberg eggs*. Gold vases and basins of the most precious workmanship: one of them is used in the baptism of the Imperial family. The sabre of Tamerlane. The swords of John Hunyady, Maximilian I., Charles V., Francis I. of France. The cradle of the King of Rome (young Napoleon), of silver gilt, presented to him by the citizens of Paris. A piece of clock-work, presented by the Landgrave of Hesse to the Empress Maria Theresa. As often as the clock strikes, figures of the Emperor and Empress and the Landgrave advance, while Fame, by an ingenious contrivance, writes in golden letters a laudatory inscription. Here may also be seen the *horoscope* of Wallenstein, a circular plate enamelled, with a lion in the centre, and some cabalistical figures and the signs of the zodiac around it.

The *Imperial Stables*, Hof-Stall Gebäude, facing the palace outside the Burg Thor, contains the state carriages: that used at the coronations at Milan Prague, &c., is beautifully painted on the panels; it was made for Maria Theresa, whose state sledge, in which she used to drive upon the Danube, as well as her sedan-chair, are shown here. Here is a curious collection of horse trappings, saddles, harness, and some old armour.

Between the Burg and the palace of the Archduke Albert runs a long corridor, called Augustiner Gang, communicating with the bastion and the Augustine Church; in it are situated the two following collections:—

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The *Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities* (Münz und Antiken Cabinet). Open Mon. and Fri. at 10. Cards of admission must have been previously requested. It includes bronzes, terracottas, mosaics, ancient and modern gems, coins, and medals. It contains several very celebrated cameos and intaglios, which have been described by the Abbé Eckhel. Among them the Apotheosis of Augustus, an onyx, 8¾ in. in diameter, is perhaps the finest cameo in the world, remarkable alike for beautiful workmanship, historical interest (as the heads are portraits of the Emperor and his family), and for its large size; only 2 larger are known to exist. It cost the Emperor Rudolph II. 12,000 ducats. Alexander the Great and Roxalana, and a head of Tiberius, are also very fine; and a Byzantine cameo, bearing on one side the Creation, on the other the Crucifixion, is curious. Here is likewise a unique cup of oriental agate, 28½ in. in diameter, which formed part of the dowry of Mary of Burgundy, wife of the Emp. Maximilian; a collection of Baphomets, or talismans of the Templars; and a tablet of bronze, on which is engraved a senatus consultum (Roman Act of Parliament), prohibiting Bacchanalian ceremonies, dated in the year of Rome 567, or B.C. 186 (Livy, xxxix. 8-18). It was probably hung up in some public place at Rome.

The celebrated salt-cellar made by *Benvenuto Cellini* for Francis I., whose arms and initials it still bears, has been transferred hither from the Ambras Collection. It is an undoubted work of the artist, who has thus described it in his Life:—"I had represented the sea and the earth both in a sitting posture, the legs of one placed between those of the other, as certain arms of the sea enter the land, and certain necks of land jut out into the sea. The manner in which I designed them was as follows: I put a trident into the rt. hand of the figure that represented the sea, and in the l. a bark of exquisite workmanship, which was to hold the salt; under this figure were its 4 sea-horses, the form of which in the breast and fore feet resembled that of a horse, and all the hind part, from the middle, that of a fish. The fishes' tails were entwined with each other in a manner very pleasing to the eye, and the whole group was placed in a striking attitude. This figure was surrounded by a variety of fishes of different species and other sea animals. The undulation of the water was properly exhibited, and likewise enamelled with its true colours. The earth I represented by a beautiful female figure, holding a cornucopia in her hand, entirely naked, like the other male figure: in her l. hand she held a little temple, the architecture of the Ionic order, and the workmanship very nice; this was intended to put the pepper in. Under this female figure I exhibited most of the finest animals which the earth produces; and the rocks I partly enamelled and partly left in gold. I then fixed the work on a base of black ebony, of a proper thickness, and there I placed 4 golden figures in more than mezzo-rilievo; these were intended to represent Night and Day; and there was one likewise for Evening, and another for the Morning. There were also 4 other figures of the 4 principal Winds, of the same size, the workmanship and enamel of which were elegant to the last degree. When I showed the King this piece of work, he burst into an exclamation of surprise, and could never sufficiently admire it." It will be seen that the artist has not in all respects accurately described his own work. The hilt of a sword which belonged to Charles V., of very good art, is also attributed to *Cellini*.

In another cabinet is a collection of modern gems, cameos, &c. Leda and the Swan, by *Benvenuto Cellini*, is the most distinguished of these. There is also a female head, in which the artist has taken advantage of appropriate colours in the stone to represent the various tints of the cheeks and hair, and a necklace, composed of 49 cameos, exquisitely carved, with portraits of the sovereigns of Austria, from Rudolph of Habsburg to Ferdinand III., &c.

The intaglios are either under glass cases or in drawers, which, being co-

vered with glass, may be examined safely, and at the same time closely.

There is a good collection of Greek vases, 1200 in number, nearly half of which belonged to Count Lamberg.

The coins and medals amount to 140,000. Among them are 25,000 Greek, 31,000 Roman, 3000 false medals, 36,000 modern medals and coins of various European states. Some of the modern medals are of very large size. A gold medal of 360 ducats (Christian V. of Denmark, 1699); one of 315 ducats (Sigismund III. of Poland, 1632); a silver ducat of the Emperor Charles VI., weighing 6 lbs.; and an immense gold medallion of 2055 ducats, two-thirds gold, the rest silver, presented 1677 by John Wenceslaus de Ramberg (a Bohemian alchemist) to Leopold I., as a specimen of the gold which he pretended to have produced by his skill in alchemy, and by the aid of the philosopher's stone. On it is engraved the genealogy of the Austrian family.

Cabinet of Minerals.—Entrance also in the Augustiner-Gang. Open on Wed. and Sat., 10 to 1. A very fine collection, far surpassing, in many departments, every other cabinet in Europe, and well arranged. Amongst the objects to be particularised are the specimens of fossil wood from Transylvania, particularly one which has the appearance of a bundle of white fibres. The stony matter (quartz) has occupied the pores of the wood, which itself has entirely disappeared, leaving an exact cast of the sap-vessels, not thicker than hairs, and knotted in appearance. A precious opal, the largest known, from Czerwenitza, near Kaschau, weighs 17 oz. Very choice specimens of chrysolite, from Greenland; wavellite, from Brazil; Styrian arragonite, and other rare minerals. Tourmaline, including a crystal having perfect terminations at both ends. Tin-ore from Schlackenwald, Bohemia. Cubic crystals of magnetic iron-ore, from Gulsen, in Styria. Tellurium and gold from Nagybánya, the richest gold-*mine in the Austrian states.* A fine *collection of diamond* crystals, some splendid specimens of emerald, and the most extensive and complete assemblage existing of *Aërolites*, or stones which have fallen from the sky in all parts of the globe. An enormous one fell in Hungary, June 1866, weighing 560 lbs. Another, a mass 71 lbs. in weight, fell, 1751, near Agram: the descent of it was actually seen. Another fell at Tabor in 1753. A portion of the great mass still preserved at Elnbogen, near Carlsbad. There are several specimens of a shower which fell at Stannen, in Moravia, 1808, and was witnessed by hundreds of persons as they were going to church. The fall of others even more ancient is satisfactorily attested by legal documents and the testimony of witnesses taken immediately after the event, preserved in this cabinet. A geological collection of considerable extent, and a series of fossil remains, illustrate in an interesting way the geology of Austria. A bouquet of flowers, made of precious stones, for Maria Theresa, may be mentioned as another costly curiosity. These last objects are in the lecture-room.

Museum of Natural History.—Cabinet of Zoology and Botany occupies the l. side of the Josephsplatz, adjoining the library. Open Thurs., 9 to 12, with tickets obtained from the porter. A small fee will generally obtain the traveller admittance upon other days as well.

It was founded by the Emp. Francis I., and at his private expense. To the student of natural history this collection, from its extent and the choiceness of some of its specimens, must be peculiarly interesting. It is besides well arranged and well named, according to the Linnæan system; even ordinary observers will find much to interest them. In extent it far exceeds any in England, not excepting the British Museum.

The colour of the lines round the tickets marks the countries from which the specimens come, viz. yellow, Asia; blue, Africa; green, America; red, Australia and the South Sea. The European specimens are plain, exce

those of Austrian origin, marked with a black line. The valuable *Brazilian Museum*, also formed by the late Emperor, who sent out men of science for the purpose of making collections in all branches of natural history, is now incorporated with the Imperial Museum.

Among the mammalia (which are ill-stuffed) may be remarked the Auerochs, or wild bull, once common in Europe, and still existing in Polish and Lithuanian forests; a horse, which died in the Emperor's stables, 40 years old; another horse, covered with woolly hair like a poodle; a walrus, &c.

The Birds.—Perhaps no collection in Europe, not excepting that of the Jardin des Plantes, is so complete or extensive in the ornithological department. In some instances 7 or 8 specimens are preserved of the same bird, in order to show the changes of plumage from youth to age, the difference between male and female feathers, and the transition which takes place from the one into the other. Here are eagles from various parts of the Austrian dominions; the white eagle (Falco albus), shot near the fields of Asperne and Essling, where these birds are numerous; the Lämmergeier, from the Alps; Vultur fulvus, from Hungary; hooded falcons, used in hawking in the time of the Emp. Joseph II., with their hoods and bells; the horned owl, from the Wiener Wald; a monstrous goose and a pigeon, each with 4 legs; an interesting series of nests and eggs. The other departments of natural history—amphibia, fishes, corals, mollusca, and shells—are equally rich. Among the fish, the tribe of salmon and sturgeon from the Danube and other rivers of Europe is very complete; the entozoa (intestinal worms) are unrivalled. The collection of comparative anatomy is also very good. The insects are not inferior; they are shut up in cabinets, but are shown readily to students or amateurs of this branch of science.

In botanical collections and herbaria, gathered literally from all quarters of the globe, this museum yields to none, *though this department is less exposed to view. The Herbarium is on the 4th floor of the same building* as the rest of the collections. Men of science and students of natural history will find ready access to the collection *at all times*, and most willing assistance, on applying to the directors of the several cabinets.

The ***Imperial Arsenal*—Kaiserliches Zeughaus—close to the upper Belvedere, and the Gratz, Trieste, and Raab Railway Stat. (Sud-Bahn), nearly the highest ground about Vienna, was erected 1855. It is the most striking as well as the most extensive modern building in Vienna, of brick, measuring 650 ft. in front by nearly 2000 ft. in depth—a massive and useful range of buildings. At the 4 corners are great casemated barracks, and between them storehouses, forming a quadrangle, within which stand residences for the commandant, church, hospital. Here are manufactories of every sort of weapons, fire-arms, swords, bayonets; workshops, engine-house, laboratory, cannon-foundry, and boring works employing 2000 men. The most splendid edifice is the **Armoury*, Waffen-Museum, containing one of the largest and finest collections of arms and ancient armour in Europe, and well deserves a visit. It is open to the public daily (8 till 12) by tickets, which are given out at the office in the Seitzes Gasse, at the back of the building. On Thursdays without tickets.

The enormous chain of 8000 links, which the Turks threw across the Danube, near Buda, for the purpose of interrupting the navigation of the river in 1529, is hung in festoons round the walls of the court-yard.

The *Grand Hall* and staircase are decorated with frescoes of Austrian battles, and with marble statues of great Austrian generals.

On the ground floor is kept a quantity of cannon of various ages, countries, and calibre. One piece, taken at Belgrade in 1717, is 24 ft. long, and projects a ball weighing 124 lbs. Another, a small field-piece, is called "die Amsel," the blackbird. In the upper rooms 150,000 stand of arms are tastefully arranged and disposed in figures with

much ingenuity, so as to form decorations for the interior, but at the same time to be ready for immediate use. There is a great store of ancient weapons of various dates, and, above all, a large collection of suits of armour actually worn by illustrious persons, though some of the stories told by the guide who shows this collection must not be entirely relied on. The suits of armour attributed to early Austrian princes are very fine; though many of them, like those in the Tower, certainly did not belong to the persons to whom they are given. The following objects will be regarded with peculiar interest:—The buff-coat, of elk-skin, worn by the great Gustavus Adolphus at the battle of Lützen, penetrated by the bullet which caused his death; General Montecuculi's coat of mail; the field-marshal's uniform of Prince Schwarzenberg; Marlborough's arms; the uniform and orders of Marshal Radetsky, under a glass case; the balloon used by the French Marshal Jourdan to reconnoitre the Austrian army, previously to the battle of Fleurus; the keys of the city of Lyons. A great number of standards taken by the Austrians during the war: 100 are French, of the days of the Revolution; many Polish and Prussian; a flag carried by the Italian Carbonari, with the words "Independenza o morte;" and several French eagles; also a tree of Liberty, with the red cap, and the colours of the 33rd regiment of French infantry, taken at Culm; Sobieski's armour. Many trophies conquered from the Turks, as standards, horse-tails, weapons, &c. The green standard of Mahomet, captured in 1683, in the memorable battle gained by John Sobieski, which broke up the siege of Vienna. Do not omit seeing the elegant *Chapel*, with the statue of the Virgin rescued from the old arsenal; also the view from the *Flag-Tower*. Within its walls are fortified barracks for 10,000 men, a park of artillery, a manufactory of firearms, a depôt of military stores—in short, everything requisite for the *supply of* a large *army*.

The Town Arsenal—Bürgerliches Zeughaus—on the Renngasse, is shown Mon. and Thurs., from 9 till 12 A.M., and from 3 till 6 P.M. It was commenced in 1584, and completed in 1672; it contained arms for 34,000 civic guards, which were stolen and distributed to the mob at the Vienna révolution, but have since been restored. There are suits of armour of various periods. The armour of Louis II., King of Hungary, killed at the battle of Mohacz; of Charles V.; of Sobieski, worn at the battle before Vienna. Here are also preserved an immense blood-red standard, taken from the Turks, in 1683, by the Duke of Lorraine; the head of the Vizir Kara Mustapha, with the cord by which he was strangled on his return from his disastrous expedition to Vienna; and his shirt, or shroud (Todtenhemd), covered with Arabic inscriptions, derived principally from the Koran. At the taking of Belgrade, his body was disinterred, his head separated from it, and transferred to Vienna. The colours taken by the Archduke Charles, at Caldiero, 1805. The bust and uniform of Marshal Loudon are also shown here.

The *Belvedere Palace*, No. 544 in the Rennweg, was built by Prince Eugene of Savoy, who resided in it during the latter years of his life. It consists of two buildings, the Upper and Lower Belvedere, situated at the foot and at the summit of a gentle eminence, the intervening slope being occupied by a fine public garden.

N.B. To the Belvedere is a long walk of nearly 2 m. from St. Stephans Platz. It is a good plan to take one of the Süd-Bahn omnibuses, fare 10 kr., which set you down at the Upper Belvedere. The *Arsenal* is in the same direction, not much further.

The Lower Belvedere contains the *Ambras Collection* of ancient armour, paintings, jewels, &c.; so named from the Castle of Ambras, in Tyrol, where it was originally placed, and from which it was removed in 1796, and placed here in 1806. (See Rte. 229

It is open to the public every day in summer from 9 till 12 A.M., and from 3 till 6 P.M.; Oct. and Nov. from 9 till 2. In winter it is closed. It is shown daily to strangers, who, on days not public, give a small fee to the attendant: a catalogue may be purchased at the door. The Hall is occupied by a *Collection of antique Sculptures*, removed from the Imperial Palace. The best things among them are — the *Sarcophagus of the Fugger Family*, with bas-reliefs of the Battle of the Amazons; and a bronze statue of Hermes, found in Carinthia, near Maria Saal, in the Zollfeld: they are both of the best period of Grecian art; and it is curious to find that the Romans had transported such works even to their remotest provinces. Euterpe; the drapery is well executed. A Torso of Cupid. Several Roman helmets of bronze, in fine preservation, which were dug up at Marburg, in Styria. Among the terra-cottas a statue of Pallas, half the size of life, in the stiff early style of art, found in Sicily.

The *Egyptian Museum*, recently deposited under the same roof, and open on the same days, contains, besides papyri, mummies, tablets, &c., a curious figure of a sphinx with 3 heads, of white marble, probably of the time of the Ptolemies.

**The *Ambras Museum* was formed in the latter part of the 16th centy. (about 1560), by Archduke Ferdinand, son of the Emp. Ferdinand I., who, having a taste for art and antiquities, obtained from his friends and contemporary European monarchs suits of armour, original portraits, and other curiosities belonging to them, or to the persons of renown attached to their courts and persons, including most of the celebrated men of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. To many of them he wrote autograph letters; which, together with the replies, have been carefully preserved, and serve to prove the authenticity of this the *most interesting historical collection of ancient armour* (chiefly of the 16th century) *in Europe*. The Museum occupies 7 apartments; 3 of these are filled with ancient armour. The plan of the arrangement is as follows:—the 1st room contains almost wholly suits of armour belonging to the members and connexions of the Imperial family; the 2nd, those of distinguished German princes and nobles; the 3rd, those of Italian and Spanish princes and nobles. The most remarkable, out of 143 suits which belonged to princes and great men, appear to be—

In the *1st Apartment*, the helmet of Francis I. of France; the armour of the Emp. Maximilian, for man and horse, with the Imperial arms emblazoned in full; the bridal armour of the Archduke Ferdinand; the suits of Don John of Austria, and Philip II. of Spain; the helmet and sabre of Zrinyi, so celebrated for his heroic defence of Szigeth against the Turks, 1566; Stephan Bathory, 1586; Christian Count Fugger, 1615.

2nd Apartment.—On the walls on the l., between the windows, Turkish spoils: the horse-tail standard and quiver which belonged to the Grand Vizir, Kara Mustapha, who was strangled; the steel armour of Maurice, Elector of Saxony; another suit of the Stadtholder, Maurice Prince of Orange; a steel suit fluted with gold, of Matthias Lang, Archbishop of Salzburg; the armour of Scanderbeg, d. 1466; the battle-axe of Montezuma, Emp. of Mexico; the standard and weapons of Stephen Fadinger, the leader of the rebellious peasantry, d. 1626, brought from Linz; the steel suit of Albert the Bear, Elector of Brandenburg, plaited like a petticoat. Here, and also in the

3rd Apartment, are the suits used at the tournament, with rests for the lance attached to them, remarkable for their enormous weight. They are curious memorials of ancient chivalry and the manners of the middle ages.

The most superb suit in the collection is that of Alexander Farnese, Duke

of Parma (d. 1592), with gilt bas-reliefs on a black ground, very remarkable for the beauty of its workmanship. The arms arranged in the niches belonged, for the most part, to celebrated Italian princes, Visconti, Doria, Sforza, &c. Among these, Nos. 92, 104, 106, 108, 109, 112, 115, and 122, are particularly worthy of attention.

4th Apartment is a gallery of curious old paintings, chiefly portraits, poor in execution, but valuable since they are contemporary portraits, and probably good resemblances, the greater part having been taken at the request of the founder of the collection.

The genealogical tree of Rudolph of Habsburg; a portrait of him taken from his monument at Speier, now destroyed: portraits of Maximilian I.; his wife, Mary of Burgundy; Philip II. of Spain; Charles V.; his mother Joanna; his son Don John of Austria; Francis I.; Mary Queen of Scots; Andrew Doria; Philippina Welser, the beautiful wife of the founder of this collection; Charles V. when a child, with his two sisters, one of them holding a doll. The 3 Imperial brides of sovereigns of the House of Habsburg, whose dowries were kingdoms including what are still some of the noblest provinces of the empire, whose marriage gave rise to these lines:—

Bella gerant alii, tu felix Austria nube;
Nam quæ Mars aliis, dat tibi regna Venus.

The portraits of European princes, 130 in number, extend from Rudolph of Habsburg to Queen Anne of England. There are also 900 small portraits of distinguished personages.

The *5th Apartment* is a museum of natural objects and works of art. It contains minerals, animals, &c.; the head and horns of a stag, enclosed in the trunk of a tree, and completely overgrown by it, so that only the extremities of the antlers project; many Roman antiquities, dug up in Tyrol, on the site of the ancient stations Veldidena (now Wilten), and Mattrejium (now *Mattrey*); among them, 2 fragments, in bronze, of an Agrarian law, one of them dating as far back as 114 years B.C., and an immense nail 2 ft. long, and weighing 42 lbs., from the Pantheon.

In the case marked 11 are some admirable carvings in wood: the best are the rape of the Sabines, and a battle-piece, by *Alex. Colin*, the artist who sculptured the bas-reliefs of Maximilian's tomb at Innsbruck. These deserve minute examination. Here are kept the trappings belonging to hawking in old times. A collection of musical instruments used in the middle ages, the very names of some of which are now forgotten. A set of toys made for the children of Francis I. of France and Eleanor of Austria.

The *6th Room* contains a most dazzling display of jewellery, trinkets, cups cut out of precious stones, carvings, plate of costly workmanship, and enamels. In the same apartment are preserved—a portrait of Charles V. by *Titian*; another of Charles IX. of France, by Clouet. A most elaborately ornamented suit of armour, which belonged to Charles V.; the shield of iron is ornamented with a representation in relief of a combat of wild beasts; the spurs and the stirrups are the work of the celebrated armourer Negroli of Milan;—a cross-bow, the stock of which is inlaid with ivory, covered with etchings and engravings by A. Dürer, who has inscribed his well-known monogram underneath.

In a separate apartment there is a collection of dresses from various countries, now packed up. The most curious are those brought from the South Sea by Captain Cook.

The ** *Imperial Picture Gallery*, in the *Upper Belvedere*, at the upper end of the gardens. The terrace in front commands one of the most pleasing views of Vienna. The entrance is at the back of the building. The gallery is open from 10 till 4 on Tuesday and Friday, gratis. A small fee will procure admission on other days. The gallery is closed during the month of Oct. and from 1st Nov. to 10 April is open from 10 till 2.

Artists will obtain a ready admittance at all times, by application to the director or custodes.

This gallery ranks second only to that of Dresden in all Germany. It is very rich in the Italian and Old German schools.

The pictures, about 1800 in number, are arranged according to schools. An excellent catalogue of the works of the old masters, by Director Engert, is sold in the entrance-hall — price 1 fl. 50 krs. As you enter from the staircase, upon the first floor of the palace, the Italian are in the rooms on the rt. hand of the high marble hall; the Flemish and Dutch on the l. A few of the most striking works are here enumerated.

1*st Room. Venetian School.—Paul Veronese:* 50, A Holy Family, with Saints Catherine and Barbara. 33, Catherine Cornaro, Queen of Cyprus; and many other fine portraits by him and *Tintoretto*, particularly 38, the Doge Nicolò da Ponte.—*Giorgione:* 6, Three men in Oriental costume, called the Eastern Geometers: it is said that the painter died before he completed this picture, and that Sebastiano del Piombo finished it (1512) after his death.—*Palma the Elder:* 10, Portrait of Gaston de Foix.

2*nd Room. Venetian.—Titian:* 19, The celebrated Ecce Homo; a large picture, in which the artist has introduced portraits of the Emp. Charles V. in armour, of Sultan Solyman, of his friend Aretino as Pilate, and of himself. This masterpiece formed part of the collection of Charles I. of England, sold by Oliver Cromwell. 32, The Entombment. 36, Danaë. 39, The Virgin and Child—before her St. Jerome reading, St. Stephen with a palm-branch, and St. George with a lance—displays a nobleness of character. 64, A Holy Family; St. John presenting fruit to the Saviour. 60, The Woman taken in Adultery. Many inimitable portraits, particularly Nos. *37, 40,* 44. His own portrait. 46, *John Frederick, Elector of* Saxony. *51, The Emp. Charles V.—Il Moretto:* 7, Sta. Justina, one of the best works of the master: the expression of the saint is full of sweetness and innocence. The kneeling figure is Ercole, D. of Ferrara.

3*rd Room. Roman School.—Raphael:* 55, The Virgin, Child, and St. John in a meadow; with the date MDVI. on the hem of the Virgin's robe. 54, The Repose in Egypt. 51, A good copy of the picture at Madrid, called the Spasimo di Sicilia.—*Salvator Rosa:* 54, 56, Two battle-pieces.

4*th Room. Florentine School.—Fra Bartolomeo:* 17, Virgin and Child. 29, The Presentation in the Temple, with the date 1516; a very fine picture, upon which Rubens formed his style of painting.—*Wilkie,* 365.—*Christoforo Allori:* 20, Judith with the head of Holofernes.

5*th Room. Bolognese School.—Agost. Caracci:* 17, St. Francis receiving the five wounds.—*Francesco Francia:* 18, A Holy Family.—*Guido Reni:* 24, The Magdalen before a Crucifix.—*Guercino:* 19, St. John the Baptist in the Desert, considered to be one of his best works; 32, The Prodigal Son.

6*th Room. Bolognese and Lombard Schools.—Ann. Caracci:* 12, Christ and the Woman of Samaria; as well worth attentive examination as any picture in the gallery.—*Correggio:* 19, Io and the Cloud. 21, Ganymede.—*Franceschini:* 17, Charity.—*Parmiggiano:* 20, A Cupid.—22, Portrait of Malatesta Baglioni.—*Murillo:* 27, St. John as a child, with the lamb.—*And. Mantegna:* 42 to 45, and 47 to 50, Triumph of Julius Cæsar; cartoons of the same subjects as those in Hampton Court by this master.

7*th Room. Neapolitan and other Schools. —Antonello di Messina:* 60, Angels weeping over the body of our Saviour.

Flemish and Dutch Schools. On the l. of the Marble Hall. 1*st Room.—Hoogstraeten:* 9, A grizly-faced old Jew

looking out of a window. One wall is nearly covered with portraits by *Rembrandt;* 34, his Mother, and 37, himself, are good.

2nd Room.—Landscapes by *Ruysdael, Moucheron, Cuyp, Poussin.—Backhuysen-* 53, The Port of Amsterdam. *Hobbima,* &c.

3rd Room.—Vandyke: 2, The Infant Saviour crowning St. Rosalia: one of the best and most justly celebrated of the painter's works. 30, St. Francis in Ecstacy, and a number of unrivalled portraits. 4 and 5, Prince Rupert and his Brother when Children. 10, An Officer, displays the highest excellence. 21, Charles I. of England (?). 24, Countess of Solms. 28, A Jesuit.

4th Room, entirely filled with works of *Rubens:* 1, St. Ignatius Loyola casting out Evil Spirits, a most effective picture; a foreshortened figure of a maniac on the ground is quite extraordinary. 3, St. Francis Xavier raising the dead and healing the sick among the Indians. "These two pictures are scarcely surpassed, for impressive effect, by any works of Rubens."—*W.* 8, St. Ambrose denying the Emp. Theodosius admission into the Church at Milan on account of his Thessalian Massacre; "touched upon by Vandyke, and the better for every touch," says Sir Thomas Lawrence. 2, The Assumption of the Virgin. 11, His own Portrait. 12, Sketch for the picture of St. Francis Xavier; and 14, for that of St. Ignatius. 15, Titian's Mistress, a copy by Rubens. 18, Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII.

The next room, called the White Cabinet, is filled with flower and fruit pieces. The Green Cabinet contains, *Gerard Dow:* 20, The Water Doctor, capital. 52, An old Woman with a Flower-pot.—*G. Terburg:* 49, A Lady writing.—*A. Van der Velde:* 87, Landscape; Ruins of a Temple in the background; in front, Cattle and Water.—*Balthasar Denner: 104, Head of an old Man, and 103, Head of an old Woman; remarkable for the microscopic minuteness with which every hair and wrinkle is made out.*

5th Room. — Rubens: 1, Madonna, considered to be his best work in the gallery: before her kneels Ildefonso Archbishop of Toledo, whilst to the right and left are portraits of the Archduke Albert and the Infanta Clara Isabella, together with their respective patron-saints, St. Albert (dressed in the robes of a Cardinal) and St. Clara. 6, The Repentant Magdalen. 7, The Feast of Venus, "a very beautiful and highly poetical conception." 11, Portrait of Helena Forman, his second wife, "entering a bath, partially covered with a brown cloak. One of his most exquisite portraits, for the careful execution and brilliancy of colouring." 13, Landscape in a Storm, with figures of Baucis and Philemon.

6th Room.—Teniers: 3, A Peasant's Marriage. 16, The Village Fête; figures of the painter and his family. 34, Interior of the Picture Gallery of the Archduke Leopold at Brussels, of which Teniers was keeper (1662). The pictures here represented are for the most part now in the Belvedere. Many landscapes, interiors of alehouses, &c., of great excellence. 51, The Fête of the Archers (Crossbowmen), in the Place du Sablon, Brussels, 1652; Teniers himself in the foreground.

7th Room. Scholars of Rubens and *Spanish School.—Velazquez:* 25, Portrait of Philip IV. of Spain. 35, 36, 37, Portraits.—*Ant. More:* Some good portraits.

Second Floor—Right Hand.

1st Room.—The *Old German School,* from the earliest times, beginning with *Thomas von Mutina, Wurmser von Strasburg, Theodoric of Prague;* many of them only curious as illustrative of the history of art.—*Matthew Grünewald:* 12, The Emp. Maximilian; his Wife, Mary of Burgundy; his Son Philip I.; and his Grandsons, Charles V. and Ferdinand I.—Albert Dü-

13, Emperor Maximilian; taken the year of his death. 15, The Martyrdom of the 10,000 Christians under Sapor II., King of Persia, painted in 1508, a picture of extraordinary power, in which every form of death and torture is represented. In the centre stands Dürer with his friend Pirkheimer. A paper in Dürer's hand bears his monogram and the date 1508. 18, The Holy Trinity, encircled by a crowd of Patriarchs, Saints, Martyrs, and Angels, in the act of adoration; below, a Landscape, and Dürer's figure in one corner. There is a majesty and impressive dignity in the countenance of the Deity, which no painter who ever attempted a subject so far above all painting has probably surpassed. 26, 28, The Virgin and Child. 29, Portrait of a young man; on the back the artist has painted an ugly shrew with a bag of gold, evidently a sly allusion to a mercenary marriage. 30, Portrait of a merchant of Nuremberg, painted 2 years before the artist's death. Persons unacquainted with the paintings of Albert Dürer will be astonished at the superiority and magnificence of his works preserved in this collection: here alone can his great powers be fully appreciated. — *Lucas Cranach:* 25, Portrait of Luther; and 34, of Melanchthon; 63, of Frederick the Wise, Elector of Saxony. — *Hans Holbein:* Many admirable portraits. 61, Jane Seymour. 62, J. Chambers, Physician of Henry VIII. 100, Erasmus. 83, A capital Head of a Man. — *Wohlgemuth:* 47, An altarpiece with 4 doors, St. Jerome and the Lion, and other Saints.—*Martin Schön:* 81, The Crucifixion. The grief of the Virgin is depicted with perfect truth and pathos. The woman at the side is also exquisitely painted, in a soft manner. On the doors are St. Veronica and the Magdalen.

2nd Room.—Old Flemish School, beginning with *Van Eyck*. *Q. Matsys:* 44, A fine Head.

3rd Room.—Ditto continued. Several paintings (landscapes) by *Lucas Van Valkenberg*, a rare and little known master, deserve notice.

4th Room.—Ditto.

The four corresponding rooms on the l. side of the staircase are filled with modern works, and give a tolerable notion of the present state of art in Austria, and of the new school of painting in Germany. *Schnorr's* picture of Faust and Mephistopheles; *Peter Krafft's* departure and return of a soldier; *Gauerman's* Landscapes deserve particular notice. Here also is a curious representation of the House of Commons in 1793, with portraits of Pitt and Fox.

On the Ground Floor, on two sides of a grand hall, are suites of rooms filled with Italian masters, with Flemish and Dutch pictures, and with works of modern artists. An enlargement of the building is projected.

The *Botanical Garden* is also in the Rennweggasse, on the same side as the Unter Belvedere, but farther on.

*The *Picture Gallery of Prince Liechtenstein*, in his uninhabited summer Palace in the Alsergrund, is most liberally thrown open to the public every weekday at any hour but that of dinner, *i.e.* 12 to 3, on application at the porter's lodge, paying a small fee to the guardian of the gallery.

It consists of 1484 pictures, among which are valuable specimens of almost every school of art, and many of the very first excellence. They are not well arranged, and there is no printed catalogue; but the names of the painters are inscribed on the frames. The following are amongst the *chefs-d'œuvre* of this gallery.

Franceschini: Many excellent paintings by this artist, who resided long with one of the Princes Liechtenstein. —*Raphael:* A Holy Family, in a circle, very fine; Portrait of Perugino.—*Titian:* Francis I. at Pavia; and one or two fine portraits.—*Correggio:* Cupid asleep in the lap of Venus,

who is holding her finger to her lip; a fine example of this master.—*Leonardo da Vinci:* Christ bearing the Cross; a masterpiece.—*Perugino:* A Virgin in Prayer.—*Fr. Francia:* Virgin and Child; the Virgin holds a flower.—*Cæsare da Sesto:* Christ bearing the Cross.—*Guido:* Infant Christ asleep on a Cross; an example of the painter's best period; A Nativity; The Magdalene holding a green Vase; Charity.—*Andrea del Sarto:* A Holy Family.—*Parmigiano:* A Holy Family.—*Perino della Vaga:* A Holy Family; The Marriage of St. Catherine; A Female Saint, a very fine picture.—*Caravaggio:* A Woman playing on the Lute.—*Giorgione:* Lucretia Borgia regarding a sketch of Lucretia, with an inscription.—*Domenichino:* A Sibyl; Venus and the Graces.—*Rubens:* A series of six pictures representing the History of Decius, cost 80,000 fl., valued at 6000 guineas. "Most striking, bold, vigorous, and rapid; though wanting delicacy, they yet have such freshness of tone as appears to outshine all other masters."—*W.* The Assumption of the Virgin;—Rubens' two Sons, "standing together in a confiding and graceful attitude. It is difficult to know whether most to admire the life in the heads, the clearness and force in the colouring, or the careful execution and admirable empasto;" it is one of the best and most finished works of this great master; unequalled for the character of youth. His Wife in a Mirror.—*Vandyke:* Portrait of Wallenstein, full of the character of the man; admirable as a painting, and highly interesting in an historical point of view. On the pillar on the l. of the picture is inscribed ÆT°. 32, 1624. Several other good portraits. A Dead Christ; A Holy Family.—*Van der Helst:* A very fine picture of this rare master.

In the upper rooms are arranged the works of the old German School, and a very rich series they are.—*Albert Dürer:* Four Portraits of Austrian Princes.—*Nic. Poussin: Virgin holding the Infant Jesus by the arm; St. John stooping to kiss him,* copied from a painting by Raphael in the Bridgewater Gallery.—*Schneyders:* One room is entirely filled with hunting-pieces, game, fruit, &c., by this painter. Two stag-hounds deserve mention.—*Wouvermanns:* Robbers.—*G. Dow:* A Portrait of himself, as large as life.—*Hobbima:* A Road through a Wood.

The collection of engravings belonging to the Prince is also very fine.

Picture Gallery of Count Czernin, Josephstadt, Parade Platz, consists of more than 300 pictures. The majority are of the Dutch School. The choicest paintings are:—A Cattle Piece, with Peasants near a Cottage, by *Paul Potter*, the pearl of this collection.—*Rembrandt's* Mother.—*G. Dow:* A wonderful effect of Candlelight.—*Titian:* An Angel appearing to an old man kneeling.—*Holbein:* Female Portrait with hands crossed. Admission is readily granted.

The *Picture Gallery of Count Schönborn*, Renngasse, is sometimes shown. Here is a remarkable picture by *Rembrandt*—the blinding of Samson by the Philistines. It is, however, a subject too horrible for the pencil, but wonderfully treated as regards the effect of light. The collection is not very large, but contains some choice specimens; a Head, by *Carlo Dolce;* Cattle Pieces, by *Cuyp*, &c.

The *Imp. Academy of Fine Arts* (K. K. Akademie der Bildenden Künste), Annagasse, No. 3, founded by Leopold I. as a school of instruction in all departments of art, contains a good collection of pictures, including the cabinet which formerly belonged to Count Lamberg, presented by him to this institution. It is shown on Saturday by tickets on application. A sleeping Venus by *Titian*, several *Claudes*, *Paul Potters*, and *Ruysdaels*, and three pictures by *Murillo*, are the choicest works. It has, besides, a rich cabinet of drawings by old masters, and of engravings. The number of students in this academy varies between 1000 and 1200, who are instructed gratuitously in all the branches of

lements up to the practice. There is n of modern paint- ...y in the month of ...il.

The *Schönfeld Museum*, belonging to Baron Dietrich, 673, Bäckerstrasse, ... the famous collection mp. Rudolph II. at cludes Wallenstein's , said to be carved nd Eve, a unique ...e, by *Dürer*; the of Regiomontanus; n turned by the Emp. ...f, and an original ent of the 'Biblia pau-

Harrach, 3, Freiung, has also choice cabinet of paintings, ...ding works of Leonardo da Vinci, Perugino, Hobbima, Ryckaert, and Velasquez. It is open to visitors on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 till 4.

The Public Institutions of all kinds for the benefit of the people in Vienna are endowed and supported on a very enlarged and liberal scale. Few continental capitals can vie with it in the number and extent of its hospitals, schools, &c. The prisons, though less numerous and extensive than elsewhere, are well managed.

The *Polytechnic Institute* (open on Saturday, 9 to 12), a handsome structure facing the Kärnthner Strasse and the Elizabeth Bridge, in the suburb of Wieden, was established by the Emp. Francis I. in 1816, to afford instruction in the arts and practical sciences, as well as in trade, commerce, and manufactures, to 500 pupils. In front is placed a statue in bronze of *Ressel*, who discovered the screw-propeller (Dampfschraube), an Austrian by birth. It is an interesting and useful establishment for the encouragement of national industry, which deserves to be seen. It *has interesting collections*:—1, Of the *best specimens of Austrian* arts and *manufactures*. 2, A laboratory and collection of philosophical instruments. 3, Models of buildings and machinery. 4, A library, &c. &c. The main objects of this institution—the promotion of national industry and the improvement of Austrian manufactures—have undoubtedly been attained through its means. In the same building is a collection called the *Technologische Museum*, consisting of specimens of the productions of various manufactures in the various stages which the different objects pass through; also of machinery, steam-engines, and various mechanical inventions. It is open daily from 9 to 5.

In the *Imperial Printing Office* (Hof und Staats-Druckerei), 913, Singer Strasse, an extensive and well managed establishment, employing 800 men, not only the ordinary processes of printing, but those of stereotyping, type-casting, nature and colour-printing; and all the most improved photographic processes of the day, may be seen to great advantage. It requires 1½ hr. to see through the whole.

The *Normal School of St. Anne*, 3, Annagasse, was established by Maria Theresa as a pattern for all others in her dominions. Persons interested in the subject of National Education may here obtain an insight into the system followed in Austria and her dependent states. It may be a matter of surprise to many to be informed that the attention of the Austrian government was turned to this important national subject nearly half a century before it received any serious consideration from that of England, and that the country (especially the hereditary dominions of the Austrian crown) has reaped important benefit from it, so that not only are the lower orders far better instructed than they are in Great Britain, but a person who cannot read, or one uninstructed in the principles of religion, is hardly to be met with even in the lowest classes. Orphans, children of soldiers, or of parents too poor to pay for their schooling, are taught gratuitously. The schoolmasters are supported by the fees paid by the scholars; but out of

every 100 pupils the teacher is compelled to instruct 25 children of indigent persons gratuitously, the government providing them with school-books. One-tenth of the population in Vienna attend schools.

The *University* was founded in 1237, but was totally re-organised in the reign of Maria Theresa (1752-1756), under the direction of her physician, Van Swieten. The old buildings near St. Stephen's, where such folly was enacted in 1848, have been converted into barracks, and a new University building has been erected on the Universitätsplatz. It has a larger number of students than any other in Germany, the number registered in 1866 (winter semester) was 3394: viz. in Theology 252; in Philosophy 481; in Medicine (including surgery and pharmacy) 1135; and in Law and Political Economy 1072; together with 454 students who were registered as "Ausserordentlich," *i.e.* who do not devote themselves to any particular study. The professers, 112 in number, all receive fixed stipends from the state: they are allowed to give private instruction, and to receive extra fees from students who are Austrian subjects, but cannot take private pupils who are *not* Austrian subjects without express permission (allerhoechsten Bewilligung) from the Emperor himself. The Theological, Surgical, and Veterinary courses are delivered gratuitously; but the student has to pay a fee of 18 fl. for attendance on the lectures in Philosophy, and 30 fl. for those of Medicine and Jurisprudence. The University of Vienna is celebrated over the Continent as a School of Medicine.

Besides the University there is another medical institution here, for the instruction of army surgeons, named after its founder, the Emp. Joseph II., *The Josephinum*, in the Alsergrund suburb, Währingergasse, 221. It is richly furnished with library and museums. The most remarkable collection is an *extensive series of anatomical preparations in wax, exhibiting the diseases and conformations of* the human frame, made by the Chevalier Fontana of Florence, occupying 7 or 8 rooms. It is shown to the public (not to females) on Saturdays, before 12: admittance is granted at other times to medical men and students.

The *New Exchange* and *Bank Buildings* (Ferstel, archt.), begun 1860, in the Herrngasse and Freyung, 240. It is richly decorated inside with painting and sculpture; outside with statues, &c.

The *General Hospital*, Allgemeine Krankenhaus, in the Alser Vorstadt, 195, is an enormous building, founded by the Emp. Joseph II., containing 19 quadrangles, 131 sick chambers, and is capable of holding 3000 patients. It receives annually 30,500.

Connected with the Hospital are: *a.* The *Ophthamic Hospital* (Augenheil Institut); *b.* The *Asylum for the Insane* (Irrenheil-Institut), a handsome structure opened 1851; admirable in its arrangements, capable of receiving 400 patients; *c.* the Lying-in-Hospital, *Gebäranstalt*, to which women are admitted in the most secret manner, and, unseen by any individual, will receive every medical assistance and every care, and, having recovered, may quit the house perfectly undiscovered. The child is either taken by the mother or left to be placed in the Foundling Hospital. The child is not left at the door, as in France, but is taken into the office and registered, and the mother receives a ticket, by presenting which she may at any time reclaim her offspring; which is otherwise, at a proper age, put to some useful trade or made a soldier. Nearly 17,000 children are supported in the Foundling Hospital at one time, at a cost of more than 40,000*l.* per annum, and about 8000 enter in a year. The mortality among the children is great.

The study and practice of *Ophthalmic Surgery* has been carried to the highest perfection in Vienna.

There is a public examination of the pupils of the Blind Asylum, Blin

Instit , Kaiserstrasse, 188,
every m 10 to 12.

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riter of this notice visited, with gratification, the *Hospital of the uble Brothers* (Spital der barmgen Brüder), Leopoldstadt, No. 225. It is an institution deserving high commendation, both on account of the order, cleanliness, and good management observed in it, and for the liberality of its plan, which throws it open equally to the sick of all nations and religions—Jews, Turks, and heretics. The brothers are in the habit of soliciting alms of strangers after their arrival in Vienna, and invite them to ascertain for themselves the character of the establishment by personal inspection.

Invalidenhaus, the Chelsea Hospital of Vienna, outside of the Stubenthor, was established on its present footing by Joseph II. for 800 old soldiers. In the great hall are two large pictures by P. Krafft of the battles of Leipzig and Aspern. The building is thrown open to the public on the 14th of October, the anniversary of the battle of Leipzig. Strangers who are curious to see it are admitted at all times.

Near the Invalidenhaus is the large New Custom-house, *Zoll-gebaude*, and in the same part of the town (Landstrasse, Rabengasse, 541), the Veterinary College, *Thierarznei - Institut*, *which for those* who take an interest *in such establishments is well* worth a *visit.*

At Währing, on the W. side of Vienna, in the village cemetery, is the *tomb of Beethoven* (died 1827); his simple family name is inscribed in letters of gold on an obelisk, ornamented with a lyre, and surrounded by acacias.

The *Private Gardens* attached to the palace of Prince Schwarzenberg, in the Rennweg, not far from the Belvedere, and also those of Prince Liechtenstein (formerly belonging to Prince Rasumoffsky), in the suburb Landstrasse, according to the liberal practice of the Continent, are thrown open to the public. The garden of the Belvedere, as before mentioned, commands one of the best views of Vienna.

The **Stadtpark*, on the Park Ring, laid out in the English style, with pleasant walks, parterres, and shrubberies on both sides of the Wien river, and opened to the public 1863, is now a favourite resort of the higher classes. A *Kursaal* has been erected, in the Renaissance style, with high roof, domes, and turrets (architect Garben), within the park, at a cost of 32,000*l*. It contains a large concert and ball room, a café saloon, and a pump-room. The walks about it are frequented as a sort of prado, from 3 to 5, the hours between the early and late dinners of Vienna.

The *Prater*, the Hyde Park of Vienna, is situated at the extremity of the street called Jägerzeile. Here there is an open circular space, from which branch out 6 alleys or avenues. Close to the first alley is the *Terminus* of the *Northern* and *Eastern Railroads*, extending to Prague, Olmütz, Pesth, &c. The second on the right (Hauptallée) is the most frequented, and leads to the Panorama, the Circus, and the Coffee-houses. This alley ends in a circle called the Rondeau; carriages usually turn at this point. The best time 5·30 to 8 P.M. to meet the most fashionable society.

The two great days for visiting the Prater are Easter Monday and the 1st of May. The latter of these is

the great holiday of the Viennese. If the weather be tolerably fine the whole city pours forth to the *Praterfuhrt*, so that the carriages form an unbroken line from the Kohlmarkt in the city to the Rondeau. It is then that new equipages and fine liveries are seen for the first time. It is the Longchamps of Vienna. It is like the Ring in Hyde Park, with this difference, that the humble fiacre is admitted by the side of the princely four-in-hand. Thus, amidst all the display of coats of arms, with quarterings innumerable, of crowns and coronets, scarlet and gold-laced liveries, Hungarian lacqueys in dolmans (the hussar dress), belted Bohemian Jägers, with swords at their sides and streaming feathers in their cocked hats, there is far less aristocratic exclusiveness than in England.

He who confines himself to the drive, however, has seen but half of the Prater, and that not the most amusing or characteristic portion. A few steps behind the coffee-houses, the Prater of the great world ends, and that of the common people begins. It is called the Wurstel Prater, from the quantity of sausages (Würste) which are consumed in it. On Sundays and holidays it has all the appearance of a great fair. As far as the eye can reach, under the trees and over the greensward, appears one great encampment of suttlers' booths and huts.

The third allée on the rt., on approaching the Prater from the Jägerzeile, leads directly to the Würstl Prater, and to the place where *fire-works* are exhibited 4 or 5 times a-year. Spectators are accommodated in an amphitheatre erected opposite to the spot where they are displayed. The report of a cannon gives the signal that they are about to commence.

The Prater is no longer, however, so general a place of holiday resort as before the establishment of railroads: parties now resort much to Baden, Mödling, &c. In the autumn the traveller will be puzzled by Mephistopheles' expression, "Hier ist's so lustig wie im Prater."

As the Prater is nearly 4 miles long, it is possible to leave the busy crowd and to plunge into remote and tranquil thickets, interspersed with fine trees of an age and size which would render them worthy to be the patriarchs of a forest, until the wanderer finds himself on the borders of the Danube itself.

The *Augarten* is another fine public garden, in a formal style, with straight walks and lofty clipped hedges. There is in the house belonging to it a Restaurateur. Adjoining it is the *Brigittenau*, a large meadow interspersed with wood, which, on St. Bridget's day (usually the Sunday before or after the 13th of July), used to receive the greater part of the inhabitants of Vienna.

Historical Facts connected with Vienna.

Vienna is generally believed to occupy the site of the Roman station Vindobona, remarkable as the spot where the Emperor Marcus Aurelius breathed his last.

The foundation both of the present archduchy and empire of Austria was laid in 983, when the Emp. Otho II. created Leopold of Babenberg Margrave of the *Ostmark*, which at that period did not extend further than Mölk. Leopold took Mölk from the Magyars, and previous to his death had extended his margravate to the Kahlenberg. Towards the middle of the 11th centy. his successors had driven the Magyars beyond the March and Leitha, which have ever since formed the boundary between Austria and Hungary. Henry II. Jasomirgott, the 8th Babenberg margrave (1141-77), was raised to the dignity of duke of Upper and Lower Austria. He made Vienna his habitual place of residence, greatly enlarged the town, built St. Stephen's (the old church), and, in fact, may be regarded as the real founder of the Austrian capital, which before his time does not appear to have ever been a place of much importance. His son, Leopold V., surnamed the Virtuous (der Tugendhafte), inherited the duchy of Styria. Duke Leop

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a candidate for the Imperial
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Austria with 40,000 well-disciplined troops, fully resolved to regain possession of the duchies or to perish on the field of battle. On the 26th Aug. 1278, Rudolph attacked and defeated Ottokar on the Marchfeld, after a sanguinary engagement, in which Ottokar perished. Ottokar, the opponent, and Ladislaus, the ally of Rudolph in this battle, were almost the last sovereigns of their respective dynasties. Philip, Archbishop of Salzburg, the sole claimant for the investiture of the duchies of Carinthia and Carniola, died in 1279. With the consent of the Diet held at Augsburg, 1282, Rudolph conferred these duchies, together with the duchies of Austria and Styria, on his two sons Albert and Rudolph. In the next centy. Tyrol was acquired by marriage; and in the beginning of the 17th centy. all the hereditary states of the House of Habsburg devolved on the Emp. Ferdinand II.; since which they have remained united.

In 1462 the citizens of Vienna revolted, and for the space of 2 months besieged or rather blockaded the *Burg* in which the Emp. Frederic III. had taken refuge, in hopes of starving him into a compliance with their demands. He was, however, opportunely relieved by George Podiebrad, King of Bohemia.

In 1484, Vienna, after being invested for 4 months, surrendered to Matthias Corvinus, who made it his place of residence, and died here 1490. After his death the Emp. Maximilian I. regained possession of the city, and was received with acclamations by the inhabitants overjoyed at getting rid of the Hungarians. Since this Vienna has been the habitual residence of the princes and emperors of the House of Habsburg.

Vienna was besieged by Sultan Solyman, with a large army, from Sept. 26 to Oct. 14, 1529, and ably defended by Count Nicholas Salm and a garrison of 14,000 men. The destruction of a flotilla conveying the Turkish heavy artillery, by the garrison of Presburg, and the approach of winter, compelled the sultan to raise the siege. Vienna was again besieged by a Turkish army of 200,000 men under the command of the Grand Vizier, Kara Mustapha, in 1683, and most heroically defended by Count Rüdiger Stahremberg with 20,000 men, only 8000 of whom were regular troops. The siege lasted from July 14th to Sept. 12th, when the city was relieved and the Turks completely routed by the Duke of Lorraine and John Sobieski.

The Church of Maria Trost, in the Mariahilf Vorstadt, was built in 1721, on the spot where the Grand Vizier's tent was pitched during the siege in 1683. The *Türkenschanze*, a rampart thrown up by the Turks, still remains near the village of Währing, between Vienna and the Kahlenberg.

In 1619 Count Thurn, at the head of the Protestant Bohemians, blockaded the city. The Emp. Ferdinand II., who was within it at the time, maintained a stout resistance, persisting in his intention to perish under the ruins of his palace, which was already battered by the Bohemian cannon, rather than surrender. The inhabitants of Vienna, a large portion of whom were at that time of the reformed faith, were planning to deliver up the city, to dethrone him, and to educate his children as Protestants; and a deputation had actually forced its way into the palace to propose these conditions, when t

sound of trumpets announced the arrival of succour. It was a corps of 500 horse, commanded by Dampierre, which, entering the city by the only gate not watched by the enemy, raised the spirits of the people; the students of the university flew to arms, fresh succours arrived, and Ferdinand was relieved when on the verge of losing at once his capital and crown.

Vienna was twice occupied by the French under Napoleon—in 1805 and 1809. The Congress of Vienna met here from Nov. 3, 1814, to June 9, 1815.

Environs of Vienna.

a. SCHÖNBRUNN AND HIETZING.
b. LAXENBURG.
c. MÖDLING, THE BRÜHL.
d. BADEN, HELENENTHAL, SCHNEEBERG.
e. NUSSDORF, KAHLENBERG, LEOPOLDSBERG, KLOSTERNEUBERG.

Though the ground on which Vienna stands, and the country around it, is almost a flat, not much raised above the level of the Danube, yet this plain is bounded, at the distance of a few miles, by hills of considerable elevation, intersected by the most romantic valleys, their sides covered with fine woods, sprinkled over with châteaux and villas, and ornamented everywhere by the picturesque ruins of decayed castles, the relics of feudal ages, and of the days of the Faustrecht.

There is scarcely a village within 10 miles of the lines which does not serve as a Richmond or St. Cloud for the Viennese: and on Sunday they are all equally occupied by parties of pleasure. No stranger should omit to visit the Brühl, the Kahlenberg, the Palace of Laxenburg, and Baden.

The Gloggnitz, Gratz, and Trieste *Railway* (Süd-Bahn) passes near Schönbrunn and through Baden (Rte. 247). Numerous public conveyances of various kinds run in all directions from Stefans-platz and different parts of the city, and several times a day to the more *frequented places.* Besides *fiacres, which may be* taken into the country, there are Gesellschaftswägen, a kind of omnibus, which start at regular hours from fixed stations in the town.

Schönbrunn, the palace of the Emperor, and his usual summer residence, situated about 2 m. from Vienna, was begun as a hunting-seat for the Emp. Matthias, by Fischer of Erlach, and finished by Maria Theresa. The interior is splendidly furnished, and contains a number of portraits of the ancestors of the Imperial family, few of which are likely to arrest a traveller's attention, except those of Maria Theresa, Joseph II., and Maria Antoinette. The building, however, possesses some historical interest, as having been inhabited by Napoleon in 1809, when the treaty of Schönbrunn was signed here, and by his son, the Duke of Reichstadt, who died here at the age of 21, in 1832, in the same apartment in the l. wing overlooking the garden, and on the same bed, it is said, which his father had occupied. This amiable young prince, who, according to the statement of some writers, lived the life of a prisoner at the court of his grandfather, was in truth the cherished favourite of the late Emperor, brought up with every tenderness and care; and if he was the object of any unusual watchfulness, it was merely with a view of preventing his becoming the victim of some mad scheme of carrying him off to France; without the least restriction upon his personal liberty.

The gardens behind the palace are laid out in straight walks, long avenues, trimmed and clipped like hedges, to a height of 50 or 60 feet, in the French style, and ornamented with statues and fountains. On a fine Sunday afternoon they are thronged with happy crowds of citizens and their families from Vienna. Stapps, the enthusiastic German student who attempted the life of Napoleon in these gardens, was shot here a few hours afterwards, and buried on the spot. He disdained to beg his life, or it would probably have been spared. At the end of one of the alleys is the Beautiful Fountain, Sch

s its name to the
vith the statue of

Gloriette, a temple, with a colon-
n... pillars, on the high bank im-
mediately behind the palace, commands
a fine view of Vienna. You are per-
m to ascend to the top, but the
r at the bottom expects a

f the avenues branching off on
s you enter the garden from
e, leads to the flower-garden,
as been laid out at great ex-
It is, in fact, a botanical trea-
where the most rare plants are to
nd. The *palm-house* is very rich,
nsports one apparently to the
f the tropics. The conserva-
d forcing-houses (14 in num-
xtensive; and the collection of
equinoctial plants, especially Brazilian,
is very fine. There is also a rich and
interesting collection of *Alpine Plants*.
Facing the palm-house and near it is
the Emperor's choice *Zoological Col-
lection*, or Menagerie, which should
be visited. The specimens of Austrian
animals and birds are very interest-
ing.

Outside Schönbrunn Garden, a little
way beyond the Botanic Garden, is the
village of *Hietzing*, composed chiefly of
villas and country houses, which on
Sundays is inundated with the rural-
ising citizens of Vienna. In the church-
yard is the monument of a Baroness
Pillersdorf, by Canova, and in the
Church of *Penzing*, opposite Hietzing,
is a fine monument of a Frau von
Rottmann, by the Florentine sculptor
Finella. The *Casino* of Dommeyer is
a house of entertainment, magnificently
fitted up, combining restaurant, café,
billiard-tables, and a very splendid
saloon for dining and music. The
cuisine is reputed first-rate. Thursday
and Sunday are the days when the
house is usually opened.

Schwenders Garden, or the *Neue Welt*,
combines Garden, Theatre, Restaurant,
Ball-room, and is the best thing of the
kind near Vienna.

b. LAXENBURG.

The Palace of Laxenburg was the
favourite residence and retreat in sum-
mer of Maria Theresa, Joseph II., and
the late Emp. Francis. It can be
reached in ¾ hr. by Railway from the
Sud-Bahnhof, taking the branch-line
from Mödling, and forms one of
the most agreeable excursions from
the metropolis. A long uninterrupted
avenue of trees connects it with the
Palace of Schönbrunn. Those who
choose to spend a day there will find a
tolerable restaurant close to the palace.
(*Inns*: Stern; Ungarische Krone. The
gardens are open daily to visitors.
The palace, generally called the *Blue
House*, built 1600, on the site of a
mediæval castle, is shown to strangers,
but it is small, and not worth entering.

The pleasure-grounds, or park, are
beautifully laid out. They are planted
with shrubberies and fine trees, and
interspersed with sheets of water: but
they have, perhaps, more than enough
of rustic bridges, Grecian temples,
Chinese pavilions, and Swiss cottages.

A guide is generally to be met with
at the entrance, who will conduct you
through the labyrinth of walks, taking
care that you miss in your progress no
one object which he considers curious.
To make a selection only from these, it
may be enough to mention the Knight's
Crypt (Ritter Gruft), in which is a
copy of the tomb of Rudolph of Habs-
burg, formerly at Spires (*Handbook for
N. Germany*), the Farm (Meyerei), and
the *Knight's Castle*, called also *Fran-
zensburg*. This is a modern antique
castle, in the centre of a lake, built in
the fashion of a feudal fortress of the
middle ages, and approached by means
of a flying-bridge, upon which visitors
are ferried across. Though there are
parts of the interior which remind one
more of a Dutch toy-shop than a
baronial stronghold—for instance, a
miniature dungeon, and a puppet pri-
soner of wood—still it possesses much
that is really ancient and authentic,
such as antique Gothic furniture, rich
carvings in wood and stone, painted
glass, costly cabinets, derived from o

castles now ruined, or convents long since suppressed. It may be looked upon as a museum of antiquities of the middle ages; and its curiosities cannot be viewed without much interest. It contains a *Gothic Chapel*, built by Duke Leopold the Glorious, about 1220, at Klosterneuburg, and removed hither 1799. Here is preserved the monstrance which held the Holy Sacrament displayed to Maximilian I., when in his last moments, as it was supposed, on the cliff of the Martinswand, whence he was rescued in the manner detailed in Rte. 212.

In the *Armoury* may be seen the very splendid suit of the Emp. Charles V. The helmet, admirably worked, is covered with bas-reliefs, representing the siege of Troy. The armour of a Mexican emperor. Several full suits of armour for ladies and children. The Emp. Maximilian's armour. The hat worn in several engagements by Charles V. Many Turkish trophies, as horse-tail standards, turbans. Sundry arms of the rebellious peasants, and a figure of their leader, Fadinger (Rte. 198), &c.

The sitting-room of the ladies of the court is hung round with the mantles of the Knights of the Golden Fleece, worn at the installations of the Order; another extremely elegant room is surrounded by marble statues of the most celebrated emperors of Germany.

In one of the apartments of the ground-floor is represented a procession of knights going to the tournament in the time of Maximilian I., taken from good authorities, such as old MSS., paintings, &c., of the period. The Emperor is accompanied by many knights in full armour, and by heralds, and is followed by the priest, the surgeon, and the Todtenwagen, or hearse, to carry off those who might unfortunately be killed in the encounter. In a turret-chamber are portraits of Philip II. of Spain, his son Don Carlos, and his queen Isabel.

From the top of the Donjon Tower a fine view is obtained. In the middle story of it *is the Chamber of Torture, said to be a fac-simile of the* Justice Chamber actually existing in an old castle somewhere in the Italian Tyrol. In the centre is a circular table, inscribed along its edge with the words "Discite justitiam moniti, et non temnere divos," around which the judges or inquisitors sat. Above the table is a pulley fastened in the roof, to which the prisoner was attached by the arms or legs, and racked to extort confession.

Not far from the castle are the Lists (Tournierplatz), where tournaments are sometimes held, in imitation of the practice of chivalry, by the young nobles and members of the Imperial family. The Lists are also copied from an ancient example still existing, attached to some castle within the Austrian dominions.

A pretty *Temple* has been erected on a small island in honour of the Empress. It contains a Roman mosaic found at Salzburg.

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c. MÖDLING AND THE BRÜHL, AND ROAD THENCE TO BADEN.

The Railroad to Gratz and Trieste (*Sudbahn*) passes close to Mödling and Schönbrunn, and by Baden. (See Rte. 247.) Trains 6 or 8 times a-day, and more frequently on Sundays and holidays, in 1 hr. *Terminus* beyond the Palace of the Belvedere.

On issuing out of Vienna, at a short distance beyond the Matzleinsdorfer Lines, the Richtstatt (place of execution) is passed, marked by two stones, in which the gallows is set up. Capital executions are very rare here.

l. About 1½ m. from the lines, on the Wienerberg, close to the post-road, stands the *Spinnerin am Kreuz*, a Gothic cross, erected by Crispin Pöllitzer, 1457, and ornamented by him with statues of Crispinus and Crispianus, whence the common people called it Spinus-Kreuz, and afterwards Spinnerin-Kreuz; it was repaired at the expense of the town council, 1599, and then received

4 existing statues. There is a popular tradition that it got its name from a fair damsel, who vowed, when her lover set out for the Holy Land, to sit and *spin* here till he returned. The view of Vienna from it is one of the best the environs afford. The only defect in it is the concealment of the Danube. About 4 m. further on the road is crossed by the avenue leading from Schönbrunn to Laxenburg.

Meidling Stat., Hetzendorf Stat., Bertholdsdorf Stat.

Mödling Stat. A branch Railway to *Laxenburg* from this; trains in 15 minutes.

Mödling, a village of 2700 Inhab., lying at the foot of the hills, at the entrance of the delightful valley of the Brühl, about 9 m. from Vienna. *Inn:* Hirsch; second-rate, but the best.

The *Parish Church* of St. Othmar contains a crypt, or subterranean chapel, built in the 13th centy. This church once belonged to the Knights Templars. At the abolition of the order, 40 of them, according to tradition, were murdered here in one hour.

The valley of the Brühl and the surrounding heights belong to Prince John Liechtenstein; and the pleasure-grounds attached to this château, into which the public are most liberally admitted, form the great attraction of Mödling. Behind the church of Mödling run foot-paths, leading up to an old *castle*, of which a ruined tower remains. It was the family residence (Stammhaus) of the Babenberg Margraves of Austria. After passing several imitations of old ruins, which seem rather unnecessary in a spot surrounded by so many real remains of feudal antiquity, the path conducts to the *Schloss Liechtenstein*, a modern château, inhabited in summer by the family, and containing nothing worth notice. Close to it, however, is the *Alte Schloss*, one of the most *ancient* baronial strongholds in Austria, *and the cradle of the family of Liechtenstein, destroyed by the Turks* in one of their invasions of this country. The present entrance has been broken through a chamber which was formerly a dungeon. Here, as in many other old castles, is shown the chamber of torture, with rings and staples in its walls, and a trap-door in its floor, the instruments and apparatus of tyranny or justice, but more commonly of the former, in days of yore.

In summer-time these old halls are devoted to the service of a tavern-keeper and restaurateur from Vienna, and parties of pleasure are entertained by him. The spot is much frequented, from the beauty of the views it commands, including the ruins of four or five old castles, all devastated by the Turks; and on account of the agreeable walks in all directions round about.

Those who do not like to walk up the hill to this point from Mödling may proceed hither by the level carriage-road, through the village of Vorder Brühl, &c., past the Teufelsmühle, a mill once believed to be haunted. The pleasure-grounds belonging to Prince Liechtenstein extend over the l. side of the valley of the Brühl; and on the summit of one of the hills stands a Doric building, called the Temple of Fame, erected by Prince John Liechtenstein to the memory of five hussars of his regiment, who saved his life, but fell in defending him, at the battle of Aspern: it commands even a more extensive prospect than the heights near Schloss Liechtenstein.

Baden may be reached from Mödling by the Railway, or by the following pleasant road:—A carriage-road up the valley of the Brühl leads by Gaden to *Heiligenkreuz*, the oldest Cistercian abbey in Austria, founded by St. Leopold, 1134, an easy ride of 5 hrs. from Vienna. The Cross Church is in an early transitional style of Gothic. The nave and W. end, the dormitory, the *crypt* (Fürstengruft), containing the tombs of the old Babenberg princes, and among them that of Frederick the Warlike, sadly mutilated by the Turks, and the profusely ornamented cloisters, having a side chapel, rich in painted glass, representing St. Leopold and his

family, are for the most part as old as the original foundation, and deserve to be viewed. Indeed some of the sarcophagi seem of a still earlier date than that assigned to the foundation. The side chapel in the cloisters is one of those circular or octagonal baptisteries which so many Austrian monasteries have. The chapterhouse is square, in the side of the cloister, and after the Italian style.

In the *Treasury* is preserved the *Kreuz Partikel*, or fragment of the Holy Cross, brought from Palestine (1182) by Leopold V. of Austria, the foe of Richard Cœur-de-Lion. There is a theological seminary attached to the convent, and the pupils are instructed by the monks.

[An excursion to Heiligenkreuz from Vienna may be made as follows: Proceed by Railway to Baden; breakfast there, and see the Baths, &c. Hire a carriage, of which there are plenty, and drive up the Helenenthal, and on to the Abbey of Heiligenkreuz, which visit, and on leaving it walk over the Calvarienberg, sending the carriage to meet you on the other side. Then drive on to Mödling, from whence return by railroad to Vienna. Starting for this excursion by the 8 o'clock morning train, you may return to Vienna for a 5 o'clock dinner.]

The road continues from Heiligenkreuz, through the pleasant valley of Sattelbach and St. Helen, at the extremity of which lies Baden, passing alternately between hills richly wooded, and rocks starting up into bare, grey, precipices; at one time through narrow contracted passes of the valley, at another across meadows of exquisite verdure, occupying the holm-land on the margin of the rivulet. The variety and beauty of the scenery render this a truly agreeable ride.

Those who wish to explore the fine scenery of the Wienerwald may, instead of returning down the valley, by the Krainerhütten to Baden, go straight on by a good road to the village of Aland, where the road divides into two branches. *Of these one goes to the northern part of the Wienerwald and the great post-road*; the other south, to Altenmarkt (not to be confounded with Altenmarkt on the border of Styria, Rte. 242). The descent of the Hafnerberg is very picturesque, and in general the country abounds in fine points of view. From Altenmarkt a road leads down the Triestingthal to Pottenstein and the Gloggnitz railway. Another very good road leads up the valley, through an agreeable country, by Kaunberg, Hainfeld, Markt St. Veit, to the Maria Zell road, which it joins at Traisen, near Marktel (Rte. 245).

Pottenstein is a village where some manufactures have been attempted. It is celebrated for its charming scenery and red grapes (Wälsche Trauben). A beautiful road follows a long valley, lying S.W. of Pottenstein, called the Grabenweg, to the top, where it crosses a ridge called the Hals (neck), which divides it from the next valley, down which the road conducts to Bernitz. The view of the Schneeberg and other Alps, with the intermediate country, from the Hals, is truly magnificent.

It is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of the Emp. Francis on the crest of the Hals. There could not be a finer situation.

From Bernitz a road goes down the vale of the Piesting to the Gloggnitz railway. The first part of the scenery is pretty, though it bears the unappropriate name of Oede (desert). The road on the other hand is continued up the Piestingthal to Gutenstein.

Gutenstein, the seat of Count Hoyos, is a modern house, not very well placed, in the midst of meadows, surrounded by mountains, and liable to floods. The grounds are well laid out and nicely kept. The trees of the black fir species are remarkably large: one, called Carolinensbaum, is primus inter pares. The Piesting here divides into three torrents: the left, or Steina Piesting, is boarded over, like a floor, from rock to rock; the right, or Lenga Piesting, affords beautiful rambles and views. The main valley is called Klosterthal.

-HELENENTHAL.—THE SCHNEEBERG.

loggnitz railroad (see Rte. 247) passengers to Baden Stat. in n Vienna.

1 Mödling Stat. the valley of whose rocky scenery is com- ith Saxon Switz... castles of Lie... ...from the H... Baden may be reach... ühl, by Gaden and th... akreutz, and the ... see above).

—*Inns:* Grüner Baum, well close to Anthon's Bad and ..., Stadt Wien; Löwe. There is a good *Café* at the Railway Stat.

Baden is famous for good bread, especially for a sort of roll called Kipfel. A large dairy supplies the guests with the most delicious fresh milk for their coffee.

Baden, a town of 4500 Inhab., on the Schwächat, lies in the midst of vineyards, at the foot of the Styrian Alps, about 14 m. from Vienna. It was known to the Romans by the name of Thermæ Cetiæ. Created and supported by the celebrity of its mineral waters, it consists almost entirely of lodging-houses, *pensions*, and baths.

During the life of the Emp. Francis I. the Court constantly resorted hither in summer. It is now comparatively deserted; still on Sundays and holidays from 10,000 to 12,000 strangers sometimes assemble here from Vienna.

The stranger may visit one or other of the public baths (the Sauerhof, for instance) to see the mode of bathing in company; the château and grounds of Weilburg; explore the ruined castles and winding footpaths in the Valley of Helen, and join the morning and evening promenades; having done this, he will have exhausted the chief sights *of Baden, and* need not tarry longer. *Fiacres abound here, and are very useful, since the pretty scenery and the Valley of Helen are a long way from* the inns. There is a large *Swimming-bath* adapted for both sexes.

The Emperor, the Archduke Albert, and many of the nobility have palaces here. Public balls are given in the Redoute, in the assembly-room, built in the Turkish style, and Casino; and, during the season, performances take place in the Theatre here.

"The warm springs, loaded with sulphur, and strongly impregnated with ...ic acid gas, issue from beneath ...minence of dolomite limestone. ...me years ago was only bare rock, ...w clothed with artificial groves, ...wn out into romantic walks. ...a few who, though in perfect health, take a strange pleasure in being in such a crowd, use the bath together, males and females mixed promiscuously, and sit, or move slowly about, for an hour or two, up to the neck in the steaming water. The ladies enter and depart by one side, and the gentlemen by another; but in the bath itself there is no separation: nay, politeness requires that a gentleman, when he sees a lady moving, or attempting to move, alone, shall offer himself as her supporter during the aquatic promenade. There is no silence or dulness; everything is talk and joke. There is a gallery above, for the convenience of those who choose to be only spectators of the motley crowd; but it is impossible to hold out long against the heat."—*Russell.*

The waters of Baden have a temperature of from 27° to 30° Reaumur. They are most efficacious in certain diseases of the skin, and cases of gout and rheumatism. They resemble in their effects those of Aix-la-Chapelle, but are less powerful. The springs are very numerous, and are almost exclusively used for bathing. The Ursprung, or principal spring, issues out of dolomitic limestone at the foot of the Calvarienberg. The best and most elegant *Baths* are those of the Sauerhof, the Frauenbad, and the Carolinenbad. They are for the most part what are called Society Baths (Gesellschafts, or Voll-Bäder), in which ladies and gentlemen bathe together attired in ample white dressing-gowns; the Herzogsbad is large enough



accommodate 50 persons at once. The balconies around the bath render it accessible for those who do not bathe, and are usually filled with friends of the bathers, with whom an uninterrupted conversation is kept up. The hours for bathing are from 4 to 10 in the morning. Private baths may also be had at all hours of the day.

The principal promenade is the *Park*, or Theresiengarten. It is the usual place of resort in the forenoon, and affords the attraction of a good band of music. After dinner, about 3 o'clock, everybody, whether sick or sound, repairs to the Helenenthal (Valley of Helen), about a mile out of the town; a charming spot, though its beauties have, perhaps, been a little exaggerated. Its scenery has been compared to that of Matlock.

On entering the valley, on the left is perceived the handsome modern palace of the late Archduke Charles, called Schloss Weilburg, in which the amiable veteran usually passed the summer. It is surrounded by beautiful gardens. Above it, within the grounds, stands the ruined castle of Rauheneck, which has been made accessible by paths and strong ladders; and farther off, another smaller castle, Scharfeneck. The opposite (rt.) side of the valley is similarly guarded by an old ruin, called Rauhenstein, the owners of which were robber-knights, whose boldness rose to such a pitch that they did not scruple to stop and rob, on the high road, the carriage of the Empress of Maximilian I., a piece of audacity which led to the destruction of their stronghold. The bottom of the valley, and the borders of the stream of the Schwächat, which flows through it, are planted with shady avenues, and intersected with walks, along which a motley crowd, composed of all classes, make their promenade; while the refreshments of coffee and ices are afforded by numerous little cafés. The Schwächat is here traversed by a species of dam (Rechen), by which the timber floated down from the forests which cover the mountains near *its sources is collected (§ 111).*

The woody sides of the valley are intersected in all directions by paths, so that the pedestrian who seeks retirement may wander pleasantly for hours among the heights, where the hum of the busy crowds below will only reach his ear by fits and starts. The old ruined hill-forts above mentioned are most excellent points of view.

A rock, called the Urtelstein, which formerly barred all progress up the vale of Helen, has been perforated by a tunnel, and a capital smooth macadamised road has been carried through it. It leads to the convent of Heiligenkreuz (see above), a distance of 8 m., and thence through the Brühl to Mödling, and to many other pleasing excursions, which visitors to Baden usually explore.

The castle of Merkenstein, the seat of Count Münch Bellinghausen, the former President of the Germanic Diet, forms a pleasant excursion from Baden, from which it is distant about 8 m. Here is a pretty Swiss cottage, on the lawn before which stand two remarkably fine Constantinople nut-trees, which must be of great age, and respecting the planting of which various stories are told. The black firs are also very fine. The road passes Vöslau, Gainfahren, and Hadelhof. The ruins are highly picturesque, and are carefully preserved: the deep dungeon is very remarkable, and the Thiergarten (Park) is worth notice. There is probably a short footway over the hills to Merkenstein.

A longer excursion, but most interesting, may be made to the top of the *Schneeberg*. By taking the railway you are in the midst of scenery not to be surpassed in Britain, in 5 hours from Vienna. (See Rte. 247.)

e. NUSSDORF.—THE LEOPOLDSBERG AND KAHLENBERG.—KLOSTERNEUBURG.—GREIFENSTEIN.

The wooded heights of the Wienerwald, on the N.W. of Vienna, include some charming scenery, and command most extensive views of the city an the Danube. No one should vi

xploring these heights
ro of the most striking
Vienna are occupied
many houses, called after the
their builders, though now in
ls, Galitzenberg and Kobentz-
both on the eastern flank of
ls. The best point of view,
the whole, is the Leopoldsberg.
e who are pressed for time may
nt themselves with scaling it, and
return, which will not take up
than 3 or 4 hours. Th
n, however, deserves
ed to it, and it will
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y of *Döbling* (where
's villa and collection o
gs may be viewed) an
ster-Neuburg and Nussd
rf.

Quitting Vienna by the Nussdorf lines, where hackney-coaches and omnibuses (Stellwägen) may always be found, we proceed along a road bordered by shabby houses, to Nussdorf (*Inns:* the Rose; das Kaffeehaus, a tavern at the water-side, much frequented), a small village of 2000 Inhab., at the mouth of the small arm of the Danube which flows past the walls of Vienna. Here is the quay or landing-place of the steamers of the Upper Danube, which start every morning early, and arrive between 3 and 4 P.M. Nussdorf is about 1½ m. from the summit of the Leopoldsberg. Beyond Nussdorf the road approaches the Danube, and continues by the side of it for a considerable distance, passing between it and the base of the Leopoldsberg. They who intend to ascend the hill may stop at the little village of Kahlenberger Dörfl, where they will find a steep and stony foot-path striking directly upwards. Those who are not good climbers may find a more gradual but circuitous way.

The *Leopoldsberg*, 824 ft. high, is the last eminence of the chain of the Wienerwald (Mons Cetius), which, branching off from the Alps of Styria, *and embracing one side of the plain on which Vienna stands, stretches out like a cape or promontory*, and descends abruptly towards the Danube. On a projecting ledge, about half-way up the hill, a wooden summer-house, called the Belvedere, has been erected, overhanging the river. It commands a very fine and most extensive view. The towers of Presburg, 40 m. off, are discernible, in clear weather. Vienna is seen to great advantage. The majestic spire of St. Stephen's, rising against the sky, is a beautiful object; but the striking feature of the view is Danube, the monarch of European s, which rolls its rapid stream a feet, hurrying along vast floats o and heavy-laden barges on its l bosom. A little below Nussdorf split into various small streams by umber of wooded islands, and is ssed by the wooden bridges, over ich run the rail and high road from enna to Prague. Its windings may be traced for a short distance: it is then partly concealed by the dense mass of foliage which covers the islands, and only appears here and there, wherever a bend in its course exposes a reach to view. The battles of Aspern, Essling and Wagram, were fought on the l bank of the Danube, opposite to these islands. Wagram is at some distance from the river. The vast expanse of the river above Nussdorf, and the rapidity with which its current sweeps onward, are very striking; but it is very shallow, and, being spread out over so wide a surface, often leaves bare large unsightly banks of gravel. Looking across the river, the Railways to Brunn and Stockerau appear; while up the stream the town and monastery of Klosterneuburg are seen to advantage; and nearer, on the opposite side of the river, is the Hill of Bisamberg, which produces one of the best Austrian wines. The Leopoldsberg receives its name from the Austrian Margrave who built a castle on its summit, which has now disappeared. A small church and rude tavern occupy it site.

Those who desire a continuati of the same prospect may ascend t loftier top of the adjoining *Kahlenbe* It was on the slopes of the Kahlen that John Sobieski encamped wit

army of brave Poles, whom he led to succour Vienna from the Turks. On the morning of the 12th Sept. 1683, the Christian banners were descried from the walls of the straitened city, floating on these heights. That very day the Turks were attacked and routed.

The Viennese visit the Kahlenberg on Sundays, and ascend its heights in order to enjoy the prospect and the fresh air. The building on the summit was originally a convent, founded by Ferdinand II., suppressed by Joseph II., afterwards a summer residence of the Prince de Ligne, who died and is buried here. Mozart composed a part of the Zauberflöte in the inn (Casino). The Leopoldsberg and Kahlenberg now belong to Prince Liechtenstein. A footpath leads along the shoulder of the hill and among the vineyards down to Klosterneuburg. By the high road at the side of the Danube, the distance is about 3 m.

KLOSTERNEUBURG is a quiet little town of 3800 Inhab., about 8 miles from Vienna, and celebrated for the extent and excellence of its vineyards. In consequence of the number of its wine-houses it acquired some years ago the nickname "zum rinnenden zapfen" (the running tap). The wine produced here is both red and white; the latter is considered the best. Its large Augustine *Monastery* is one of the richest and oldest in Austria; the existing edifice was commenced upon a scale of great magnificence in 1730, by the Emp. Charles VI., who intended to occupy a part of it as his own residence, but it includes portions of an earlier date. It has the appearance of being half ruined, though only half finished; but a small portion of the building, including the library and staircase, has been resumed and completed. The view, from the apartments of the prior, over the Danube is very fine. The Kaiser-saal under the cupola has a very remarkable echo: 37 distinct vibrations may be counted, and a perfect chord may be produced.

Before the church is a beautiful Gothic cross, richly decorated in the [illegible]

best taste, called the Everlasting Light, because a lamp was burned before it for many ages: it was erected in 1381, in remembrance of a great plague. The Gothic *Church* is injured internally by being covered with stucco, and is not worth notice in itself. The altar of the Virgin is decorated with a front (*antipendium*) of *Niello* plates, executed by Nicholas of Verdun for Prior Werner, between 1168 and 1186, remarkable as being among the earliest specimens of the art of engraving known, being 150 years before Finiguerra. The metal plates, 51 in number, are etched with Bible subjects. The cloisters are older than the ch. (1271) and of good Gothic: contiguous to them lie the polygonal chapel of St. Agnes and the ancient chapterhouse, now the burial chapel of St. Leopold and his descendants, containing his relics in an enamelled shrine, and 3 windows of painted glass of the 13th centy. Leopold was the 6th Babenberg margrave of Austria (1096–1136). He was buried at Mölk; and although the usual number of miracles were said to have been worked at his tomb, it was not until repeated applications had been made to Rome for upwards of two centuries that he was finally canonized by Pope Innocent VIII. in 1485. His body was removed from Mölk and placed here 1506. Among the relics shown are the stump of a tree and a veil which, according to the legend, is the veil of Leopold's wife, the Margravine Agnes, which was carried away by the wind one day as she stood with her husband on the top of the Leopoldsberg, meditating on the site of a monastery which she was bent on founding. The veil long defied all search; until, nine years afterwards, it was discovered by Leopold whilst he was hunting, hanging, uninjured by wind and weather, on an elder-tree, on the spot where Klosterneuburg now stands, which was regarded as being thus miraculously pointed out for the erection of the monastery. In 1616, Maximilian, Grandmaster of the Teutonic Order and son of the Emp. Maximilian II., placed the Archducal coronet of Austria on th shrine of St. Leopold and implo

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the saint to keep it in his holy custody. Since this the coronet has been kept in the convent: it was removed to Vienna by Joseph II., but restored by his successor, Leopold II., 1790. On the summit of one of the towers is a copy of it, of gigantic dimensions, made of copper. The convent *Library* is very considerable, containing 25,000 vols. and 400 MSS., together with a cabinet of old German paintings, medals, natural history; and in the *Treasury* are preserved the plate and jewels belonging to the monastery, including a cup made out of gold found in the gravel of the Danube. In the extensive cellars belonging to the convent is kept and sold the Prälaten wein, the produce of vineyards belonging to the monastery, which constitute its chief wealth and source of revenue. Klosterneuburg is the station of the corps of pontonniers, whose flotilla for the service of the Danube is kept here.

About 4 m. beyond Klosterneuburg is the picturesque ruined Castle of *Greifenstein*, planted on the summit of a sandstone rock. It is well worth visiting, although the story of its having been the prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion is utterly without foundation. Near the door of the Donjon-keep is the mark of a claw imprinted deep in the rock, it is said, by a griffin (whence the name, Griffin-stone). The walls of the tower are 5 ft. thick: in the floor is a trap-door, and beneath it a dismal vault, enclosing a cage of timber, in which prisoners were once confined. The view from this tower of the forest-clad banks of the Danube, and its feudal castles at intervals overlooking it, is striking.

The pedestrian has no occasion to return from the Kahlenberg by Nussdorf; he may vary his route back to Vienna by proceeding along the ridge of the Kobenzelberg, through the shady wood called Krapfenwäldchen, to the village of Grinzing, whence there is a carriage-road and numerous conveyances to Vienna: or, instead of passing through Grinzing, he may proceed on to *Himmel (Heaven)*, a height laid out in beautiful gardens and pleasure-grounds, which commands one of the finest views near Vienna. He may also cross the Danube in a small steamboat from Greifenstein to a landing-place on the rt. bank, within a few minutes' walk from Spielern, a station on the Stockerau branch of the *Nordbahn*, and may thus reach Vienna in little more than an hour.

DORNBACH.

Another interesting point for ascending the Wienerwald hills is Dornbach, about 3 m. W. of Vienna. A tramway (Pferdeeisenbahn) omnibus from the Leopoldstadt and Schotten-ring, Vienna, and Dornbach; fare 8 kr.: the road thither passes the valley of Hernals. Its *church* is resorted to as a place of pilgrimage by the Viennese, more especially on the 24th August, that being its anniversary day (Kirchweih). The beautiful park of Dornbach contains the villa of Prince Schwarzenberg. It was originally the property of the Austrian general Lacy. The park, 6 miles in circuit, extends behind the house a distance of 2 or 3 m.: it is liberally thrown open to the public. It occupies a nook or recess in the midst of the Wienerwald hills, whose slopes are clad with beech-wood, traversed in all directions by shady paths. In one of the groves is the tomb of Lacy and his nephew Brown. In another spot is a small menagerie and aviary, and beyond it, at the very extremity of the grounds, from the top of the hill called the *Aussicht*, a fine view is obtained along the backbone of the Kobenzelberg ridge, of the winding Danube, of part of Vienna, and, on the l., of the vineyards of Weidling. It is, however, secondary in beauty to the prospect from the Leopoldsberg. Refreshments may be had on the top of this hill.

The inhabitants of Vienna pride themselves much on their *rural retreats* in the numerous villages around that city. They are almost invariably built in a row, close to the road or

street, without a hedge or garden to shelter them from the intolerable dust or remove them from the noise.

ROUTE 199.

SALZBURG TO BERCHTESGADEN AND THE KÖNIGSSEE.

The distance to Berchtesgaden is 15 m. (charged 1½ post, 3 hrs'. drive, 5 hrs'. walk), and to the borders of the Königssee, 3 m. further. This agreeable excursion may be compressed into one day by starting early. Omnibus twice a day. Carriage, 1 horse, 6 fl.; 2 horses, 10 fl., to go and return, including trinkgeld. Travellers should stipulate beforehand that the carriage shall take them as far as the lake, and there await their return. Silver money should be taken, or you will lose in exchanging Austrian paper.

Berchtesgaden is a strip of territory projecting like a peninsula into the Austrian dominions, which was reserved for the King of Bavaria, by the Congress of Vienna, much to the inconvenience of the Emp., chiefly as a hunting-ground for the amusement of the Bavarian princes. Travellers may take the Rly. to Reichenhall in 1 hr., and drive thence to Berchtesgaden.

The direct road from Salzburg passes through agreeable scenery. Near Gredig, where are marble works and mills for making boys' marbles (schusser), turned by the stream, a canal is crossed, derived from the Königssee; rt. on the hill-side Schloss Glaneck is passed; next the road winds round the base of the Untersberg, a mountain 6200 *ft. high, in whose mysterious caverns, according to popular belief, Charlemagne* (Karl der Grosse) and the Emp. Charles V. are cast in a magic sleep, from which they will awaken and come forth from their dark abode when Germany, restored to her pristine fame and glory, shall again form a united empire. The vulture (Lämmergeyer) not unfrequently makes its nest on its summit, and the cock of the wood roosts in its forests. Beautiful red and white marble abounding in fossils (New Red Sandstone formation) is obtained from quarries at its base, and has been extensively employed in the buildings at Munich, and also in the Valhalla.

A narrow and romantic defile, called "The Pass of the Overhanging Rock," through which the small river Alm forces its way, between the base of the Untersberg and the Hohe-Göll, leads into the territory of Berchtesgaden. A rock by the roadside bears the inscription, "Pax intrantibus, et habitantibus."

A little further on is an old watch-tower, formerly the Bavarian Custom-house, and, beyond it, after passing the village Schellenberg, the valley opens out and the gigantic *Watzmann* (8660 Eng. ft.) is seen raising his snow-clad and double-horned head above the village of Berchtesgaden. [One m. short of Berchtesgaden, on the Salzburg road, a path strikes off to Golling (Rte. 200), crossing the mountains by the Königsberg, and descending into the pass of Lueg; 3 or 4 hrs. are required to reach the top.]

1. The entrance of the Salt-mine, a pistol-shot off the road, on the opposite bank of the river, is passed before entering

3 *Berchtesgaden.* — *Inns*, none first rate: H. Bellevue, the best; Zum Watzmann; Leuthaus; Neuhaus, suited for pedestrians and moderate. Berchtesgaden is a small village on the slope of a mountain, in a situation so charming that the lover of the picturesque may readily be induced to remain here a day or two in order to explore the beauties of the neighbouring lake and mountain It and the surrounding district (w an area of 179 Eng. square miles

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9000 Inhab.) originally belonged to an ecclesiastical foundation, dating from the 13th centy., and governed by a prior who enjoyed the dignity of a prince of the empire. Only one-sixth part of this territory is fit for agricultural purposes, the rest is rock and forest, and so mountainous that it is said to be as high as it is broad. It now belongs to the King of Bavaria. On the height is the picturesque old *Schloss*, formerly the convent. Here is a joint Custom-house for Bavaria and Austria. The *Ch.* has a Romanesque cloister, carved woodwork, and other antiquities, to show. The villa of the late King Max II., outside the town, S., with view of the Watzmann. Immediately below it are the large *Boiling-houses* (Sudhäuser), and the vast store of wood floated down by the river.

The *Salt Mine*, situated about 1 m. below the village, near the high road to Salzburg, on the rt. bank of the Salza, is easier of access, and at least as well worth visiting as that at Hallein. *Fee* for 1 person 2 fl., every additional person 45 kr. The deposit of salt is supposed to be a continuation of that of Hallein (Rte. 200). The mine, though not so extensive, is more accessible than it, and is often visited by ladies. The salt is here found in larger masses (in the state of rock salt) than at Hallein; and the blasting of it with gunpowder is one of the exhibitions shown to strangers, who are previously placed so as to abide the explosion in safety. A long gallery lined with masonry, leads into a chamber, or hall, quarried out of the mountain, 50 ft. deep. Once or twice during the residence of the court here the mine is splendidly illuminated, and its excavated chambers are then seen to the greatest advantage. Owing to the scarcity of wood in this neighbourhood, a small part only of the brine is boiled on the spot, the rest is conveyed to Reichenhall (Rte. 229), in pipes, chiefly of iron. The *hydraulic engines* (Soolen Leitungs Maschinen), *by which the water is pumped up over the intervening heights*, are very curious. They, as well as the mines, can be seen by a permission from the office of the salt-mines (Salinen Oberamt), which the landlord of the inn will procure for strangers. N.B. The visit to the mine takes up 1 or 1½ hr. Open from 10½ A.M. to noon, and from 4 to 6 P.M. The carriage may be ordered to wait for the traveller at the entrance, on the way to Salzburg. The salt-mines form almost the only riches of the district, and afford subsistence to a part of the population.

A number of the peasantry also maintain themselves by a *manufacture of toys*, of wood, bone, and ivory, known as Berchtesgaden ware. Specimens of their handiwork may be seen or purchased at A. Käserer's and Klausner's warehouse (Holzwaaren Niederlage).

The *Wimbach Fall*, about an hour's drive from Berchtesgaden, though but a slight cascade, lies in a fine glen.

** The Lake KÖNIGS- or BARTHOLOMÄUS-SEE, is 3 m. (¾ hr's. drive) beyond Berchtesgaden. A carriage with 2 horses, to and fro, waiting 2 or 3 hrs. at the lake, costs 4 or 5 gulden and a trinkgeld. The hilly and narrow but picturesque road thither terminates on its margin, close to a small *Inn* (Zum Königssee, clean bedrooms), where carriages may put up, and where boats and canoes, made out of a single tree, and rowed generally by women, may be hired to convey parties to the other end of the lake. There are 2 descriptions of boats: the smaller rowed by 2 or 3 boatmen, and holding 4 or 5 passengers; and the larger, requiring 7 or 8 rowers, with awning, holding 12 to 13. The smaller boats perform the excursion in less than 3 hrs., the larger take 4.

The scenery of this lake is wonderfully grand and impressive, by reason of the great height of the mountains which wall it in on all sides, rising 5000 ft. perpendicularly from its margin, so as to leave no foreland at their base, and scarcely even a landing-place. The water is of the deepest green, and appears almost black under the shadows of the mountains, clad with dark forest

of fir. The distant bells of the cattle feeding on the Alpine meadows are alone heard in this solitude, whose precipices and snow-capped ridges are the peculiar haunt of the eagle and chamois. During the royal hunting-matches, 40 or 50 chamois are often collected together by a circle of peasants, who encompass the woods for this purpose, and drive the animals into the water, where they are shot by the sportsmen from boats. After passing a low wooded island, with a chapel of St. John upon it, the lake opens to sight, backed by the wild masses of the Steinerne Meer, from which rises the Schönfeld Spitze (8695 ft.) and others covered with snow. The Königsbach, falling in a cascade, is passed to the left: a little further on is a fine echo (pistol-shot 8 kr.), and further still is a cavern (Kuchler Loch), through which the waters of the lake are supposed to flow and communicate with the waterfall near Golling (Rte. 200). About half an hour's row up the lake on the left is a waterfall, the *Kesselbach*, which is worth seeing even in dry weather, on account of the rocks surrounding it; and in wet weather the body of water is considerable. St. Bartholomä, 1 to 1½ hour's row up the lake, on a tongue of land on the rt. hand, consists of a Pilgrimage Chapel; the *Jagdschloss*, or hunting-seat of the king; and a small *Inn*, which will furnish travellers with refreshments, including chamois venison occasionally, and the char, Saiblinge (Salmo Alpinus), of the lake. The walls are decorated with portraits of enormous fish, from 20 to 30 lbs. weight, which have been caught here. 3 m. behind this *Inn* is the *Ice-chapel*, or glacier, in reality nothing but a drifted heap of snow, which remains unmelted even in summer, at the bottom of a wild and confined glen in the base of the Watzmann, to be reached only by a long and *fatiguing footpath*. Instead of visiting it, the traveller will be better repaid by rowing to the head of the lake (about 1½ m. beyond *St. Bartholomä*), where *the Schrambach falls over the* precipice, *and crossing the Salet Alp*, a neck of land (the débris of the mountain,) ½ m. to the *Obersee*, a miniature lake 2 m. in diameter, enclosed by vertical precipices of bare limestone rock—a savage but magnificent scene. There is a difficult path from the Königssee to Bad Gastein, by the Steinernemeer, described in Rte. 205.

The view from the top of the *Götzenberg*, a mountain opposite St. Bartholomä, to be reached by a mule-path made for the royal huntings, in 3 hrs., is highly recommended.

From Berchtesgaden very pleasing *Excursions* may be made, by the Ilsangmühle (5 m., where is a hydraulic forcing pump for raising the brine 1218 ft., and sending it through pipes, 18 m. long, to Reichenhall), to *Ramsau* (3 m.), where is a good inn amidst wild and picturesque scenery. In returning, the grand gorge, called *Wimbach Klamm*, may be explored. A second day may be devoted to the still more striking gorge called *Seissenberger Klamm* (see Rte. 202).

A footpath leads from Berchtesgaden to Hallein, 6 m., and a post-road to Reichenhall (Rte. 229), by either of which the return to Salzburg may be varied at the expense of a slight détour.

The road from Berchtesgaden to Reichenhall (3½ stunden, 2½ hrs.' walk) lies through beautiful scenery. The view of the town, as the road winds above it by a steep ascent, is charming; and as it skirts along the base of the Untersberg, new Alpine scenery is disclosed.

Berchtesgaden may be visited *en route* from Salzburg to Munich or Innsbruck; thus, by setting out early, you may reach

Berchtesgaden by . . .	9 A.M.
Königssee	10 —
See the Lake and back to B.	1 P.M.
Dinner, &c.	2 —
See the Mines	4 —
Reach Reichenhall, posting	6 —

ROUTE 200.

RG TO BAD GASTEIN, BY HAL LEIN AND WERFEN.

Aust. m. = 70½ Eng. m.; of about 10 hrs. with post The only good inn on th t Golling.

gen daily in summer, from 1s 30th September, and thre a week during the rest of the year, in about 14 hours: fare, 8½ fl. dep. 6 A.M. A one-horse car in 1½ day: fare, including trinkgeld, 13 fl. The whole road lies amidst scenery of the most romantic character. On leaving Salzburg it ascends the left bank of the Salza, traversing a magnificent avenue composed of gigantic limes, oaks, ashes, and horse-chesnuts of unusual size, and then passing the château of *Hellbrunn* (described Rte. 195), and *Anif*, the modern Gothic villa of Count Arco, of which the external design is inferior to the internal arrangement. The huge building on the rt. is Kaltenhausen, once a nobleman's seat, now a famous brewery.

2¼ *Hallein* (*Inn:* Post or Alder, dear, not a place for sleeping; Sonne), an ancient town of 3600 Inhab., on the left bank of the Salza. The church and church-yard will repay a visit. It lies at the foot of the mountain called Dürrenberg, within which are situated the celebrated *Salt-Mines* (§ 94). The Dürrenberg, a hill 1200 ft. high, is bored through by 8 horizontal levels or galleries, each communicating with those above and below it by shafts cut at a slope of 45 to 60 degrees. On *each level a certain number of chambers are excavated in the part of the mountain containing the salt*, which is extracted, and dissolved by filling these chambers with fresh water. They have been worked for more than 600 years, and still produce 300,000 zentners (16,540 tons) of salt annually. Permission to enter them is easily obtained from the manager at his office in the town (Salinen Verwaltung) or at the post. They can be visited without risk even by ladies; are clean and free from moisture. Visitors should avail themselves of the native carriages and g sturdy horses for carrying p the narrow steep roads to ath of the mine. It takes ½ hr. to walk up to it, and rably longer to ride. The en- o the mine is behind the town, the top of the Dürrenberg. At utrance strangers are provided suit of miner's clothes to draw heir own dress, including a thick leather apron, fastened on behind, to sit upon, a stiffened cap to resist a blow on the head in the low galleries, and a stout glove for the rt. hand. Even ladies (for the enterprise of travellers of the fair sex frequently induces them to visit these mines) must submit to equip themselves in male attire, with the above-named accessories. Thus prepared, with a miner for a guide, and carrying lights, they enter a long tunnel in the side of the hill, boarded and lined with masonry. At the end of this gallery is the first shaft; a dark pit or well, of which the bottom cannot be discovered. It is not perpendicular, but slanting, and the descent is not by ladders, but by a sort of inclined plane, consisting of two smooth poles placed obliquely, side by side, about a foot apart. The guide seats himself across these, with one leg on each pole, taking in his right hand a rope fastened above, and serving as a balustrade. He maintains himself in his place by grasping firm hold of this, and when all is adjusted he causes himself to descend gradually by slackening his hold, and allowing the rope to slip through his hand. The visitors imitate the proceedings of the guide and follow him in the descent. Ladies are recommended to support themselves by resting their hands

the guide's shoulders. When the whole party are properly placed, one behind the other, the leader launches himself, and the train descends: the speed of the descent may be checked by holding back, and increased by leaning forwards. The first of these shafts, 350 ft. deep, is traversed in a minute and a half. After passing 3 or 4 such galleries and sloping descents, a large chamber is reached half filled with water, which is gradually being converted into brine by dissolving the salt distributed in its sides and roof. This is lighted up for visitors, and they are ferried across it in a boat or floating bridge (§ 94). The great convenience in visiting this mine is, that there is no need of ascending to get out of it. Near the bottom is a horizontal passage ½ m. long, hewn in the solid rock, which is traversed by the visitors seated on a wooden horse, drawn and pushed along by the miners at a quick pace. The first appearance of daylight is like a brilliant star at the end of a gallery, and in a few minutes after the traveller finds himself in the open air, at the foot of the mountain, close to the town. 1 hr. is occupied in exploring the mine. The novelty of this expedition renders it very amusing. So great is the extent of the galleries and passages of the mine, that a week, it is said, would be required to traverse them from end to end. They extend some way beyond the Bavarian frontier, the right of working them being guaranteed to Austria by the Treaty of Vienna. A single visitor to the mine pays 2 fls., where there are several 1 fl. each, and a trinkgeld of 50 krs. to the Burschen; this includes dresses, lights, transport of baggage, &c.

The brine is conducted in wooden pipes out of the chambers in the mine to the *evaporating-houses* in the town below. Whole forests are consumed for fuel, being floated down the mountain streams and torrents into the Salza, and collected here by means of a sort of grating or sieve thrown across the river. (§ 111.)

[*From Berchtesgaden to* Hallein *there are 2 routes: a.*—a cross road, 6 m., by Scheffau and Zill, *Douane* at each; *b.* — a perfectly good one by the Dürnberg, 2 hrs. walking from Berchtesgaden, with *fine views*. Pass through the mine to Hallein, sending knapsack round to meet you.]

[*Ascent of the Rossfeld* (4264 ft.), a wooded hill, S. of the Dürnberg, may be made from the vill. Durnberg in 2 hrs. *Fine panorama.*]

At *Hallein* the road crosses the Salzach and ascends the rt. bank, the valley narrowing, with the Hohe Göll (8265 ft.) and its outliers rising on the W., and the wild mass of the Tännengebirge appearing in front; the former best seen at

6 m. *Kuchl* (*Inn:* Beim Auer). Here a path saving 2 m. crosses the river to the *Schwarzbach Waterfall.* See below.

3½ m. *Golling* (*Inn:* Post, fair). Curious old village, with an ancient castle above, and remarkable rock-cut churchyard.

[*The Waterfall of the Schwarzbach*, 270 ft. high, *one of the finest in the German Alps*, supposed to be an outflow from the Königssee, which is more than 100 ft. higher (see Rte. 199), is 2 m. off, across the Salzach, in the vale of St. Nicholas. It issues from a cavern in flanks of Hohe Göll in 2 shoots; a natural bridge to be seen. Visited in 1½ hr., no guide needed. Make for the white chapel of St. Nicholas on the hill.

[From Golling are 2 routes to Berchtesgaden; *a.*—in 7 to 8 hrs. by the Blüntauthal, and over the *Königsberg* by the *Torrener Joch* (5696 ft.) (*view* very beautiful from summit), descending direct to the N. end of the Königssee. *b.* — By the cascade of *Schwarzbach*, over the N. side of the Göll; guide necessary, 3½ hrs.' hard climb to the *Col Satteleck.* Striking view of surrounding mountains. Descent in 2½ hrs. to Berchtesgaden.]

Just beyond Golling the valley of the *Lammer* opens E.

[A char-road ascends the Lamm thal to *Abtenau*, and descends to

to Ischl, in the
204.]

2 m. *A Finger-post* points to the *Oefen*, a gorge of the Salzach *not to be missed*, where the river-bed has been partly choked by fallen rocks, and the stream boils in tortuous depths under a sort of natural bridge, and drift-wood is seen writhing. The path to this scene of savage grandeur is carried down by flights of steps, and the costs only ½ hr. A little beyond road enters the romantic

½ m. *Pass Lueg*, nearly 5 m. long, defile between two huge mounta masses—the Tännengebirge E., a the Haagengebirge W. It is grand wooded, and the precipices scarcely leave room for both river and road. The latter at one place is suspended upon a shelf of planks. The pass is called the *Gate of the Pongau* (or Upper Salzach), was fiercely defended by Haspinger in 1809, and is now strongly fortified.

½ m. At *Aschau* there is a bridge to l. bank, and at the upper end of the defile the Blühnbach is crossed.

[Up the *Blühnbachthal*, narrow at its entrance, is a road on l. bank to an old hunting lodge of the Archbishops, 3 hrs., with whom the valley was a great favourite; it is now appropriated by a company of Austrian sportsmen. Here the valley opens out into a noble amphitheatre, with the wild limestone mass of the Ewige Schneeberg S., and the Steinerne Meer W. Between the two is a pass S.W. over the *Marterl* (7052 ft.), and down the Hinter Urslauthal to Saalfelden in the Mitter Pinzgau; 9 hrs. Also to N.W. is a difficult climb through the *Blühnbach Thörl* (6609 ft.), between the Alpriedhorn and the Teufelshörner, to the Obersee (Berchtesgaden) in 9 hrs. (Rte. 199).

The *Ewige Schneeberg* is also called *the Uebergossene Alp*, and owns a legend *similar to that of the Blümlis* Alp, in *Switzerland, of a luxuriant* Alp, the property of an avaricious couple, overwhelmed in a single night with snow. The mountain is connected with the Steinerne Meer by a narrow isthmus, and rises to its highest point in the Hochkönig (9642 ft.). *Ascent* can be made from the hunting lodge (where out of the hunting season entertainment and a guide can be had), by way of the *Imlau Alp;* and also from Werfen up the Höllthal, to the *Mitterfeld Alp* (5528 ft.); night quarters in hut, whence, in 4 hrs., to the edge e reat plateau, a steep climb, and r further over ice to the Hoch- *View* of the whole Pinzgau ric Alps beyond.]

The Imperial forge of *Blahaus* is and presently the castle of *erfen*, l., crowns a wooded hill, 600 ft. high, with a precipice towards the Salzach. This stronghold of the Archbishops, founded 1076, and now barracks, was also their state prison, and was frequently the scene of frightful cruelties upon the Protestants. Some of the dungeons and the torture tower still remain. At its foot is the town of

4 m. *Werfen.* (*Inn:* Post, good.) Ch. has a curious monument.

The *Tännengebirge*, which tower on the E. side of the Lueg Pass, here finely display their wild forms. They stretch far to the E. The highest point, the *Raucheck* (7966 ft.), overlooks Werfen. *Ascent* from this direction is by the Steinerne Stiege; *view* fine.

The valley here widens, and presently

1 m. *Road forks* [That to l. crosses the Salzach, and is the high road by Radstadt into Styria E., or over the *Radstadter Tauern* S. into Carinthia. Rtes. 240 and 243.]

The entrance to the *Fritzthal* E. i passed before reaching

4 m. *Bischofshofen* (*Inn:* Hirsch vill. once called Pongo, whence th valley-name, Pongau; 2 chs. wort seeing. The Tännengebirge behi

are well seen, and Hochkönig W. A spur of hill at the entrance of the Fritzthal is a very *fine point of view.*

The road passes the entrance of the *Mühlbachthal* W. (leading to the S. side of the Ewige Schneeberg), crosses the Salzach, and, keeping on the rt. bank, ascends rather steeply to

6 m. *St. Johann.* (*Inns:* Post; Rossian's, where dil. dines.) Vill. burnt in 1852, rebuilt in stone.

[A post-road here turns off E. to Radstadt.] [Another keeps the rt. bank of Salzach a short distance, and ascends the *Gross-Arlthal.* This valley, 18 m. long, and parallel to that of Gastein, is entered by a similar narrow gorge. The principal vill. is *Grossarl,* and 1½ hr. beyond is *Tofern* (whence a path over a shoulder of the Gamskarkogl to Bad Gastein, 6 hrs.). At *Hüttschlag,* ½ hr. further, 5 hrs. from St. Johann, are large copper and sulphur works, and the scenery is very picturesque. There is a *car.-road* to this point. The valley closes among the snowy neighbours of the Ankogel. Rte. 201.] There is a pass by the *Schöderalm* (4977 ft.) to the *Arlthöre* (7498 ft.); and down to the *Samerhütte* in the Maltathal, Carinthia, a fine point of *view.* Rte. 243.

At *St. Johann* the road crosses the Salzach, and presently reaches small vill. of

3 m. *Schwarzach* (*Inn*; good). Here the leaders of the Protestant peasants met in 1729, and bound themselves to abandon their country rather than their faith. To the number of 30,000 they found refuge in Prussia, Würtemberg, and N. America. The *table* in the inn is still shown where they took the oath, and swallowed each a little salt, in token of the covenant, thence called the *Salzbund.*

The road passes entrance of a valley rt., leading to the interesting old castle of *Goldegg,* with a curious painted hall. Its lords were once owners of Gastein and much territory.

The road again crosses the Salzach, and then the Ache from Gastein, before reaching

6½ m. *Lend* (*Inn:* Post, good), a vill. gathered round the smelting furnaces, dating from 1538, for the gold and silver from the mines of Gastein and Rauris. At present in little use.

[Road continues hence up the Pinzgau, Rte. 230, and a good horse-track goes by the Diententhal opposite, to Saalfelden. Rte. 202.]

The road now turns S. to ascend the valley of Gastein, which consists of 3 distinct levels or "Boden," separated by abrupt descents. The road now climbs into the first of these levels, that of Hof Gastein. by the

Klamm (steep, and requiring extra horses). A narrow cleft in schistous limestone, along the precipices of which the road is carried, often supported on arches, amidst scenery somewhat resembling that of the Via Mala in Switzerland. In spring it is subject to avalanches. At the narrowest part is an ancient *Gateway* which once closed the pass. After crossing to the rt. bank, a castle, the Klammstein, is passed, erected in 11th centy; before that date a path over the hill W. was used, which here joins the road. The valley of Gastein now opens to view; and after passing

8 m. *Dorf Gastein* (*Inn,* good) the snow mountains at the head of the valley rise into view. (A bend in the road here can be saved by the *pedestrian*).

6 m. *Hof Gastein* (*Inns:* Moser, good baths; Blaue Traube; prices lower than at Wildbad, but no shady promenades), principal place of the valley, and in 15th and 16th cents. of great importance, when concerned in a great carrying trade with Italy, and the residence of the wealthy miners of the district when it was a European Potosi; many of their houses still remain. Amongst them *obs.* the *Strasserhof,* with an arcade to each story. In the ch. notice the *Strochner Altar,* and in the churchyard monuments of the old mining families.

[The ascent of the Gamskarkogl (807 ft.), immediately above Hof, E., is

most [illegible]rtant excursion in the neighbourh[illegible] A foot-path, 4 hrs. (or a longe[illegible]rse-track), a *hut* half-way for refreshments, and *another* on the summit. *Panorama* very fine, including on the W. and S. the Wiesbachhorn, Gross Glockner, and the snowy range stretching E. to the Hafner Spitz, the last glacier peak; and extending N. over the great limestone groups of Salzburg and the Salzkammergut. *Many plants on the mountain.*]

[From Hof a path ascends W. up the Angerthal, over the *Stanz* (6920 ft.), down to Bucheben in the Rauristhal, in 6 hrs., whence to Heiligenblut by Rauriser Tauern: see Rtes. 230 and 244.]

[The *old* road to Wildbad leads S., *without* crossing the Ache, through 3 hamlets to the entrance of the *Kötschachthal*. Into this a path strikes l. over a bridge. The valley contains good scenery and many fine waterfalls at its head; the excursion to which and the return will occupy a day. From the *Prossau* Alp a good mountaineer may climb to the *Kleinelendscharte* (8226 ft.) in 4½ hrs., and thence down into the Maltathal, Carinthia, Rte. 243. A good guide necessary; sometimes deep snow renders it impassable.]

Proceeding by the so-called *new* road or *Fürstenweg*, which soon crosses the Ache, and then the Angerbach, escaping from its valley through a Klamm rt., the route ascends the hill, and passing the English coffee-house, Austrian coffee-house, and Swiss cottage, with pretty views opening out, and part of the Ewige Schneeberg visible N., and turning l. over a spray-sprinkled bridge, reaches

Wildbad-Gastein, or *Bad-Gastein*. (*Inns:* Straubinger's, best, but indifferent: the family have kept the inn here for 3 centuries; there is a table-d'hôte at 1 o'clock for 1 fl., and at 3 o'clock for 2 fl. a head. Straubinger has a monopoly here, which renders him careless of the comfort of travellers. The table-d'hôte, to which *all the guests resort, is* simply detestable. *There is opening* for a *good* hotel here. In the height of the season there is often no room for passing travellers.

"Who lives to dine,
Avoid Gastein."

Hirsch. 2nd class—Belle Vue; Ober-Krämer; and Unter-Krämer (the 2nd class are without table-d'hôte): beds from 7 fl. to 10 fl. a week; but all charges are fixed by tariff. Almost all the buildings are Boarding or Lodging-houses: *La Solitude*, best; the *Schloss*, so called because built by an archbishop of Salzburg; *Schweitzerhaus*, belonging to Straubinger; *Gruber's*, homely; *Pfarrhaus:* the above have baths attached to each establishment.

This village of Wildbath, as it is called, consists of less than 30 houses of wood and 5 or 6 of stone, including a villa built by the late Archduke John, scattered irregularly, and one above the other, over a steep slope, occupying the centre of the valley, enclosed on both sides by wooded heights. In the midst of the houses the torrent Ache descends, in a succession of leaps, nearly 300 ft., rushing and tumbling, and forming a fine cataract in the very centre of the village, disturbing the slumbers of the visitors by its ceaseless roar. The bridge over the torrent has a gallery 400 ft. long, glazed over, so that invalids may walk and gaze at the waterfall without being wetted by its spray. It is also resorted to in rainy weather. Gastein lies 3437 Eng. ft. above the level of the sea: it is protected from all winds excepting that from the south. The mean temperature of the year is 41° Fahr.; that of the hot season 55·5° Fahr. The humidity of the air is very great, there being an average of 17 rainy days per month in the summer season, and 9 days in the spring and autumn.

The Church was built 1389; the churchyard commands a fine view Gastein's situation is highly romantic but its chief attractions are the almos endless mountain excursions, each possessing some peculiar interest amid scenery so varied.



Dr. Pröll is the great medical authority here.

The *Mineral Springs* of Gastein were, it is said, known in the 7th cent. Their reputation was revived by the quack Theophrastus Paracelsus; they have since been visited by the chief sovereigns of southern Europe, and are still frequented by persons of all classes from far and near, including the noblesse of Austria, Hungary, and even Russia, in such numbers, that, during the height of the season (July to August), it is advisable for those who travel in parties to write beforehand to the Bad Director, to secure rooms at Straubinger's or elsewhere, since the whole place does not afford more than about 200 bed-rooms. The 6 hot-springs rise out of granite rocks at the foot of the Graukogel; one of them bursts out in the bed of the Ache, in the middle of the cataract; and they yield in the 24 hrs. 100,000 cubic ft. of water. From these sources the baths are supplied; the principal are those in the Schloss, lined with stone, and those at Straubinger's, including, besides private baths, the Fürstenbad, for persons of the upper classes, and Capucinerbad, for inferior persons—each capable of holding from 15 to 20 bathers at once. Straubinger's baths are not very comfortable, being little better than wooden tubs in wooden sheds; but to such the visitors at Gastein accustom themselves. The weekly charges at the Schloss are, for a private bath, 2 fl. 45 kr., or a kronthaler, and for a public bath 1 fl. At Straubinger's something less.

The waters at the fountain-head have a temperature of 117·5° Fahr. = 38° Réaum.; but are allowed to cool down to 95° F. before being used. Chemists are at a loss to decide whence these waters derive their virtue, since a pint contains but 2 or 3 grains of saline substances, the principal ingredients being Glauber salt and carbonate of lime dissolved in it, and the water is perfectly pure, tasteless, and without smell. It is indeed used for all culinary purposes, and is *often* drunk in *preference to spring water* by the people *living on the spot.*

"Their operation is said to be generally exciting, by their stimulating effects on the vascular system or on the skin, where they not unfrequently cause an eruption. They are chiefly recommended in nervous affections of an atonic character, derangement of the general health, paralysis, gout, rheumatism," &c. &c.—*Lee.* The usual period of the bath cure is 21 days. The hours of bathing are from 5-10 A.M. and 3-6 P.M. A shaft has been sunk through the solid rock above the Spitalquelle, to allow the steam to ascend, which is conducted into a building erected over it, and serves to supply *Vapour Baths*, applicable either to the whole body or to individual parts or members. There are besides douche-baths.

The interval between the morning and evening bath is occupied in walks along the terraces and steep paths cut in the sides of the valley, or among Prince Schwarzenberg's pleasure-grounds, in dining, and in more distant excursions on foot or horseback. Carriages may be hired at the inns, and a horse costs from 2 to 3 fl. a day. A plan frequently adopted is to employ horses to draw a carriage as far as the carriage-road extends, and then to mount the horses for the bridle-paths.

The most pleasing excursion is the ascent of the *Gamskarkogel*, which may be made best from Hof Gastein (where horses can be procured for 6 fl. w. w.), in 3 hrs., descending in less than 4. Ladies may ride to within 1 hr. of the top, which is reached by a fatiguing walk. The pedestrian may take a short cut direct from Bad Gastein, crossing the stream at the mouth of the Kölschachthal by a bridge, and thence commencing the ascent at once. The view over Salzburg, the Noric and Julian Alps, including the whole mass of the Grossglockner, Wiesbachhorn, Dachstein, Steinerne Meer, and Tannen Gebirge, is very fine. More than 100 glaciers are said to be visible from the summit. Take provender for the day.

The Flugkopf is sometimes

cended on account of its extensive view.

Short carriage excursions can be made to the valley of Kotschach, frequented by the chamois; to Schloss Weitmoser, now a café, commanding an exceedingly fine view; also to the Schweizerhütte, a café-restaurant and favourite resort of the beau-monde. Pedestrians will find the following pleasure resorts are easy of access:—1. Schreckbrücke; 2. Schillers-höhe (heights of Schiller); 3. Pyrkers-höhe, so called after the poet Pyrker, Archbishop of Erlau (see Rte. 290); 4. Kaiser Friedrichs-Laube; 5. Patscher's Caféhaus; 6. Café-vergiss-meinnicht (forget-me-not); 7. Patriarchen Gloriette (pavilion).

Excursions are sometimes made to the *Gold-Mines*. The way to them lies through the village of Bockstein, an hour's walk, where the ore is washed and purified. The mine of Radhausberg, whence it is obtained, is situated far higher than this village, at an elevation of nearly 6000 ft. above it, and is covered with snow for 10 months of the year: it takes 2 hrs. to walk up to it. A shorter but somewhat perilous mode of reaching it is by means of a car, in which wood and ore are let up and down (*Aufzug*), attached to a rope 750 fathoms long, which is wound up by a windlass moved by a waterwheel above. Those who try this conveyance lay themselves down at the bottom of the car, and are rapidly drawn up to the top. These mines were known to the Romans, and were in later times profitably worked by the Venetians, who constructed paved roads for beasts of burthen across the Alps to them, which still in part exist. At present their produce is reduced to little importance.

Two rather difficult Alpine passes lead from the heads of the valley of Gastein into Carinthia. 1. The *Malnitzer-Tauern* (Rte. 201), through the picturesque Alpine valley of Nassfeld, goes to Ober-Vellach. Travellers on horseback or on foot, aided by a good guide, may by this pass reach Venice *in 3½ or 4 days from Gastein*. 2. The *Pass of Rauris*, or Heiligenblut (Rte. 244), leading to the village of Heiligenblut, at the foot of the Grossglockner, the grandest and most elevated Alp in the chain of Noric Alps. The sublime scenery about Heiligenblut, and the glacier at the foot of the Glockner, render it well worth a visit.

*** The return from Gastein to Salzburg may be varied by taking Route 202 by Zell-am-See.

ROUTE 201.

BAD GASTEIN TO OB. VELLACH, BY THE PASS OF MALNITZ.

11½ hrs.' walk: a bridle-road, presenting no difficulties to the pedestrian, and a guide need not be taken except to carry the baggage, more especially at the high rate which is the usual demand. Horses to Malnitz, over the Tauern, including guide, 8 fl. each; road bad. It will be prudent to take provisions. As the descent is bad for horses, it is best to walk down to Malnitz, hiring the horse only to the summit. Char-road to

1 hr. *Böckstein*, is taken. (Rte. 200.)
Inn: good.

[The *Anlaufthal* here opens S.E. between the Radhausberg S. and the Stuhl N., and extending 4 hrs. to the Ankogel, the nominant peak of the district. It offers an alternative route to Malnitz, and is the more ancient of the two. Keep to l. bank of stream. At about 1½ hr. a fine amphitheatre of precipices, the Hieholr, opens on



surrounding a green Alp. From the huts are 2 paths to Malnitz. *a.* ascends the pricipices on the rt. to the *Hiekahr Alm*, and passing 2 tarns reaches the summit, whence the descent leads into the Malnitzer route, about 1 hr. above Malnitz. *b.* is the old Roman and mediæval road, and with much finer views. Keep up the valley 1 hr. to the *Tauern Fall*, then turn rt. by a red cross and through wood; in 1½ hr. fragments of the *old road* are seen. 1 hr. further over loose and steep débris a second portion of road is met with, which is near the *summit* or *Korntauern* (8088 ft.). *View* superb—Ankogel (10,673 ft.) with glaciers to l., and a fine array of snow-peaks, including the Grossglockner and the Wies or Vischbachhorn, rt. The *descent* is into the *Seethal* (the stream of which it crosses) to *Malnitz*.

The *Ankogel* was ascended by Dr. von Ruthner in 1843.]

From *Böckstein* the track ascends the rt. bank of the Ache, passing the curious *inclined plane* by which wood is drawn up to the Radhausberg gold-mines. The valley becomes a narrow rocky defile, *Wild Graben*, with several waterfalls.

1 hr. The *Kessel* Fall is the first, but the most beautiful is

The *Schleier* Fall, like a veil of gauze, 400 ft., coming from the Pockhart: see above.

The *Scharreck*, a fine snow-peak (10,453 ft.), here comes into view. Then, after crossing

A *Bridge*, and leaving a track leading to the Pockhartthal to rt., the basin of

2 hrs. *Nassfeld* (5304 ft.) is entered, green, treeless, and level. The Ache flows in numerous windings at the bottom, and snow-peaks rise above the verdant walls of the basin. About 20 huts lie scattered about; at 3—Straubinger's, Moser's, and Kramer's—coffee, butter, milk, and cheese may be had. It obtained its name of "wet field" (*Campus humidus*) as early as the 8th cenry. Its mines are among the oldest in the Alps, and were worked by the Taurisci; afterwards by the Romans. Many rare plants may be gathered, among others *Sertia* or *Pleurogyne carinthiaca*. The violet-scented moss, *Byssus jolithus*, is abundant, as also in the Anlaufthal.

From the furthest hut the track ascends the S.E. corner of the basin up a breast of the hill between two ravines to the summit of a

1 hr. *Spur*, whence is a fine view, looking backwards, of Nassfald. The path then ascends a slope to

1½ hr. the *Tauern* or Col (8038 ft.), a slight depression in the ridge. In contrast to the other passes over this chain, it offers a wide *view* S. (more extensive by climbing ridge E. of the Col), down the Malnitzthal, with the Terglou and Mangert, the highest peaks of the Julian Alps, in the horizon. Grossglockner, &c., W. Immediately below Col is

The *Tauernhaus* (refreshments and a hay bed).

Descent, chiefly over fine meadow, to the

Manhart Alp, a collection of swine-herds' huts (*interesting plants on the way*); thence a steep descent into the ravine, and path through woods, all the way to

3½ hr. *Malnitz* (3816 ft.) (*Inn:* small, but comfortable), small vill. at junction of the Seethal with the Malnitz valley. [At this point the old route of the Korn Tauern, still called the *Heiden Weg* (heathen way), comes in. See above.]

The ascent of the Ankogel is made from Malnitz by 2 routes. The longest but easiest is up the Seebachhal, but turns l. before reaching the Stapitzsee; keeps N. up a valley to the Luckethörl (or saddle), 4 hrs.; climbs the steep Trömwand to the foot of the Ankogel Glacier, 1 hr.; crosses this to the summit of the Kleiner Ankogel, 1½ hr.; and then along a narrow ridge to the Ankogel peak, 1 hr.

The Ankogel is the central knot of ridges, and the view comprises a m

nificent panorama of the Noric chain, and includes also the Carnic and Julian Alps. View from the Schareck is alone superior to that from the Ankogel. The valley now turns S. by a *very rough* char-road. 1-horse carts can be got at the inn, but it is better to walk.

2 hrs. or 5 m. *Ob. Vellach* (*Inns:* Post, passable; Pacher, dear), a small town in the Möllthal, upon a good road, where a post carriage can be obtained either to *Winklern*, 22 m. (on way to Heiligenblut), or down to *Spital* in the Drave valley, 24 m. Rte. 244.

ROUTE 202.

BAD GASTEIN TO SALZBURG, BY ZELL-AM-SEE AND THE PINZGAU.

About 19 Aust. m. = 88¾ Eng. m.

Between Lend and Lofer it is a cross-road, but very good, and post-horses may be procured.

Hof Gastein } as in Rte. 200.
21 Lend }

The Pongau, or valley of the Salza, above Lend, is a narrow and picturesque defile as far as

5 Taxenbach (*Inn:* Taxwirth, small but good). Here the Pinzgau begins (Rte. 230). About an hour's walk S. from Taxenbach is a curious waterfall, formed by a stream flowing from the Rauris. It is approached by 2 galleries cut through the solid rock. The waterfall is nothing; the situation and the *way to it very* romantic; and the *manner in which the stream has* evidently *cut down its bed, at least* from 3 different points, with very great intervals of height, is most curious. The galleries are low; they were levels made to an old gold-mine of the Weitmosers, long since abandoned. The valley is now termed the Unter Pinzgau.

The road to Salzburg leaves the valley of the Salza a little beyond

6 Hunsdorf, a village at the angle between the Unter and Mitter Pinzgau, just below the morass called Zellermoos, through which the waters of the lake of Zell dribble into the Salza. On a projection between the two valleys rises the castle of Fischhorn; it commands a fine view.

Owing to the height of the bed of the Salza above that of the Zell, the district around their confluence is a great morass, constantly subject to inundation and exhaling destructive miasmata. The marsh begins at the southern extremity of the lake of Zell.

4 Zell (*Inns:* Bräu, clean; Krone, garden on the lake)—called Zell-am-See, to distinguish it from Zell in the Zillerthal—is beautifully situated on a projecting tongue of land on the W. shore of the lake, sufficiently removed from it not to be affected by the deadly marshes before mentioned, and in view of the snow-tipped Alps to the S., of which there is a fine view from the hill behind Zell. The castle of *Kaprun*, 3 m. off, is one of the oldest in this country. A *Post-omnibus* daily to Lofer.

9½ Saalfelden (*Inn:* Auerwirth), a village of 1100 Inhab., in the Middle Pinzgau. On the neighbouring heights stand the ruined castles of Rothenberg, Grub, Fornach, Dorfheim, and Lichtenberg, with its chapel and hermitage hewn in the rock. The Grossglockner is a grand object in the view to the S. from this neighbourhood.

A romantic and wild glen, 8 m. lon called Pinzgauer-Hohlweg, is travers by the road between Saalfelden a Weissbach.

9½ Frohnwies, a small hamlet. very good *Inn*. Farther on is the p

hamlet and ch. of Weissbach, where a carriage-road to Berchtesgaden (6 Stunden) turns off to the E. It is hardly ¾ hour's walk along it to an extraordinary ravine called the *Seissenberger-Klam.* A finger-post by the road-side, on the l. of the road, points out the way to it with the words "Gehe und Staune." You descend a staircase to a gallery of wood, which has been carried through the windings of the cliff a few feet above the water, until it ends in front of a small waterfall. It is a most curious scene, but one which it is almost impossible to describe. The torrent has worn down its bed to a depth of 50 or 60 ft., but that in the most tortuous and irregular manner—sometimes turning off almost at rt. angles, where it has met with a portion of red Salzburg marble, or other "pièce de résistance," in the midst of the softer limestone, and, in some, hollowing out by its eddies basins so regular and so defined as to resemble a well in miniature. The gallery was made by the managers of the salt-works at Reichenhall, to enable their woodmen to extricate the drift-timber caught in the passage.

[A fine pass leads from this up the Weissbachthal, and over the long and steep mountain ascent called *Hirschbühel* to Berchtesgaden, commanding from its top a magnificent range of limestone mountains, perfectly barren, and cut into numberless peaks, scarcely second to those of Gosau. At the top of the pass is the Austrian custom-house. The descent on the Bavarian side is by a good road, leading past the small lake called Hintersee. The road from Weissbach to Berchtesgaden, owing to its romantic beauties, offers greater attractions as a route to Salzburg, though longer than that by Lofer.]

The lower portion of the *Hohlweg* is very beautiful; smooth lawns with plum-trees cover the bottom of the valley, and wooded mountains rise on either side.

7 Lofer (*Inn:* Löwe), *on the post-road from Innsbruck to Salzburg* (Rte. *229).*

26¾ Salzburg (described in Rte. 195).

ROUTE 203.

THE SALZKAMMERGUT—LINZ (OR LAMBACH) TO ISCHL AND AUSSEE, BY THE FALLS OF THE TRAUN, AND THE LAKES OF GMUNDEN, HALLSTADT, AND AUSSEE.

Few of the English travellers who annually visit Salzburg and Linz, or who merely descend rapidly the Danube on their way to Vienna, are aware that they have skirted and turned their backs upon one of the most picturesque districts in Europe. The Salzkammergut, containing the salt-mines, is the country alluded to. Salt is a government monopoly in Austria. The mines are therefore under the administration of the exchequer (Kammer). The annual nett revenue which Austria derives from her salt-mines is estimated at 2,200,000*l.*, being about ¼ of the entire revenue. The Austrian Salzkammergut has an area of 249 Eng. square m., with 17,000 Inhab., 6500 of whom are Protestants. It forms the S.W. angle of the province of Upper Austria, is wedged in between the frontier of Salzburg and Styria, and is traversed through its whole extent by the river Traun. Sir Humphry Davy thus speaks of it:—"If I were disposed to indulge in minute picturesque descriptions, I might occupy hours with details of the various characters of the enchanting scenery in this neighbourhood. The vales have that pastoral beauty and constant verdure which

so familiar to us in England, with similar enclosures and hedge-rows, and fruit and forest trees. Above are noble hills, planted with beeches and oaks; mountains bound the view—here covered with pines and larches, there raising their marble crests, capped with eternal snows, above the clouds." And again: "I know no country more beautiful. The variety of the scenery, the verdure of the meadows and trees, the depths of the valleys, the altitude of the mountains, the clearness and grandeur of the rivers and lakes, give it, I think, a decided superiority over Switzerland, and the people are far more agreeable. * * * They are distinguished by their love of their country, their devotion to the sovereign, the warmth and purity of their faith, their honesty and (with very few exceptions), I may say, their great civility and courtesy to strangers." They are a happy and joyous race, taking great delight in music and dancing, and the men, like all the Austrian mountaineers, are expert marksmen.

The chief picturesque beauty of the Salzkammergut lies in its numerous lakes, forming a chain strung together as it were by the Traun, the main artery of the district, passing through them in succession. They are commonly bordered with lofty mountains, whose precipices, rising abruptly from the very water's edge, without the smallest ledge or foreland, impart an extremely sublime character to these Alp-locked reservoirs. The lakes of Gmunden (or Traunsee) and of Hallstadt, on the whole, display these beauties in their fullest extent. The falls of the Traun are beautiful from their colour and picturesque situation. The district is too elevated and mountainous to grow much corn; its chief produce is wood from its forests, cattle from its fine Alpine pastures, and, above all, *salt*, from which it receives its name. The mines of Ischl, Hallstadt, and Aussee (§ 94), all furnish vast supplies of this valuable mineral. *Ischl*, celebrated for its baths, and much resorted to in consequence in summer by the Austrians, from the Emperor and higher nobles down to the bourgeois of Vienna, is the chief place in the Salzkammergut, and the best head-quarters for those who would tarry or explore the country at their leisure, from its centrical situation and the accommodation it affords. It lies upon the high-road from Salzburg to Gratz or to Vienna, through Styria (Rte. 240).

The Railroad from Munich and Salzburg to Linz and Vienna (Rte. 195) runs but 15 m. N. of the Traun lake, and 7 from the falls of the Traun. The country is seen to greatest advantage by those who approach it from the N., turning aside at Lambach Stat., since they have the Alps constantly before them, and the scenery becomes wilder and grander every step they advance further into their recesses. They need no other guide than the Traun: if they thread the lovely valleys traversed by it, and cross the five lakes, which serve as it passes through them to purify and augment its beryl-coloured waters, they will at length reach, high up among the mountains, the cradle of the infant stream, a contracted basin of black water, owing its hue not to impurity, but depth, fed by snows and glaciers (Rte. 240).

4 or 5 days will suffice for this excursion, but more may be agreeably spent in it. The pedestrian or horseman may enter the Salzkammergut by the mountain road leading from Golling to Hallstadt by Abtenau (Rtes. 200 and 204).

To sum up in a few words the attractions which the Salzkammergut holds out to various classes of travellers—the *lover of nature* will derive endless gratification from the splendour and variety of its scenery; the *artist* may fill his portfolios; the *invalid* may restore his broken health in the brine-baths (said to be nearly as good as sea-baths) and salt-steam of Ischl; and if he desire society, he will find during the season the best that S many affords. The *sportsman* wi want ample employment for his fis rods. The rivers and lakes sw with trout, &c., and permission to in them may be purchased for florins. Chamois, though rar

still to be met with near the glaciers and on the highest mountains. The *gourmand* should repair hither, were it only to enjoy the delicate mountain trout in full perfection.

The Railroad from Linz to Lambach (described in Rte. 195) is 31 Eng. m. From Lambach to Ischl is 39¼ Eng. m.; from Ischl to Aussee 16½ Eng. m.

RAILWAY.—Linz to Gmunden, 49¾ Eng. m. 2 or 3 trains daily, in about 4 hrs. Those who wish to see the falls of the Traun may leave the train a little on the W. side of Roitham. From this point a walk of 20 m. through a wood brings you to the falls. A better way, however, of visiting the falls is to stop at Lambach, and from Lambach to take a carriage to Gmunden, visiting the falls on your way. The journey between Linz and Ischl may easily be performed in a day, thus: leave Linz at 6·30 A.M., reach Lambach at 10·30, take a carriage to the falls, and then proceed to Gmunden, which places may easily be reached by 2 o'clock. The steamer from Gmunden at 2¼ reaches Ebensee in 1 hr. The omnibus which waits the arrival of the steamer performs the journey thence to Ischl in 2 hrs. Leaving Ischl by the omnibus at 10 A.M., you reach Ebensee at 12 and Gmunden at 1, allowing time for dinner so as to start by the rail at 2¾, and reach Linz at 9.

The railroad conveys a great many passengers, but its principal use is in the transport of salt, of which nearly 3000 tons are brought down by it yearly to the Danube.

From Linz to Lambach the railway runs mostly parallel with the post-road, over a large uninteresting plain, with the mountains of the Salzkammergut in sight all the way in front.

31 Lambach Stat. (see Rte. 195.)

On leaving Lambach the road crosses the Traun, passes the church of Baura (Rte. 195), and continues along the rt. bank of the river as far as Gmunden. Near the village *of Roitham,* 1¼ m. *from the rly. stat., 7 m. from Lambach, are the*

Falls of the Traun, formed by a natural dam, or barrier of pudding stone, projecting obliquely nearly across the river, through whose rifts the water forces its way. — "It is a cataract which, when the river is full, may be almost compared to that of Schaffhausen for magnitude, and possesses the same peculiar characters of grandeur in the precipitous rush of its awful and overpowering waters, and of beauty in the tints of its streams and foam, and in the forms of the rocks over which it falls, and the cliffs and woods by which it is overhung. Though not so elevated as the cascade of Terni, nor so large as that of Schaffhausen, yet from its perfect clearness, and the harmony of the surrounding objects, it ranks high as to picturesque effect among the waterfalls of Europe; and the wonderful transparency of its pale green water gives it a peculiar charm in my eyes." —*Davy.*

It should be viewed from the bridge, from the opposite bank, and from the rocks below the bridge. Its height is 42 ft. By the side of it, along the rt. bank, a curious wooden *Canal,* or aqueduct, 1250 ft. long, partly cut in the rock, partly supported by props, has been constructed to allow the salt-barges to ascend and descend the Traun without interruption from the cataract. They descend from Gmunden at a fixed hour in the morning, usually between 10 and 11, when the sluice-gate at the upper end of the canal is opened to allow a part of the stream to pass through it. The vessels, carried swiftly along by the suction of the falls, are, by skilful steering, swept past them at a distance of only a few feet from the verge of the watery abyss, from which they are separated by the trunk of a tree, supported between 2 rocks to form a balustrade, and they immediately enter the canal. Their descent along this aquatic inclined plane, where the depth of water is only sufficient to prevent the bottom grazing, is made in 1 min. so rapidly that the eye can scarcely follow the boat. The force of the stream and the slope of the aqueduct combine

accelerate its speed. The vessels return empty, and are drawn up the canal by 10 or 12 horses at full gallop. Since the completion of the tramroad the salt is transported almost exclusively by it, and barges are little used *below* Gmunden.

The offer of the miller, at the falls, should be accepted, who, for a fee of 40 kreuzers, will shut off the water from the artificial canal, and send the whole of the water of the river over the rocks; without this, the fall in summer and autumn is poor for want of water.

Sir Humphry Davy, in his 'Consolations in Travel,' describes, with all the vividness of reality, his escape from drowning, when carried over the fall by the accidental breaking of a rope to which his boat was attached. The adventure, however, is believed to be purely imaginary, and not founded on any real occurrence.

It is a walk of 9 m., 2¼ hrs. (1¼ in a carriage), from the Falls to Gmunden. The road lies amidst agreeable scenery, passing through fir woods and neat villages, with occasional peeps of the green river on the rt. The tall mountain, Traunstein, is a conspicuous object in front; on its crest a resemblance to the profile of Louis XVI. may be discovered. At length the valley opens out, and the lake and town of Gmunden appear in sight. The Traun is crossed by a bridge a little below its exit from the lake, close to the large sluices erected to confine and husband its waters. These are opened only for a few hours daily, to allow the passage of the salt-barges, which are carried along by the flood over rocky impediments of such a nature that, if the lake was not thus pent up, they would, in dry weather, entirely obstruct the navigation of the Traun. Similar sluices will be found at the outlets of almost all the mountain lakes of the Salzkammergut.

18¾ Gmunden. — *Inns:* Goldenes *Schiff (upon the* lake); Hôtel Belle *Vue, very good; best* situation—*Goldner Hirsch;*—Sonne: all good and reasonable;—Goldner Brunnen;—Anker;—Goldner Adler.

This little town of 6600 Inhab. occupies a most romantic situation at the N. extremity of the lake called Traunsee, or Gmundnersee. It is the principal depot for the salt made in the district, which is here stored in warehouses belonging to Government. Its neat white houses, with green doors and window-blinds, and the gardens in front of many of them, look quite English. In front the lake, which washes the foundations of the houses, expands its broad green surface. It is enclosed near its lower end with undulating hills, dotted with houses and villages scattered among the trees. Its upper extremity, hemmed in by tall precipices and black fir woods, overtopped in their turn by the serrated ridges and snowy peaks of the Salzburg Alps, is of a more majestic and gloomy character. In the middle distance, but appearing close at hand from his great height, rises the gigantic Traunstein. It has the appearance of a mountain split from top to bottom, and turned with its cleft side towards the lake, so as to present to it a precipitous wall of rock. Its highest point is 5565 Eng. ft. above the level of the sea, and 4198 ft. above the lake. The beauty of the scenery has caused many pretty villas to be built in the neighbourhood. There is a *bathing* establishment (salt baths), also a casino with reading-room, and a *swimming* bath on the lake.

The pedestrian will find a rough but most picturesque track along the l. bank of the Traun, from Gmunden to the Falls—a walk of about 3 hrs. There are many other pleasant walks (the *Trunderberg*), and points of view (Villa Redtenbach).

The *Calvarienberg* behind the town commands an extensive view of the lake. It was here that Pappenheim defeated the peasants in 1626, desperate conflict, in which 4 them were slain.

The Railroad is interrupted Traunsee; indeed the precipice upper end long prevented th struction of a road of any kind.

A *Steamboat* from Traunsee, May to October, plying 4 or 5 times a day between Gmunden and Ebensee, where carriages are in waiting to convey passengers on to Ischl. Take ticket at Gmund for both boat and carriage forwards to Ischl, on the arrival of the boat at Ebensee. The distance across the lake is about 9 m., counted as 1½ water-post, and the passage occupies about an hour. The steamer takes carriages, at charges varying according to the size of the carriage; it will hold 3, and when more offer for transport, they are put into flat-bottomed barges and towed by the steamer.

A good carriage-road, partly cut in the rock and carried through 2 tunnels, connects Gmunden with Ebensee, Ischl, and the Upper Traun Valley, a charming drive along the W. shore. (A carriage and pair from Gmunden to Ischl costs 10 fl. and 1 fl. trinkgeld.)

The scenery of the lake increases in grandeur towards its S. extremity, where the green slopes are exchanged for mountains and precipices. The Traunstein, on the E., seems, from its colossal proportions, impending over the water. On the W. shore are passed the castle of *Ort*, on an islet approached by a bridge. the villages of Altmünster, in the church of which are some ancient monuments, and of Traunkirchen, where the Jesuits had at one time established themselves in a nunnery founded by King Ottocar. On the border of the lake, near Altmünster, are Ebenzweier and Traunkirchen. Its picturesque *castle*, to which a story similar to that of Hero and Leander is attached, is perched on a projecting cape. It belongs to the Comte de Chambord. After doubling the cape Gmunden is hid from view, and the traveller finds himself, as it were, in a different lake, more wild and grand than that which he has left behind. The rocky barriers enclosing it rise straight from the verge of the water, and where the precipice ends the slopes are covered with forests, *which have for centuries furnished fuel to the salt-works.*

9 Ebensee and Langbath (*Inns:* Post; good and moderate, but homely) are but the parts of one village on the 2 sides of the Traun. It is surrounded by vast stacks of timber, the produce of the neighbouring forest, brought down by the torrents when swollen, and sometimes precipitated from the summits of the surrounding precipices into the lake, and here collected to serve as fuel. Before reaching the landing-place the boat crosses a boom, extended from shore to shore to collect together all the stray logs. Part are formed into rafts and sent down the Traun into the Danube; part are burned in the salt-pans. Ebensee is the first place within the Salzkammergut properly so called. The principal building in the village is the evaporating house (*K. K. Salzsudwerk*) the largest in the district (§ 95), and therefore worth seeing, though their construction is very clumsy compared with the salt-pans used in England. There are no mines on the spot; the brine is brought from Hallstadt and Ischl, a distance of about 24 m., in wooden pipes, visible by the roadside in many places. To preserve a regular descent, they are carried in niches along the mountain sides; and wherever a glen or valley intervenes they traverse it on an aqueduct. The Kranabethsattel, a mountain on the W. of Ebensee, commanding, it is said, one of the best views of the district, may be ascended in 4 hrs. from hence. The road passes on the W. side the opening of the Weissenbachthal. (See Rte. 195.)

At the mouth of almost all the tributaries of the Traun wooden gratings (Rechen, § 111) are erected to arrest the floating timber transported by them.

A good carriage-road connects Ebensee with Ischl; and an omnibus starts on arrival of the steamer. A beautiful ride of 2 hrs. (or a walk of 4 hrs.) up the valley of the Traun brings the traveller to

11½ **Ischl** (*Inns*: Kaiserinn Elizabeth, a fine house well situated; best;—Hôtel Bauer, a first-class hotel, beautifully situated near the Calvarienberg;

good reading-room, salle des dames, fine gardens; cuisine excellent;—Victoria Hôtel;—*Golden Kreutz; clean, good, and moderate; excellent cuisine;—la Poste. *2nd Class Inns:* Erzherzog Franz Karl; *Baierischer Hof; Stern). Almost all the houses in the place are let as lodgings, and the price of a room varies from 1 fl. to 2 fl. per diem.

Protestant Service on Sundays at Goisern; *English Ch. Service* at Bauer's Hôtel.

The pretty but long undistinguished market-town of Ischl (2000 Inhab.), at the junction of the Ischl with the Traun, is now converted into a most fashionable watering-place. Its origin does not date farther back than 1822; but the beauties of its situation and environs, combined with the novel nature of its baths, have attracted visitors from all corners of Europe, especially from Vienna and other parts of Austria. The Imperial family are constant visitors during the season. The white houses are spread over a small green plain on both sides of the Traun and Ischl, surrounded by mountains rising in the form of an amphitheatre, and flanking the mouths of 5 or 6 different valleys which radiate as it were from this central point. The lover of seclusion may bury himself in the solitude of mountain paths, amidst dark forests and inky lakes. Those who prefer society will find at Ischl parties of pleasure to fill up every day; and balls, concerts, and even a *Theatre*, to occupy the night.

All persons residing here for 8 days are obliged to pay Kur tax, 2 fl. for the band, and 5 fl. 50 kr. for the baths, walks, &c. Members of a family pay 1 fl. per head, and servants 50 kr. Persons staying between 4 and 8 days pay half of the above sums, but nothing to the band.

The *Baths*, and the *Trinkhalle* or Colonnade, form as it were one large building, with a Grecian portico. The *Colonnade is frequented by those who drink the whey (molke) of cows', goats', or ewes' milk, here* prepared in great perfection, and mineral waters. It is most crowded early in the morning; 7 to 8 a band plays. The Baths are well appointed. One side is appropriated to gentlemen, the other to ladies. Common hot or cold baths may be had if required; but those most in request are supplied with the *Soole* (brine) conducted from the salt-mines before undergoing the process of evaporation in the salt-pans. It is a strong solution of chloride of sodium and some other salts. Immersion in it produces slight purgative effects, and is attended with a tingling and general irritation of the skin. It is usually diluted, according to the tenor of the doctor's prescription, with common water, or is mixed with that of a sulphurous spring rising in the vicinity, as the nature of the patient's complaint may render expedient.

Saline Vapour-baths (Salz-dampf-Bäder) of a peculiar description are prepared here. They consist of wooden closets, the floors of which are perforated, attached to the roof-tree of the evaporating-house, placed immediately over the salt-pan, so as to receive the steam as it ascends from the boiling brine. Those who will not submit to be shut up in one of these closets may take a modified bath in an open gallery overlooking the pans, in which they may walk for an hour or two at a time. It is found of utility to invalids in many complaints, especially in affections of the chest, to inhale the vapours impregnated with the various volatile particles disengaged from the brine while boiling. These baths must not be taken without authority from a physician, and are only to be had at certain hours, when the current of vapour is not disturbed by the removal of the salt from the pan.

Mud-baths (Schlammbäder) are made from the slime (Laist) brought from the chambers or reservoirs in the salt mine. There is a capital *Swimming bath* (Schwimm-Anstalt) here.

Physicians.—Dr. Fürstenberg speaks English. Dr. Kleinmann.

Eilpost, daily to Salzburg; to Aussee.

Omnibus, to Ebensee and the steamer; to Steg and the *Hallstadt Lake* steamer; to St. Wolfgang.

Guides.—Schütz; Neff Karl; Graf; Hütter Flörl, &c.: are paid 2 fl. a day.

Telegraph stat. here.

Chairs carried in the manner of sedans by 2 bearers, convey invalids to and from the baths; and ladies often employ them to make excursions among the mountains.

Walks and Drives.—The narrow valley in which Ischl stands, shut in by high mountains, is highly distinguished by its picturesque beauty. The neighbouring woods and the lower slopes have been rendered accessible even for invalids by walks extending in all directions, and converting them as it were into pleasure-grounds. They are provided with commodious seats, temples, and summer-houses, wherever the ground presents a good point of view. They usually bear the Christian name of some lady of rank or beauty who has visited the spot. On the banks of the Ischl, about ½ m. above the town, a neat stone well-house (Maria-Louisen Quelle) has been built.

The Emperor has a villa here. **The Imperial Garden*, at the back of the villa, is one of the most delightful spots in the world, and commands one of the *finest views*, including the Dachstein. It is open to the public except when the Imperial family are living here. The Sophien, double view, the view of the Dachstein (Dachstein Aussicht), should all be seen. The view of Ischl from the church on the top of the *Calvarienberg*, also from the Carolinen Panorama, a little behind the bridge leading to Ebensee, and from the *Kolowrat Thurm*, 1½ hr. up, 1 hr. down, are all fine.

The *Rettenbach Mill*, ¾ hrs.; and *Wildniss*, ¼ hr., up a glen S.E.: a charming walk (*which may be prolonged over the ridge to Aussee*, 5 hrs. *from Ischl, to return by the road*). Close by the mill a lamentable accident occurred in 1868. Prince Gagarine and his son stood on two rocks to witness the timber being carried down. When the dams were opened an enormous block swept the Prince and his son off the rocks, and both perished. Crosses mark the spot.

By the *Kesselbach Ravine* to the *Koth Alm*, 3 hrs. View of the Dachstein and 3 lakes. Return over Traxlegg to Rettenbach Mill.

By the *Salzberg*, S., 1 hr., road by way of Berneck; contains the *salt-mines*, similar to those of Hallein. See Rte. 200.

The *Ziemitz* (5071 ft.) a mountain N.W. between the roads to St. Wolfgang and the Attersee, affords a fine *panorama*. Ascend by the Ischl Thal and up the Lagergraben; and descend by the Ziemitz Wildniss: 5 hrs. up and 4 down.

The *Kater Spitz* (4757 ft.), opposite the Ziemitz, on the S., is another point: go by the *Nussen See*, 1½ hr.; peak is 3 hrs. farther.

Guides may be heard of at Edlinger and Hirsch's Sessel Träger Office, and are paid 2 fl. a day.

Excursions.

Ischl, lying as it does in the centre of the Salzkammergut, is excellent head-quarters for the tourist, and its neighbourhood furnishes an almost endless variety of excursions. The following is only a brief enumeration of some of them.*

a. The *Lake of Hallstadt, one day*, proceeding in a carriage to Steg or Gosau Mill (2 hrs.), from Steg in a steam or row-boat to Hallstadt (1 hr.). On foot to the Salt-Mine — visit the waterfall, cross the lake to the Hirschbrunnen, the Kessel, and Obertraun—return by Steg to Ischl.

* Tourists will find a useful guide to other excursions in Dr. Polak's little work, 'Ischl sous le Rapport medical, topographique, pittoresque.'

osau Lakes (Rte. you start at 5 or ing—to the Vor- (with 2 horses, o the Smit... *Inn*, 4 hrs.; walk Vorder-See and back, 2 hrs. Hinter-See, a laborious walk hrs. The scenery of these 2 s is superb. Take provisions.

g Lake on the road . 240), *one day*. stop- the way to see Wire Schwartze See, and digression which tak St. Wolfgang (2 hr ischl), cross the lake to the t—return to Ischl.

Ascent of the Schafberg, 3 hrs.' wall St. Wolfgang. Those who can ld pass a night on this mountain to see the sun rise. (Rte. 240.) The hotel on the top makes up 52 beds, and also provides common comforts. Those who decline to pass a night upon the summit should however *on no account omit* the ascent, as the summit commands a most remarkable and extensive view, including 8 lakes, &c.

e. *Aussee*, in Styria, 16½ Eng. m. = 4½ hrs. in carriage (with 2 horses 7½ fl.; Vorspann extra), on the road to Gratz, and the lakes of Grundl and of Aussee. Sleep at Alt Aussee, good Inn; next day visit the Teplitzersee and Kammersee. (See Rte. 240.) Third day return to Ischl.

N.B. A pleasant way from Ischl to Vienna is the road by Aussee and Rottenman (good sleeping-quarters), 2 days' journey, to the railway at Brück on the Mur (Rte. 240); thence by rail to Vienna, 1 day.

f. To the *Traun See* and *Falls of the Traun* (*see* above), by carriage and steamboat. Dine at Gmunden.

The postmaster of Ischl charges 7 fl. for a light carriage to go to Ebensee, *and wait there* to bring back; but far *better carriages may be got in the town for 5 fl.* The Falls of the Traun may be visited in 1 day, or in 10 or 11 hrs. going and returning, thus—

	H. M.
Ischl to Ebensee	1 40
Steamboat to Gmunden .	1 0
To the Falls and back . .	4 0
Dinner at Gmunden . .	1 30
Steamboat back to Ebensee	1 0
Ischl	1 40

From Ischl to Linz on the Danube is a short day's journey. (See p. 257.)

g. he *Salt-Mine* lies about 3 m. Ischl. Notice of an intended ust previously be given at the -Verwesampt (office for ma- the mines) in Ischl. During son the mine is often illumi- for the gratification of the who form parties to explore hese occasions. An illumination costs about 10 gn. Münz, and a fee to the attendants. The road to it lies across the Traun, through the village of Perneck, where the carriage-road ceases, and the rest of the ascent must be made on foot. At the Berghaus miners' dresses are provided for the visitors of both sexes; for ladies often take part in these expeditions. The mine consists of 12 stories or galleries driven horizontally into the bowels of the mountain, one above the other. The entrance is by the middle gallery, named after the Empress Maria Louisa. Ladies can be wheeled along it in cars, but must descend when they come to the end of it by a slide (Rutsch) formed of 2 poles, as at Hallein (Rte. 200, § 94). The salt is here distributed through the rock in veins and small lumps mixed with clay and earth, exhibiting neither the white crystalline surface nor the glittering appearance which most persons are led to expect. The curious process by which it is extracted is explained, § 94 and Rte. 200. The mine is not shown Saturday or Sund

h. The large dam of masonr sluice-gates, called *Chorinsky's* erected across the Weissenbach to float down timber into the is about 7 m. off. The best

visiting it is when the sluice is burst open (wird gesprengt), which usually happens once a week, and is announced beforehand at Ischl. The use of the dam is explained § 111.) The road to it runs along the rt. bank of the Traun as far as Lauffen, where it crosses the river, and ascends the valley of the Weissenbach.

Ischl to Hallstadt.

Good carriage-road from Ischl to the borders of the lake of Hallstadt. About 10 m. to Steg, at its N. extremity (omnibus in summer). A very small steamer plies on the lake; but it is pleasanter to take a boat rowed by 2 persons, for 60 krs. including trinkgeld. The road ascends the beautiful valley of the Traun on its rt. bank through Lauffen (*Inn:* the Brewhouse), a village of 400 Inhab., with an ancient Gothic church. The river here makes a smaller leap of 18 ft., which, like the greater fall below Gmunden, is avoided by a canal constructed on one side, so as to allow the salt-barges to pass up and down. The road up the valley of the Weissenbach to the Chorinsky-Klause turns off here, crossing the Traun by a bridge. The mouth of the Weissenbach is closed by a large grating (Rechen) to collect the wood floated down it.

7 m. Goisern, another village on the road, is inhabited by Protestants, who are very numerous hereabouts, amounting to 6500 in the Salzkammergut. Beyond Goisern the road divides: the l. branch is the post-road to Aussee and Gratz (Rte. 240); the rt. branch, a cross-road, leads, in about 3 m., to Steg, a group of houses with an inn, close to the outlet of the Traun from the Lake of Hallstadt, which is confined by sluice-gates similar to those at Gmunden. Thirteen streams running into this lake are provided with similar sluices at their mouths, opened only once a day in the dry season, to allow the salt-boats to start, and *to furnish them with* enough *water to carry them along to* the end of their day's voyage, over the rocks and shallows of the Traun. The traveller is recommended to take a passage in these boats to Ischl or Ebensee. They go down at the rate of about 10 m. an hr.; and the rapid voyage is not disagreeable: but not for a nervous person. Boats are provided at Steg and at the Gosau saw-mill (an *Inn*, where the carriage puts up), about 1½ m. further, to convey passengers to the village of Hallstadt, about ½ an hr.'s voyage. A boat with two rowers costs 1 fl.

The *Lake of Hallstadt* is 5 miles long and 1½ mile broad, and in many places 100 fathoms deep. The scenery is of a more wild and gloomy character than that of the Traunsee, and less enlivened by human habitations. It reaches the height of sublimity at its upper or S. end, where the mountains rise so precipitously from the water's edge as not to leave room for any road. The valley of Gosau, opening out on the W., is crossed at its entrance by an aqueduct called *Gosauzwang*, which conveys the brine from the salt-mine of Hallstadt to the boiling-houses at Ischl and Ebensee. The central piers are 130 ft. high, and the pipes form part of an uninterrupted conduit nearly 24 m. long, which has already been mentioned, near Ebensee, and may be traced along the face of the precipices, by the side of the lake, nearly as far as Hallstadt. The scenery of the higher part of the valley of Gosau (about 14 m. from this aqueduct), in the vicinity of its two beautiful small lakes, at the foot of the glacier of the Dachstein, is truly magnificent. A description will be found of it in Rte. 204.

Hallstadt.—*Inns:* Post;—Seeauer's; same landlord; beautiful situation; good and moderate; both on the lake;—Grüner Baum. Delicious fish may be had here, especially the *Saibling* (Salmo alpinus). The situation of this little village (1800 Inhab., 900 of whom are Protestants) is very singular. At a distance its houses appear fastened on to the side of th

ows' nests against
n descends rapidly
te, and the houses
rise one above another on its side, so that the communication between them is kept up by steps, instead of streets and lanes. A small rivulet descends in a fall from the heights above into the midst of the village. There is no room for a carriage-road, and the communication with the rest of the world is kept up by boats, excepting one or two difficult mountain-paths leading into adjoining valleys. There is a regular foot-path along the shoulder of the hills, above the lake from Hallstadt to the Gosauzwang. The *church* is remarkable for its antiquity, having been consecrated 1320; for having a double nave and two high altars; for its Gothic portal; and for a singular altarpiece of wood richly carved.

Rudolph's Tower, a conspicuous object in approaching Hallstadt, perched on a projecting spur of the Blassenstein, 1150 feet above the town, was erected by the Emp. Albert in 1299, to defend the salt-mine against the troops of the Archbishop of Salzburg, who laid claim to it. On one occasion a considerable force, despatched by the prelate over the mountains to attack it, were defeated on this spot with great slaughter. The tower is now the residence of the manager of the mines. It contains a very small geological collection, &c.; a few Celtic antiquities, chiefly bronze, found in 600 graves, probably of Celtic miners, who wrought out the salt here in the 3rd or 4th centy. The first part of the ascent to the tower is a stair, and takes ¾ of an hr. At the turns of several of the zigzags are good wooden sheds, affording comfortable shelter in case of the sudden storms which arise here. About half-way up, a stone has been let into the rock with an inscription setting forth that the Emp. Maximilian visited these mines in 1504. A few yards further up, the entrance to the new "Franz-Joseph" is passed. 500 ft. higher is the *entrance to the salt-mine. A description of it would only be* a repetition of what has been said of the Isc
mine (and § 94). The Alpine lim
stone, in which the deposit of salt
situated, contains fossils highly int
esting to the geologist. The high
level of this mine is 4000 ft. above t
sea. A charming walk of an hour
the Gosau Mill from Rudolph's Tow

Several of the mountains which sh
in the southern end of the lake ri
above the ordinary level of perpet
snow. From the 17th of Nov.
2nd of Feb. the inhabitants of Ha
stad never see the sun above th
tops

About 3 m. from Hallstadt is t
lbach-Strub, the chief waterfall
Salzkammergut, but scarce wo
ing, except after rain. T
eier Fall descends into the sa
..... The road to it leads through
beautiful valley, along the l. ba
of a foaming mountain torrent. T
Strub itself is about 300 ft. high. T
first of these falls over the face of t
rock, while the other, or chief strea
gushes forth out of a dark cleft a
then pours boiling and foaming i
the valley below. To the rt. of t
spectator rises a huge mass of ro
surmounted with verdure, while
his l. is a noble bank of trees, whi
hang one knows not how. Seve
stands have been erected in order
afford good views of the fall. T
icy coldness of the air in the imm
diate vicinity of the spray is ve
remarkable.

About 1½ m. hence, near the
extremity of the Hallstädter-See,
the *Hirschbrunn* and *Kessel*, 2 singu
intermittent springs not far from
salt-works. The first consists of sc
tered blocks of worn stone, below whi
is a very deep hole; the latter is a ki
of basin in the rock, filled with wa
and said to be unfathomable. At c
tain seasons, and especially afte
rains, the water rises suddenl
with great noise in both.

Hallstadt is an admirable st
point for the neighbouring mou
Good guides, J. Wallner, Loydl, S
Zauner. They are paid 2 fl. a

their meals. The first 2 are acquainted with the *Dachstein*, the ascent of which may be made by mountaineers (provide ropes, &c.) accustomed to the Alps. (N.B.—2 guides are required, and they receive extra pay; at least 5 fl.) *Chaises à porteurs* (Tragsessel) for ladies.

The *Plassenstein*, 7400 Eng. ft. above the sea, affords one of the grandest views in the district. It takes about 4 hrs. to reach the summit, the road leading past the Rudolphsthurm and the salt-mine. The view embraces the Lake of Hallstadt, the valleys of Obertraun, Gosau, and Ischl, the Traunstein, Untersberg, and Schafberg, the glaciers of the Dachstein and Thorstein, and the mountains of Berchtesgaden, Styria, and the Tyrol.

To ascend the *Sarstein* (6558 ft.), cross the lake to *Kalkofen* and climb by the Schanze to the *Sarstein-Alp*, where you can sleep. *Panorama* from the summit is admirable.

The *Dachstein Glaciers* offer the grandest excursion from Hallstatt. The *Dachstein* is a general term applied to a vast limestone plateau, one of a series of isolated groups stretching from the Vorarlberg on the W., along the S. side of the valley of Inn, through Salzburg, and eastward almost to Vienna. The mountains of Berchtesgaden and the Tännengebirge in Salzburg belong to this series, and are the immediate neighbours of the Dachstein on the W. The Todtegebirge form the next group on the E. The *Dachstein plateau* rises to a precipice on its S. edge, with an average height of 8000 ft.: towards the N. it sinks to about 5500 ft. The 3 highest points are the *Dachstein* proper, the corner-stone of Styria, Salzburg, and Austria; the *Klein-Dachstein*, and the *Thorstein*, all at S.W. corner of the mass; but there are many others, mostly very difficult of access. There are 2 *glaciers* streaming N. and N.W. from the Hohe Dachstein. The first, called *Karls Eisfeld*, in honour of a visit from the Archduke Charles in 1812, is the one usually visited.

Upon the *Plateau are upwards of 50 chalets, which are more substantial* [*s. o.*] than those of the W. Alps, and usually very clean. The sparse pasture is exceedingly nourishing, and the *butter* of the Dachstein is celebrated.

From *Hallstatt to the Dachstein*, go by the *Walbach-Strub* or by the Salzberg, and, passing through a rocky wilderness called the *Thiergarten*, make for the *Ochsenwies-Alp* (6023 ft.), 5 hrs., where Seeauer of Hallstatt has built a hut which supplies night-quarters, &c. (Beyond is the ascent to the *Ochsenwies-Höhe*, a ridge which offers the first near view of the Dachstein; in 1 hr. from the hut the *Tauben-Kahr* is reached, and 1 hr. further brings to the *Klingers Höhe*, which overlooks the glacier, and is a fine *point of view*.) From Ochsenwies hut it is 1½ hr. to the edge of the *glacier*, at the upper end of which is the peak of the *Dachstein*. The *ascent* of this is now made comparatively easy by a ladder left at the Bergschrund at its foot, and by iron rings and ropes up the peak itself (helps provided by Prof. Simony, the chief explorer of the Dachstein): the summit (9841 ft.) is reached from the Bergschrund in ½ hr. The expedition is frequently made, and a mule-track is making to the Ochsenwies Alp.

Another route to the Dachstein is from *Ober-Traun*, by Winkl, to *Ober-Schafeck-Alp*, 2½ hrs.; thence to the *Krippenbrunn* (whence is a track l. by the *Lower Gjaidstein* and *Koffeneck* to Ramsau and Schladming in the Ennsthal). The track then leads rt., in 3 hrs., to the huts of the desolate *Gjaid Alp* (5392 ft.). 2 hrs. further is the Taubenkahr, mentioned above.

From the Gjaid Alp the *Krippenstein* (6960 ft.) may be ascended in 3 hrs: central point for *View* over the whole Dachstein Plateau.

In 1866 Mr. Tuckett, after ascending the Dachstein from the Ochsenwies Alp, made a *descent* to Ramsau and Schladming in the Ennsthal, by crossing a depression in the ridge above the S.E. angle of the Karls Eisfeld glacier (Hohe Gjaidstein-Joch, 8500 to 9000 ft.). Time: Col to end of glacier ½ hr.; thence to brow overlooking Ramsau 1½ hr.; to Ramsau ch. 1½ hr.; and 1 hr. to Schladming.

The following is the direct way from Hallstadt to Aussee, a distance of about 9 m. The lake must be crossed in a boat to Obertraun, a village of 400 Inhab., where a rude char-à-banc may be hired to Aussee, up the ravine of the Traun, by a good road between the Sarstein l. and the Koppenstein rt. In the latter is a remarkable cavern, the Koppenbrüller, occasionally illuminated, and visited from Hallstatt (there and back in 4 hrs.). The village of Aussee is situated just within the frontier of Styria, and is therefore more properly described in Rte. 240. Those who travel with their own carriage in going from Aussee to Hallstadt may send it round to Steg to wait for them.

There is a way over the mountain from Hallstadt to the Hinter-See (see Rte. 204), a laborious walk of 10 hrs. (5 to the summit of the pass), one of the grandest and wildest in these Alps. Near the top you behold all the glories of the *Dachstein*. Part of the ascent is as rough as the upper part of Ben Nevis, and snow lies throughout the year in patches. You look down upon the Hinter-See as upon a turquoise. Strawberries abound on the banks near it. The pass lies over the "Verfallenes Alp," and is probably 7000 ft. above the sea. There is a lower pass and easier path, which requires about 7 hrs.

ROUTE 204.

THE LAKE OF HALLSTADT TO GOLLING AND SALZBURG, BY GOSAU AND ABTI NAU.

The distance direct from the Gosauzwang to Golling is about 28 Eng. m.; but it is at least 12 m. additional to make the détour to the upper end of the *valley of Gosau and back*. The road *is good and passable for* carriages, but is very steep in places and liable to be washed away by storms. Much corn is conveyed by it into the Salzkammergut, which, from its great elevation and rocky surface, produces little itself. The road quits the lake of Hallstadt at the Gosauzwang, and ascends by the side of a rapid torrent, through a narrow and picturesque glen, whose sides offer sections of great interest to the geologist. This, at length, opens out, and discloses on the l. the verdant valley and village of Gosau, backed by the pinnacles of the Donnerkogel and the Zornigkogel, which are the western ridges of the Thorstein or [illegible]hstein, the boundary-stone, as it w[illegible] between Styria, Salzburg, and An[illegible]; "a gorgeous serrated barrier of [illegible]ne limestone, the highest pinn[illegible]of which reach the elevation of [illegible]e than 10,000 ft. above the sea."—*Murchison*. The whole mountai[illegible]ems an assemblage of sharp aip[illegible]s bedded in snow and ice. The ro[illegible] Abtenau only crosses the mouth of [illegible] valley, leaving the village at some distance on the l.; but the beauties of the Gosauthal render it deserving of being explored to its upper extremity.

It takes about 2½ hrs.' walking from the Gosauzwang to reach *the village of Gosau*, or the part of it near the church, for its habitations are widely scattered up and down the valley over a space nearly 3 m. in length. *Inns*, not good: the best is the blacksmith's (Beim Schmied) in Unter-Gosau, who is at least moderate and civil; The Brandwirth. The smith and his brother are good *guides*. Travellers usually proceed 2½ m. further, to the Smith's *Inn* (6 beds and a shakedown), where they leave their carriages, whence it is a walk of 1 hr. to the Vorder-See. The population of the valley amounts to 1500, of whom 1300 are Protestants, who have preserved their faith and their own pastors for ages, sur[illegible] by Catholics, and in spite of [illegible]tion and the efforts of th[illegible] from which neither their ren[illegible]tion nor their poverty and [illegible]eance protected them. Th[illegible]

tolerated by the Austrian government, and possess a place of worship near the church. They are a contented though poor community, little favoured by nature, since their valley, which is 2368 feet above the level of the sea, is buried by snow four or five months of the year, but at other times yields good pasture for cattle. A quarry of whetstones affords a small fund of gain to some; the rest are woodcutters, or boatmen navigating the salt-barges on the Traun.

After a walk of about 4 m. up the valley, from the church, the latter half of the distance through a fir-wood, the traveller finds himself on the borders of a beautiful lake called the *Vorder-See*, surrounded by a foreground of dark firs, and closed up by the Thorstein (9657 ft.), rising in all its majesty to the S.E., surrounded by minor peaks, and with glaciers hanging from its sides. The walk hither will certainly not be regretted. The enthusiast in grand scenery will mount still higher to a second lake, the *Hinter-See*, 4077 ft. above the sea-level—a rough walk of 4 hrs. from Gosau Inn. The water is of a peculiar pale clouded green colour, and appears to have no outlet until it has risen to a considerable height. Some persons sleep in the hut above this lake, and ascend the glacier in the morning to see the sun rise, being provided with fuel and other comforts by the smith who acts as guide, and sends them forward some hours before to await the traveller's arrival.

The view from the *Zwieselberg*, a wooded height 600 or 800 ft. above the valley, is very fine, and the ascent is easy. If the sky be clear, the panorama includes the Gosau valley and the Dachstein and Salzburg glaciers, with the pinnacles of the Donnerhagel above the Vorder-See. The walk thither from Gosau church occupies about 2½ hrs., and thence to Abtenau 3 hrs. A guide should be taken, as the direct path may easily be missed. To ascend the Dachstein, the traveller should start at 4 in the morning from the hut above the Hinter-See: to reach the Gosau glacier takes 2 hrs.; and thence to the highest peak of the Dachstein 5 hrs.; and he may be back at Gosau by 6 or 8 o'clock in the evening.

The distance from Gosau to Abtenau is about 11 m. The first part of the road after quitting the vale of Gosau ascends the gorge called pass Geschütt, the sides of which towards its lower extremity are covered with dense pine-forests. The summit of the pass is not very high (3246 ft.). Inn on the summit, which is the frontier of Salzburg. Passing through the village of *Russbach*, where the celebrated Gassau fossils may be obtained, the road descends into the Lammerthal, crosses its stream, and reaches

Abtenau, a prosperous little hamlet (*Inns:* Post, very dear; Zum Ochsen). This quiet pastoral valley occupies an elevation at the foot of the Tännengebirge (which can be ascended at this point). High up in the face of the Tännengebirge is seen its largest cave, the Frauenloch. The valley is carpeted with verdant meadows, and the hills around are thickly clothed with fir-woods, which furnish the greater part of the fuel required for the salt-works at Hallein. Roads lead hence in 8 hrs. to Radstadt, in 6 to Hüttau, and to Golling in 3½, down the picturesque valley of the Lammer.

By taking a foot-path a little longer than the road, the Bichelfall, a cascade formed by a small tributary of the Lammer, may be visited. It is 1½ hr.'s walk from Abtenau, and 3 from Golling. Like all the other torrents of this forest-clad district, it is used to float down the timber cut on the mountains through which it passes. The wood that adheres to the rock, and sticks by the way in passing the fall, is set at liberty by a woodman, armed with an axe, suspended by a rope from the height above—a perilous trade. (§ 111.) The path also passes some curious cavities formed by the fall of masses of rock, similar and perhaps equal to the Oefen (Rte. 200).

The valley of the Lammer is pi
turesque and very solitary; few hou
are passed between Abtenau and G

ling, between which place and the Oefen, on the road from Salzburg to Gastein (Rte. 200), our path falls into the valley of the Salza.

The pedestrian may cross the mountains to Berchtesgaden, either from Werfen in 7 hrs., or from Golling in 5.

ROUTE 205.

BERCHTESGADEN TO BAD GASTEIN, BY THE STEINERNE MEER AND SAALFELDEN.

Berchtesgaden and Königssee are described in Rte. 199.

"The walk to Saalfelden, which should be attempted only by those accustomed to mountains, can be accomplished in 10 hrs. by a stout walker, exclusive of stops and of 1½ hr.'s row on the Königssee; consequently there is no necessity for passing a very uncomfortable night at Sanct Bartolomä, as the guides may probably urge him to do. [It will, however, prove a *very* hard day's work to most pedestrians.]

"Berchtesgaden to the lower end of the Königssee, a full hr.'s walk: 1 hr.'s row to Sanct Bartolomä, where there is a *Wallfahrtscapelle*, to which pilgrimages are made, and where fires are lighted on St. Bartholomew's night; and a hunting-seat of the King of Bavaria (mentioned in Rte. 199). Hence ½ hr.'s row to the opening of a valley on the rt., where, after landing, a steep path leads through highly picturesque scenery to *Fundensee*, 3½ hrs.' smart walking: this is a poor mountain tarn already very elevated, with some huts, inhabited in summer, on its margin. As far as this is a path by which the cattle are driven up in summer and back again in autumn, but farther there is scarcely a track; and unless the guide from Berchtesgaden be perfectly acquainted with the country, and unless there be no chance of a fog, it would be indispensable to obtain the guidance of a *shepherd from* Fundensee, the passage *of the Steinerne Meer (or stony ocean) being one of the most desolate* in the Alps. The guide whom I procured was no other than a sturdy shepherdess from the Sennhütten of Fundensee, who, with an iron-shod pole and perfectly naked feet, managed to advance with wonderful rapidity across the cutting limestone rocks, which constitute for many miles the native furniture of this wild spot, upon which, however, a considerable number of sheep graze in summer, although to all appearance it scarcely produces a single blade of grass. After 2¼ hrs. of laborious walking from Fundensee, the summit of the ridge called Weissbachscharte is attained, and a view, surpassed in desolate grandeur by very few which I am acquainted with, is presented on looking *back* across the whole extent of the stony sea, unbroken by a single tree or trace of verdure, bounded by rocky summits in all directions equally barren, and having for a background the noble peak of the Watzmann. The view *forwards* is hardly less striking by contrast: the vale of Saalfelden and of the Weissbach lie stretched below the spectator, who has immediately before him an exceedingly steep descent partly clothed with wood; in the distance appears the whole range of Alps beyond the Pinzgau. After an exceedingly rugged descent of an hour, the first châlet is reached, near which is a fine spring, which is mentioned, because in crossing the *Steinerne Meer* not a drop of water occurs. From this point a somewhat better path leads to Saalfelden in 2¼ hrs. (See Rte. 202.)

"From Saalfelden to Lend the road by Zell-am-See (see Rte. 202) may be taken; but a much shorter and probably more interesting one ascends by the Urselauerbach and descends the Diententhal. This is not a carriage-road, but the way may be still farther shortened by foot-travellers, by quitting the road about 1 hr.'s walk above the village of Alm, and crossing the ridge directly into the Diententhal, a narrow valley, which however opens considerably as it approaches the Pinzgau, and affords some good views. From Saalfelden to Lend is 6 hrs.' walk; to Gastein 3 hrs.; hence to Bad Gastein 1½ hr. fully."—Pr. F.

SECTION XII.

TYROL AND VORARLBERG.

Preliminary Information.

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§ 100. MONEY.

The Austrian paper florin of 100 krs. (see § 88, Sect. XI.) is the ordinary money in Tyrol. The Bavarian kr. also passes for 1½ Austrian kr.

§ 101. POSTING — EINSPANN — STELLWAGEN.

The posting tariff in Tyrol is 1 fl. 52 kr. for each horse per post; and 70 kr. per post to the *Postilion*.

Travelling in the Tyrol, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola, the pedestrian will frequently be disposed to pass through the less interesting scenery more expeditiously by hiring the carriages of the country. Posting is throughout cheap, and it is important to know that the single traveller can in many places procure, at the regular post stations, *one-horse vehicles* (*einspännige Wagen*), supplied with equal promptitude as in ordinary posting. The expense of such travelling for one post (or 9½ Eng. m.) is nearly the following:—1 horse 1 fl.; open carriage 15 kr.; postilion, say 25 kr.: total 1 fl. 40 kr. per post. This is equal to 2*s*. 10*d*. (at par, but less as the rate of exchange usually stands), or about 3½*d*. a mile. In many places, however, this accommodation is not to be obtained, even where it is legally exigible, everything depending on the goodwill of the postmaster; and indeed it is often matter of the greatest difficulty to obtain horses at all on the more unfrequented roads.

It is generally practicable, however, to obtain a private Einspänner at the posting rates, though, of course, with the uncertainty of obtaining relays. The carriages used for this purpose are generally long wooden carts, with the single seat suspended by straps across the centre; or, in the south, this is replaced by a sort of temporary straw mattress, raised behind, upon which the traveller and his conductor lie stretched side by side, whilst the carriage is jolted at a pretty rapid trot by a tolerable horse, generally attached to one side of the pole. It is well to be aware, however, that in the remote countries of which we now speak it is all but impossible, at the season of agricultural activity, to obtain either horses, guides, or any assistance whatever, in travelling. Post-Einspänner may be had in a great part of S. Tyrol, and especially in the road from Brixen towards Villach. Also in the Innthal, Wipfthal, Pusterthal, and Vintschgau, but it entirely depends on the option of the postmaster to allow it.

Besides Eilwagen (§ 89), on all the great roads a sort of omnibus called *Stellwagen* runs between all the principal towns of Tyrol; though very slow, it is very convenient for getting over a dull and dusty high-road, and it is very cheap. The posting distances in Tyrol, according to the postmasters' reckoning, very often exceed greatly the real measured distances; and the posts of the post-book in many cases do not amount (as in the rest of Germany) to 2 Germ. m.

Horses and Mules.—There is no regular provision of these in the Tyrol, as in Switzerland, and still less of side-saddles. Ladies, therefore, cannot so readily explore the country as in Switzerland.

§ 102. INNS — GUIDES — HINTS ON PEDESTRIANISM.

Tyrol is behind Switzerland in accommodation for travellers, although there are capital *Inns* in the great towns, and even in some out-of-the-way places. The English traveller will often be required to rough it. He is recommended to take a supply of tea and coffee with him, especially if there be ladies in the party. Potted meats would be useful.

"In the Eastern Alps it is often almost impossible to procure either a guide or porter in the agriculturally busy season; and in the Southern and Western Alps, if more numerous, they are proportionally inferior in character. The traveller who is content to ride on a mule may often be less embarrassed than he who prefers the far more independent mode of travelling on foot. There are few if any *regular* guides acquainted with a large tract of country, and willing to remain with the traveller for several days together. The best men to employ for the purpose are chamois-hunters; on the Italian frontier many men who have been engaged in smuggling are well acquainted with the mountain-passes, and, if Germans, are generally trustworthy. The most useful guide is one who, to a *general* knowledge of a country, and especially its local dialects, adds great personal activity and good-humour. No one who has not fairly tried it can be fully aware of the great additional fatigue occasioned by carrying even a small package; and whilst on this account we dissuade him from habitually carrying his own knapsack, the fact points out at the same time the reason why few men are inclined to follow an active pedestrian for several days with a burden of even the most moderate description. Where 2 or 3 pedestrians join, it will be far best to take a sumpter mule. The solitary traveller will find a weight of even 20 lbs. impatiently borne for 2 or 3 days. The knapsack should therefore be restricted to the dimensions of 14—12—4 inches, which, with a small mackintosh cloak or a Scotch plaid (by far the most convenient Alpine companion, acting on occasion as great-coat or blanket), will attain when packed nearly the weight stated. It is a mistaken idea that the greatest independence is secured by having no guide. A pedestrian loaded with 20 lbs. finds that it requires a very strong stimulus to turn him ½ a mile out of his road—whilst he makes light of climbing an eminence, whether to sketch or to geologize, if he can send his guide before him, and rejoin his portmanteau without returning to the spot he quitted.

"In addition to what has been said on the habits of the pedestrian, it is advised that the traveller *in all cases* eat before starting, however early (and the earlier the better); that about 12 o'clock he stop and dine, which is the hour at which in remote places something can generally be procured; and after a stop of 2 hours *at least that he* proceed to the second division of his day's work *which ought to be the shortest.* An evening meal, more or less solid, according *to his habits, concludes the day.*"—*Pr. F.*

§ 103. A TOUR OF TYROL—DOLOMITE MOUNTAINS—MAPS—SKELETON ROUTES.

The following objects are the most deserving a traveller's attention in Tyrol. The upper valley of the Inn (Oberinnthal) from Finstermünz to Innsbruck; the vale of the Etsch at Meran; the valley of the Oetz and the glaciers at its upper extremity; the *Pass of the Stelvio*; the Pass of Ampezzo; the valley of the Adige above Trent; the N. extremity of the Lago di Garda; the valleys of Fassa, Gröden, Gader, to Campidell; the Val Fedaia; the Gorge of Sottoguda, Caprile, the Val de San Lucano, near Agordo, and Cortina, in which are situated those highly picturesque extraordinary *Dolomite mountains*; the vale of Heiligenblut, within the verge of Carinthia, at the S. base of the Grossglockner.

The mountains composed of the variety of magnesian limestone called *Dolomite* form a striking contrast to all others—in their dazzling whiteness, in their barren sterility, in their steepness, in the innumerable cracks and clefts which traverse their gigantic walls, all running in a vertical direction, and, above all, in their sharp peaks and tooth-like ridges, rising many thousand feet into the air, which present the most picturesque outline. Some of these mountains (the Rosengarten) are conspicuous from Botzen. In shape the Lang-Kofel (Rte. 227) is perhaps the most striking of all. Sometimes they take the appearance of towers and obelisks, divided from one another by cracks some thousand feet deep; at others the points are so numerous and slender, that they put one in mind of a bundle of bayonets or sword-blades. Altogether they impart an air of novelty and sublime grandeur to the scene, which can only be appreciated by those who have viewed it. The dolomite extends far beyond the Fassathal into the valleys of Gröden and Gader, and thence between the Pusterthal and Italy. They are unlike any other mountains, and are to be seen nowhere else among the Alps. They arrest the attention by the singularity and picturesqueness of their forms, by their sharp peaks or horns, sometimes rising up in pinnacles and obelisks, at others extending in serrated ridges, teethed like the jaw of an alligator; now fencing in the valley with an escarped precipice many thousand feet high, and often cleft with numerous fissures all running nearly vertically. They are perfectly barren, destitute of vegetation of any sort, and usually of a light yellow or whitish colour. Von Buch, who first visited and described these valleys, considers these rocks to have been originally compact stratified limestone, thrown up into a vertical position by the eruption of igneous rocks of porphyry from below, and that its structure was altered by the vapour of magnesia evolved by the porphyry at the time of eruption, which penetrated the mass of the limestone, giving it the present crystalline structure of dolomite. The rock, when fresh fractured, has much the appearance of loaf-sugar.

The position of the Dolomite district is nearly within a square formed by the valley of the Adige on the W., the Pass of Ampezzo on the E., Brunecken on the N., and Feltre and Belluno on the S. This charming country, one of the most picturesque in Europe, may be approached conveniently by travellers from the W. by Botzen and *Castelruth* (good summer quarters), on the E. from Cortina d'Ampezzo. The true lion of the district is the grand mountain Marmolatta, 11,055 ft. above the sea-level.

To explore all the beauties of Tyrol is only practicable for the pedestrian, since many of the most interesting scenes are only accessible on foot.

The dolomite mountains, whose wonders and beauties have been extolled from the first (1836) in the Handbooks, have been further illustrated and celebrated in the volume of *Messrs. Gilbert and Churchill* (Longman, 1864), one of the most charming books of Alpine travel which has appeared for many years. All visitors to Tyrol ought to read it, at least; but they will do better to carry it with them.

Maps of Tyrol.—The Map by Mayr, a Tyrolese of 'Tyrol,' or, if more detail be required, 'Die Alpenländer,' from the trigonometrical survey of the Austrian *government, are good.* For the Oetzthal take C. Sonklar's map.

Pedestrian Tour for Six Weeks or Two Months.

*** The figures are the numbers of the Routes in which each place is described.
* Carriage-roads. † Paths difficult or dangerous.

FROM INNSBRUCK.

Excursion to Schönberg and Ambras (217).
Zirl and the Martinswand (212).
* Umhausen (215).
Oetzthal and excursion to the Glaciers.
† Timbler Joch.
Hofer's House (216).
Meran (213).
* (Visit to the Finstermünz and back to Prad).
* Pass of Stelvio (214).
* Bormio.
* Pass of the Tonal (220).
Cles in the Val di Sole.
* Val di Non.
* Trent (217).
* Riva on the Lago di Garda (218).
* Roveredo (217).
* Trent again, and
* Botzen.
Castelruth (227).
Grödnerthal.
Gaderthal.
Brunecken in the Pusterthal (223).
Antholz (224).
Tefereggenthal.
Windisch-Matrey.
† Pass of St. Ruprecht.
† Heiligenblut (244).
Rauriser Tauern.
Bad Gastein in Salzburg (200).
Werfen and Pass Lueg.
Abtenau and Gosau (204).
Lake of Hallstadt (203).
Aussee and its Lakes (240).
Ischl (203).
* Gmünden and Lake.
* Falls of the Traun.
* Salzburg (195),

2nd Pedestrian Tour, from Salzburg to Botzen.

Salzburg.
Gastein.
Heiligenblut.
Winklern in the Möllthal.
Iselsberg.
Lienz.
Windisch-Matrey.
Virgen.
Tefereggen.
Griessthal.
Brunecken.
Taufers.
Zillerthal.
Dux.
Werberg.
Innsbruck.
Selrain.
Kühethay.
Oetzthal.
Passeyr.
Meran.
Ulten.
Judicaria.
Condino.
Val di Ledro.
Riva—Lago di Garda.
Torbole—Nago.
Monte Baldo.
Avio.
Ala.
Vallarsa.
Terragnolo.
Lavarone.
Sette Communi.
Val di Sella.
Borgo di Val Sugana.
Fleimserthal — Fassa and Seisser Alps.
Castelruth—Botzen.

3rd Pedestrian Tour, of Seventeen Days, in Western Tyrol, taking the Stellwagen on the great road.

1. Innsbruck to Pfaffenhofen, Silz, Oetz.
2. Umhausen, Længenfeld, Sölden.
3. Fend, over the Glacier to Unser Frau.
4. Karthaus, Latsch, St. Martell.
5. Sulden Glacier, Sulden.
6. Trafoi, the Stelvio, Bormio.
7. Sta. Caterina—Corno dei Tre Signori, Pejo.
8. *Pellizano, Val di Sole, Cles—*
9. *Mezzo Lombardo, Lavis,* Trent.
10. At Trent.
11. Roveredo (by Stellwagen) to Riva (on foot, 5 hrs.).
12. Desenzano and back, by steamer.
13. Riva to Trent.
14. Botzen (by Rail).
15. Meran (by Stellwagen), St. Leonhard's (on foot).
16. Over the Jaufen to Sterzing.
17. Trent (by Stellwagen), or back to Innsbruck.—E. B.

4th Pedestrian Tour.

Innsbruck.	Picoleis, 4¾ hrs.	Prad, 3 hrs.
Steinach, 5 hrs.	Abtei, 2¾ hrs.	Stelvio top, 6 hrs.
Hinter-Dux, 6¾ hrs.	Colfosco, 1½ hr.	Bormio Baths, 3 hrs.
Lauersbach, 1½ hr.	Summit of Pass, 2½ hrs.	Prad, 4½ hrs.
Meyerhofen, 3 hrs.	Plann, 1 hr.	Mals, 2 hrs.
Zell, 1½ hr.	St. Ulrich, 2 hrs.	Heide, 2 hrs.
Gerlos, 4 hrs.	Ratzes Bad, 4¼ hrs.	Nauters, 3¼ hrs.
Krimml, 4 hrs.	Botzen, 2 hrs.	Pfunds, 2½ hrs.
Summit of Pass, 7 hrs.	Meran, 5 hrs.	Ried, 2½ hrs.
Heiligengeist, 3 hrs.	Latsch, 5½ hrs.	Landeck, 2¾ hrs.
Winkel, 4 hrs.	Schlanders, 1½ hr.	Innsbruck.
Brunecken, 3 hrs.	Laas, 1½ hr.	

5th. Tour of the Dolomite District, on foot.

Botzen.	St. Leonards.	Cadore.
Vigo.	Crespena-Joch.	Agordo.
Campedello.	Fedaja Pass.	Primiero.
Seisser Alp.	Sottoguda.	Belluno, or
Castelruth,	Caprile.	Predazzo in Val Fassa.
Grödenthal.	Cortina d'Ampezzo.	

Carriage Route through Tyrol.

From Munich by
Tegernsee
Kreuth
Achensee
Schwatz
Innsbruck
} A very interesting journey of 2 days. (Rte. 188.)

Or if the traveller wishes to include Salzburg, by the longer Route (185) of

Rosenheim.
Traunstein.
Berchtesgaden (199).
Salzburg (195).
Ischl and Hallstadt (240, 243).
Aussee.
Lietzen.
Radstadt (243).
Bad Gastein (200).
Werfen.
Salzburg.
Reichenhall (229).
Pass Strub.
Schwatz.
Innsbruck (212).
Brenner (217).

Excursion on foot up the Grödenthal *and through Castel*ruth (227) to *Botzen (217).*

h of Botzen the valley of the Adige presents some fine scenery. Trent is an interesting old town, and the beauties of the N. end of the Lago di Garda may be partly explored in a carriage; but in this case the traveller must retrace his steps back to Botzen. From Botzen to

Meran (213).
Prad (214).
Excursion over the Stelvio, as far as Bormio and back, *on no account to be omitted.* To vary the route on the return, mules may be taken from Santa Maria down the Münsterthal.
Pass of Finstermünz (213).
Landeck (212).
Imst.
Excursion on foot up the Oetzthal and back (215).

The Tour may be terminated eith from

1. Landeck over the Arlberg to t Lake of Constance (212);
2. From Imst through Füssen t burg (177); or
3. From Zirl by Mittenwald nich (186).



Second Carriage Tour in Tyrol.

From Munich,
Rosenheim,
Kuffstein,
Schwatz,
Innsbruck,
} Rail.
Landeck.
Finstermünz.
Stelvio and back.
Meran.
Botzen.
Trent.
Lago di Garda and back.
Val Sugana.
Bassano.
Belluno.
Pass of Ampezzo.
Brixen,
Brenner,
Innsbruck,
} or Lienz, Spital, Radstadter Tauern, Salzburg.

§ 104. ALPINE VOCABULARY.

Ach, brook or torrent.

Alp, or *Alm*, rarely if ever means the mountain itself, but the pastures upon its sides, covered by the snow for a greater part of the year, and gradually laid bare as far as the extreme verge of vegetation as the season advances.

Bach, brook (the *beck* of the north of England).

Berg, mountain.

Burg, castle.

Büchel, or *Bühel*, knoll or swelling, rise.

Ferner, glacier (Swiss, Gletscher; Styrian, Kees).

Horn, the sharp peak of a mountain, so called from its resemblance to the horn of an animal.

Joch (French, Col; in Styria and Carinthia, Tauern), a depression in a mountain-ridge affording a convenient passage for a path or road.

Kessel (kettle), a deep circular valley, shut in by hills.

Klamm, a cleft in the mountains; a ravine through which a river drains off.

Klause, a defile, a narrow pass, a gorge.

Kogel, *Kofel*, *Kopf*, the cone-like or sugar-loaf summit of a mountain.

Loch, hole, or cavern, or gorge in the mountain.

Rücken, a ridge, a range of hills.

Scharte, a line of precipices (the *scar* of the north of England).

Schrofen, precipices.

See, lake.

Spitze, aiguille, point, mountain peak. (Spitz, masc., sometimes used.)

Stock, a vast mountain mass.

Tauern, mountain-ridges; hill-roads or paths, in opposition to valley-roads. It signifies in Tyrol and Salzburg the neck or saddle-shaped depression over which a road passes.

Thal, valley.

Thor, the highest part of a high pass.

Thörl, the highest part of a lower pass.

Tobel, a ravine.

Vrh, pronounced somewhat like Werch, Slovenic for Berg.

Wald, forest.

Wand, wall, precipice.

§ 105. SKETCH OF TYROL AND ITS INHABITANTS.

The main chain of the Alps, the great granitic back-bone or frame-work of Europe, runs entirely through Tyrol from W. to E. It is flanked both on its N. and S. slopes with a zone of slate rocks, which are in turn overlapped by a calcareous zone; but as a general rule the central granite overtops the flanking ridges. It forms several knots or groups of mountains, and sends off several secondary chains N. and S. within the boundaries of the land, which hence is composed of little else but mountains. Thus the nature of its surface renders Tyrol a great natural rock fortress, approached only by narrow defiles or passes *easily commanded and held* by a handful of men against an army; hence the *country has bid defiance* equally to foreign invasion and modern innovation. *To this cause its inhabitants* owe their primitive manners and their freed

for, though long subject to the Austrian crown, it is by inheritance, not by conquest.

It is traversed by two principal valleys; that of the Inn in the N. of the central chain, that of the Adige to the S. of it: to which may be added the long trough between the mountains, formed by the union of the Pusterthal and Eisack valley. To them is confined almost exclusively all the really fertile land capable of producing corn and wine; but the total produce of the former falls far beneath the wants of the inhabitants.

The arable land makes up only one-sixth of the whole country; the rest is either pasturage or absolutely sterile—barren rocks, snow, and ice.

On entering Tyrol from Switzerland, it is probable that the first sight of its scenery may disappoint the traveller, but in its inhabitants he cannot fail to a change for the better. Self-interest, obsequiousness, and the desire no longer prominently distinguish the people in their intercourse with . The more noble character of the Tyrolese is as marked as his open ance and upright carriage. It is not, however, on high-roads or beaten iat he is seen to greatest advantage; let the traveller penetrate into alleys of the German Tyrol, and ascend to the high pastures, he will poverty free from selfishness, and laborious perseverance without

ong religious feeling of the people is very remarkable; but who can long the high Alps and not be impressed more than elsewhere with the dependence of man upon the Ruler of the elements? The pine riven by the lightning, the cottage burned by it, the winter's avalanche remaining through the heat of the summer unmelted in the depths of the valley, the line of desolation it has caused in its course, marked by the prostrate forest with the stumps only standing like straw in a stubble-field, the hamlet buried by the landslip or swept away by the mountain torrent, are objects of every-day occurrence. The mountaineer, like the sailor and miner, is constantly exposed to risk; but in full confidence of protection he lies down to sleep by the side of the stream which ere morning may sweep away all traces of his dwelling, and sets out to cross the mountain-pass where a breath may bring down an avalanche. As soon as the vesper-bell has tolled in the evening, every household collects together for the performance of family prayer. The stranger who happens to pass through a village at that hour will perceive from every casement the low murmur of many voices, led by the deeper tones of the house-father, and followed by the responses of the rest. To this devotional feeling may be attributed the constant occurrence of the crucifix on the road-side in every part of the Tyrol, and it is never passed without a reverential bow. The uncertainty of life among the mountains is marked by the almost innumerable memorials of peril (Märtyrle) planted by the side of the road in all parts of the country. They consist, of little boards bearing a cross, or perhaps the figure of the Virgin or of a saint, and record some fatal accident from causes similar to those above enumerated, together with the name of the sufferer, and an entreaty to all who pass to recite a "paternoster" for the good of his soul.

With the fear of God the Tyrolese unites attachment to his sovereign. They have been exempted from some of the taxes and heavy imposts which have been borne by the rest of the Austrian provinces, and they are to a certain extent exempt from the conscription, being only required to furnish recruit to one regiment—the 1st Regiment of Kaiserjäger—which is generall stationed (in time of peace) within the confines of the Tyrol. The defence the country is intrusted to its inhabitants, who, however, are not pestered wit *drilling* like the regular militia, but are required to meet at stated times *practise target-firing.* After the revolt of Milan, 27th March, 1848, and aga *in 1859, the Tyrolese* were called out against the Italians, and at once *sponded to the call with* the same loyalty as heretofore. Every valley

forth its contingent of sturdy riflemen. They marshalled themselves in the cause of the Emperor, and they chose their own officers. It is, however, remarkable that, notwithstanding the eagerness with which the Tyrolese peasant has taken up arms to defend his own fatherland, the life of a soldier is in the highest degree distasteful to him. The assembly of the Estates, or Parliament of Tyrol, is the only one of the kind in the Austrian dominions in which deputies from the peasants are admitted along with the nobles, clergy, and burghers of the towns. These convocations can be traced back to very ancient times. In 1323 they were assembled at Botzen.

§ 106. RIFLE-SHOOTING.—ATHLETIC EXERCISES.

Rifle-shooting is a favourite pastime in all parts of Austria, but nowhere to the same extent as in Tyrol. Bred to the use of the weapon from their boyhood, and priding themselves above measure in the skilful exercise of it, and in accuracy of aim, they furnish an admirable corps of sharpshooters. The Tyrolese rifle (Büchse or Büchsel) is a heavy, clumsy instrument, but is nevertheless prized by its owner (who has probably inherited it from his ancestors). The trigger is so delicate as almost to be set off by a gust of wind. There is scarcely a village in Tyrol, Styria, or Bohemia, without its shooting-ground (Schiessstätte), where the peasants meet to practise on Sundays and holidays. At stated times every year matches are made, and the marksmen of one village, parish, or valley, meet to contend for a prize with another. Such trials of skill are worth the traveller's attention; the common distance is from 250 to 300 paces, and a good shot will hit the bull's-eye three times out of five. The victor is carried home in triumph, with flags, music, and garlands, by his own people, and receives as a trophy the target, which is hung up in front of his house, where five or six similar memorials of skill are often seen suspended at once.

To this expertness in the use of the rifle, in conjunction with the hardy habits of the people and the mountainous nature of the country, is due the success of the Tyrolese in their memorable struggles for independence, in the face of overwhelming numbers, disciplined troops, and skilful generals. They needed little tactics or drilling for the warfare they waged—by day, sawdust thrown into the head-waters of the rivers conveyed the signal of the intended rising in a few hours to all quarters of the compass; and by night the beacon-fires from a hundred mountain-tops sent forth the inhabitants of as many different valleys to the place of rendezvous. The rising was universal: none but infants, aged, and infirm stayed at home; even females in some instances hurried to take part in the contest, and to aid their husbands and brothers. The bands thus suddenly summoned together dispersed, when an emergency required, with all the rapidity of a summer shower; and, from their knowledge of every path and mountain, pursuit was hopeless. Again, when a stand was to be made, they had the choice of their own ground, and a whole division of disciplined troops was often kept at bay by half-a-dozen ambushed foes. The same men often fought two bodies of French, in two different valleys, in the course of one day. It was their ambuscades which, more than any other manœuvre, foiled and daunted their assailants. Obtaining from their spies intelligence of the time and direction in which the army of French and Bavarians were about to pass, they occupied the sides of some defile where the beetling mountains seemed to overhang the road. Here collecting a vast mass of large stones and rocks, they bound them fast on the verge of the precipice, and waited until the serried ranks of the enemy were entangled in the depths below. Upon a given signal the ropes were cut, and the loosened mass, bursting with a crash down the precipice, increasing in velocity at every bound, overwhelmed and beat down hundreds of terrified enemies, burying them beneath a cataract of rocks. Upon such occasions, when dismay was at its height among the ranks of the invaders, the riflemen, perched unseen among rocks,[1]

far out of reach of harm, took deadly aim, and committed fearful havoc, among the officers. Even within the walls of a fortified town, the cers were not safe from these unerring marksmen. It is a well-ed fact that many men were picked off in the streets of Botzen by ncealed among the vineyards on the hills above the town, at a dis- which it would be deemed hardly possible to take aim. After one of dy contests which took place near Innsbruck, a body of Bavarians, housand strong, laid down their arms to a very inferior force of Tyrol- fectly inadequate to escort them to a place of safety. As there was no ear at hand large enough to hold them, the mode resorted to to prevent cape was, to place them in a hollow among the mountains, and to post s on the heights around with loaded rifles and open cartouche-boxes, and s to bring down the first who attempted to stir. The terror of the kept the prisoners together until reinforcements arrived.*

gers and excitement of the chace of the chamois have a peculiar the Tyrolese, and afford him abundant opportunity for the exercise of is a marksman. The game, however, is become so scarce, even on the mountains, as hardly to afford exclusive occupation and maintenance to dual.

also take particular delight in gymnastic exercises of all kinds. A afternoon, or a fête-day, usually terminates in a wrestling-match: the lete who is successful transfers the cock's feather from his opponent's hat to his own; three feathers mark the champion of a valley or parish, and it not unfrequently happens that the champions of two neighbouring valleys are pitted together. The old men are umpires, and take a pleasure in stimulating the combatants.

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* As allusions will repeatedly occur, in the following Routes through the Tyrol, to the glorious struggle of its inhabitants, who five times in the course of one year cleared the country from one end to the other of its invaders, the following dates may be useful for reference:—

1805. Dec. Tyrol yielded up by the Treaty of Pressburg to the hated rule of Bavaria.
1808. An insurrection organised towards the latter end of the year.
1809. April. Austria declares war against France. Tyrolese rise in the Pusterthal, and drive the Bavarians out of that valley. 2000 French made prisoners at Botzen.
April 10. Spechbacher drives the Bavarians out of Hall. 11. Innsbruck taken by the Tyrolese.
12. French and Bavarians under Wrede descend from the Brenner to Innsbruck, are defeated and surrender to General Chastelar.
22. Surrender of Trent, and expulsion of the French from every place in Tyrol but Kuffstein.
May 13. Chastelar, the Austrian general, defeated at Wörgl.
19. Bavarians re-enter Innsbruck; burn Schwatz; Austrians retire.
20 to 25. Second rising of the Tyrolese.
29. Victory of Berg Isel gained by the Tyrolese under Hofer, Spechbacher, Haspinger, and Teimer.
31. Second entry of the Tyrolese into Innsbruck.
July. In consequence of the armistice of Znaym, the Austrian troops withdraw from Tyrol. Tyrolese, left to themselves, appoint Hofer leader.
31. Duke of Danzig enters Innsbruck at the head of a French army.
Aug. 4—11. Desperate contests along the Brenner; battle of the Sterzingermoos.
10. Duke of Danzig defeated in attempting to cross the Brenner.
13. Great battle of the Iselberg; the Duke of Danzig at the head of 25,000 men defeated, and driven out of Innsbruck, by 18,000 Tyrolese; followed by the evacuation of Tyrol by the French.
15. Hofer's triumphal entry into Innsbruck.
Sept. Money sent to the Tyrolese, and a golden chain to Hofer, by the Emperor.
Oct. 16. Spechbacher worsted at Malek.
25. French again in possession of Innsbruck.
Nov. Peace of Schönbrunn. Tyrolese ordered to lay down their arms; they disobey believing the document to be a forgery. Hostilities continue to the end of De cember. Tyrolese finally put down; their leaders dispersed, and forced to conce themselves.
1810. Jan. 20. Hofer made prisoner in a châlet on the mountains.
Feb. 10. Hofer shot at Mantua.

§ 107. MUSIC AND DANCING.

The darling passion of the Austrian mountaineers is for music and the dance. They appear born with a taste for music; and a violin or a guitar is a part of the furniture of every cottage. Each valley has its own peculiar airs, full of sweetness and melody, similar to those which the Tyrolese minstrels made so popular in England a few years ago, and which were nothing more than the ordinary songs (Jodeln) of the shepherds and dairymaids on the mountains, which they carol forth with a peculiar intonation of the voice within the throat, making the echoes ring with their wild notes.

The talent of *improvising* is not uncommon among the peasants of Tyrol and Styria: their verses, it may be supposed, have little claim to polish or harmony; they generally assume the form of a dialogue, the verses of one being taken up and answered by another. They are mostly satirical, and the chief merit of the composer seems to consist in a quickness in repartee, one party striving by jests to render the other ridiculous. Sometimes the verses assume the more tender shape of a lover's address to his mistress, and his eloquence and skill are exerted in attempting to soften her heart, her wit being directed to repel his ardour and laugh at his passion.

In some parts of Tyrol the peasants compose entire plays (Bauernkomödien), of which they themselves are the actors. The theatre is a space fenced with planks; the stage a raised platform in the open air within it. The subjects are usually taken from the well-known legend of a saint, or from some incident in Holy Writ, and, in this respect, they are not unlike the ancient "Mysteries and Moralities," the first theatrical performances known in England. Their pretensions to plot and elegant versification are very humble. The performers, in some instances, are girls, who represent both the male and female characters. It is in the villages around Innsbruck that these plays are most in fashion,—the traveller will be interested by such homely efforts of the tragic muse. They have been carried to a high pitch of perfection in the Passions-Spiel of the Ammergau, which has become famous all over Europe.

No fête-day, holiday, or marriage passes off without a *rustic ball:* such entertainments afford the traveller insight into the manners and customs of the people, and an opportunity of observing the varieties of costume, &c. Those, however, who have formed their notions of a Tyrolese dance from a ballet at the Opera will be much disappointed. They will find the dancers assembled in the close low room of an inn, or in a hay-barn, crammed so full that it would appear impossible to stir, much less dance, among the throng; yet nor sooner does the music strike up than the whole is in a whirl,—no jostling, no confusion occur, and the time of the waltz is kept with most unerring precision. The lasses are decked out in pointed hats, or round fur or woollen caps, or in handkerchiefs tied under their chin, and with waists reaching up nearly to their necks. The men often wear Hessian boots, which they strike together with great clatter by way of beating time, every now and then uttering a shrill cry, and leaping round in the air in the manner of the Highland fling.

The enthusiasm, almost approaching to frenzy, with which the dance is kep up, in spite of the heat and crowd, from noon till night, is truly surprising. The partners often seize each other by the shoulders, in an attitude not unlike hugging;—they do not always follow the same monotonous revolution, but at one time the man steps round his partner; at another, lifting her arm high in the air, he twirls her round on her heel with a rapidity that makes her appear to spin; *and then, quickly re-uniting, they* resume their circular evolutions with an agility *and perseverance truly* marvellous.

§ 108. HUSBANDRY — ALPINE PASTURES — CATTLE.

Tyrol, from the elevation of a great part of its surface above the level at which corn grows, is necessarily a pastoral country: the wealth of its inhabitants lies in cattle, which furnish milk and cheese, their principal food. Scanty crops of buckwheat, rye, and oats are cultivated as high as the climate will allow in the secondary valleys; but in consequence of the vicissitudes of temperature, the crop, when cut, is not allowed to remain on the ground, but is either conveyed at once under roof, or, if made into sheaves, is stuck upon light wooden staves, with branching arms, the uppermost sheaf being spread as a roof over those below. A line of these stakes looks at a distance like an army of giants.

The natural meadows which clothe the mountain-sides furnish, even up to the verge of perpetual snows, a short thin herbage of the most nutritious kind, very palatable to the cattle. In the early spring, when the cows are first driven out of the stalls in which they have passed the winter, they are confined to the lower part of the valley: but as fast as the lower meadows are exhausted, and the snow disappears under the influence of the summer sun from the higher pastures, they are driven upwards. The very highest Alps or pastures remain buried under the snow the whole year round, excepting eight or ten weeks; and by the end of September, at which time the cattle have exhausted them and are driven home, in most years they have resumed their wintry clothing. The hay-crop, when cut, is hung up to dry on racks consisting of horizontal poles, supported between two upright posts, and covered with a narrow roof to turn aside the rain. It is then stored in isolated barns or châlets, and is dealt out as wanted with the strictest economy. In order to save it as much as possible, the cattle are sometimes fed on stalks of maize sprinkled with salt, or upon the leaves of the ash, which are stripped from the tree for this purpose.

The real life of the cowherd of the Alps differs widely from the beau-idéal of poetry and romance; for six or eight months he is banished from the haunts of men, above the clouds, occupying a wretched châlet, perhaps half buried in the ground to prevent its being carried away by avalanches. He must be constantly on the alert to prevent his charge from straggling or falling over the precipice, and must be prepared to protect them now and then from the bear and wolf.

After such arduous labours and anxious care it can easily be understood that the day on which the cattle return home from the Alps is one of rejoicing both to the master and cowherd, provided the supply of butter and cheese be large, the herd healthy, and no casualties have diminished its numbers. Their return usually takes place about Michaelmas, on St. Matthew's day. Wreaths of flowers, ribands, and bells are sent up the mountains beforehand to decorate the animals, which make their entry marshalled in regular procession. At their head marches the pride of the herd (the most distinguished for size and beauty), who has invariably proved her right to the precedence by combats with the rest; which the herdsman rather promotes than checks, knowing that they will conduce to future tranquillity as soon as the matter is once settled. The victor is entitled to wear the largest wreath, and to bear the most sonorous bell attached to her neck by an ornamented belt; and she shows by her stately gait that she is fully aware of the dignity. From time to time she gazes round to observe that none break the rank; and should some heedless bull-calf venture to press forward out of his place, he is speedily reminded of his proper position by a poke in the side from the horns of the indignant leader. The rest of the herd are provided according to their pretensions with trappings and bells; and the din and uproar which prevails in a town, caused by the clatter of metal, intermingled with the shouts of herdsmen and the lowing of cattle,



when the herds of different proprietors enter at the same time, is not unlike one of those unmusical concerts which the French call a Charivari :—such tinklings are anything but drowsy. Behind the cattle walks the herdsman or Senner, in all the pride of a dirty shirt which he has not changed during the period of his mountain sojourn, but in other respects decked out in his best, with a bunch of gay flowers and a sprig of rosemary in his hat. He drags after him a thick thong of leather 15 or 20 ft. long, which ever and anon, by a violent exertion of muscular force, he wields above his head, and cracks like a whip, but with a report as loud as a pistol, much to the edification of the spectators, and to the horror of all stragglers and loiterers in the herd. The farmer or proprietor brings up the rear, riding in a neat small cart laden with rich butter and cheese.

ROUTES THROUGH TYROL AND VORARLBERG.

ROUTE 211.

FELDKIRCH TO COIRE, BY THE LUZIENSTEIG.

6¾ Aust. m. = 31 Eng. m.

Since the opening of the Railway from Rorschach to Coire, travellers commonly drive across the Rhine to Oberreid Stat, or to Haag Stat.

A post-road, along the rt. bank of the Rhine, traversed daily by a diligence. It passes through the principality of Liechtenstein, the smallest state in Europe—2½ Germ. square m. in extent, with a population of 5500. The annual revenue of Prince Liechtenstein amounts to 1½ million fl. The principal place is Vaduz, with an old *castle* of the Prince and 1800 Inhab., through which the road passes rather more than halfway to

Balzers (*Inn:* Post, comfortable), a miserable village. Here is the Austrian Custom-house. Here also is a *Ferry* over the Rhine at Hubbach, leading to Ragatz, Pfeffers Baths, and Wallenstadt. (See *Handbook for Switzerland.*) A little beyond this is the frontier of the Grisons: a stone by the road-side, near a well, bears the arms of Liechtenstein, and on its S. face those of the Grisons, with the words "Alt frey Rhaetien." The road begins to ascend between the Falkniss and the Fläscherberg to a height of 2238 ft. The narrow pass is defended by fortifications, strengthened in 1830 and 1852. At Luziensteig, to the E. of the road, a little to the S. of the frontier, a handful of Tyrolese, in 1799, kept 6000 of Masséna's troops at bay. Ancient Ch. of St. Lucius. Beautiful descent to Maienfeld (*Inn:* Alte Post). Thence by rail or road to

COIRE, or CHUR *Stat.* (*Inns:* Steinbock; Lukmanier, near Stat., good.) *(See Handbook for Switzerland,* Rtes. 67 *and 87.)*

ROUTE 212.

BREGENZ, ON THE LAKE OF CONSTANCE, TO INNSBRUCK, BY THE PASS OF THE ARLBERG.

28¾ Aust. m.=135½ Eng. m.

Eilwagen daily, in 25 hrs. communicating at Landeck with a branch coach to Botzen (Rtes. 213, 217.) With post-horses it is 1 or 1½ day's journey to Landeck, and 1 day more to Innsbruck. The distance from Feldkirch to Innsbruck may be performed, with post-horses (Laufzettel), in 12 hrs.

The Pass of the Arlberg (Adlersberg) is interesting, but is not one of the most striking entrances into Tyrol: it is free from snow, except during severe seasons, at the end of May, for 5 months in the year. There is much traffic over it of heavy waggons, carrying merchandise between Venice and Trieste on the one side, and Switzerland on the other.

Bregenz. — Inns: Goldner Adler (Post), good; Oesterreichischer Hof, good, near the steamer; Schwarzer Adler. Bregenz, the chief town of the Vorarlberg, or country in front (*i. e.* to the W.) of the Arlberg (Pop. 2300), is prettily situated on the slope of a hill at the E. extremity of the Lake of Constance. As a frontier town of Austria (§ 87), placed between the territories of Bavaria and Switzerland, it is a place of considerable traffic. It exports a great number of ready-made wooden houses, constructed and fitted by the industrious Tyrolese in the remote valleys and forests, and brought hither in pieces. It also supplies the vineyards on the shores of the lake with vine-poles.

Bregenz is believed to be the Brigantium of Strabo and Ptolemy. The old or *Upper Town* retains the square plan of the Roman Castrum. The S. gateway remains, and is approached fr the Maurach-gasse. Near this T



rius and Drusus Nero fought the Vindelici, having previously carried a Roman army across the Lake from Gaul, in a fleet constructed on its shores, probably the first that ever navigated its waters.

The **Gebhardsberg*, the hill behind the town, surmounted by ruins of a *castle* of the Counts of Montfort (¾ hr.'s ascent), and by a church containing an image of Grace (Gnadenbild), commands the most beautiful view of any spot on the shores of the Lake of Constance: it embraces the snow-capped peaks of the Arlberg on the E.; the glaciers of Appenzell, and the peak of the Seutis, on the S.; and the whole expanse of the lake to Constance.

Another fine view, and much more accessible, is from the *Bregenzer Klause*, ¼ hr.'s walk. A thorough panorama of the neighbouring Alpine chain may be had from the *Pfändler*, a mountain 3264 ft. high, N.E. of Bregenz, whose top can be reached in 2½ hrs., and will well repay the climb. The way is difficult to find.

Angelica Kauffmann, the well-known painter, long settled in England, was born at Schwarzenberg (?), a village not far from Dornbirn, through which our road passes; others say at Coire.

Steamboats navigate the Lake of Constance, several times daily, between Bregenz and Lindau, Friedrichshafen, Rorschach, and Constance. Fare to Constance, 1st class, 2 fl. 12 kr.; time required, 4 hrs.

In going by land from Bregenz to Lindau (1½ Germ. m.), the Austrian custom-house is reached at the Bregenzer Klause, where there was once a fort, which commanded the pass out of Swabia into Tyrol.

The road to Feldkirch is on a dead level, and passes through orchards nearly the whole way. Dornbirn, though only a village of widely-scattered houses, has 7000 Inhab.,—more than either of the three towns of the *Vorarlberg. The women find employment in embroidering muslin*; the men *are carpenters, who make* the wooden houses before alluded to; some cotton is also spun here.

12 Hohenembs (*Inn:* Post, fair), a town of 3000 Inhab. The *Schloss* (b. 1564) belongs to the Prince of Waldburg-Zeil. Above the town rise two ruined castles, Alt- and Neu-Hohenems. It is the only place in the Tyrol where the Jews are to be found in considerable numbers. Here are 92 families.

Near Götzis are the ruins of two castles of the Montfort family, who anciently held vast possessions in this country. During the French war the pass of Feldkirch, though strongly defended by the Austrians, was carried twice; by Masséna in 1799, and by Molitor in 1800.

9½ Feldkirch (*Inn:* Post, Engel Gabriel), a small but active manufacturing town of 1600 Inhab., on a stream called the Ill, which sets in motion the machinery of three cotton-mills, numerous oil-mills, smithies, &c., altogether not less than 40 water-wheels.

The *Old Castle*, called Schattenburg, was built by the counts of Montfort, and by collecting settlers around it gave rise to the town; it is now a barrack. The oldest street is the Neustadt. One of the oldest buildings is the Hospital, called *Pfründnerhaus*, 1218. The *Parish Ch.* is Gothic, and was built 1478: the pulpit is of iron. At the bridge Massena was repulsed, and the neighbouring pass was twice strongly contested with the French, 1799 and 1800. Fine view from the hill called *Margarethen-Kopf*, ¼ hr.'s walk W. of Feldkirch.

Eilwagen cross the Rhine daily to Haag Stat. (no *Inn*) to meet the train from Rorschach to Coire and Wallenstadt. (See *Handbook for Switzerland.*)

The road to Innsbruck, which has hitherto run nearly N. and S., parallel with the Rhine, now makes a sudden turn directly E., up the valley of the Ill, here called Wallgau (the Wälsch or foreign district; it was once Romansch). A road turns off ascends the rt. bank, and leads into Gross-Walserthal (see below).

½ m. *Frastens*. [Here the Saminathal S. would lead the *pedestrian* pleasantly into Liechtenstein, and on to Mayenfeld.] At

4½ m. *Nenzing* the *Gamperthonthal* opens S. to the Rhætikon range, an outlier from which, the *Fundelhorn*, commands the valley on the E. [A path from head of valley into the Prätigau.] The Gross-Walserthal is seen opening N.E.

5 m. *Bridge*. Road crosses to rt. bank, and the road to the *Gross-Walserthal* turns off.

[This fine valley, watered by the Lutzbach, offers 2 interesting paths to the Bregenzer Wald. *Thüringen* is the first village, with a curious old ch., and the ruins of 2 castles near. At *St. Gerold*, further on, is the parish ch. and convent. At *Sonntag*, where the valley forks, is the most picturesque scenery. In l. branch are the *Baths of Fontanella*, and a path over a ridge to Damils, whence *ascent* of the *Mittagsspitze* is made; *wonderful view*. By the rt. branch is a path to Im Schröcken in the Bregenzer Wald.]

4 Bludenz (*Inns:* *Post, very good and moderate; Schwarzer Adler, good), a town of 2000 Inhab., with a *Ch.* and a modern *Chateau* on a height reached by covered steps. Fine views of the Scesa Plana on a hill, in a fine position. Here are cotton and woollen mills.

[*Ascent* of the *Scesa Plana*, or Wette-spitz (10,370 ft.), highest of the Rhætikon Alps, is made from the Brandnerthal S.; 3 hours to highest village, then past the *Lüner See*, strikingly situated, rocks and crevassed glacier near summit. *View wonderful*. Time, 10 hrs. from Bludenz to summit.]

A little beyond this, opposite the Nunnery of St. Peter, the *Valley of Montafun* opens out on the rt. (S.E.). It is literally dotted over with human habitations, and contains 2088 families, in 2028 houses. It is remarkable for its bright verdure, and for the immense number of cherry-trees, from whose fruit the natives extract Kirschwasser, a large quantity of which is annually exported. Its inhabitants, being too numerous to find subsistence on the spot, migrate annually to neighbouring countries in search of employment; but, like affectionate children, always return to end their days in the spot that gave them birth. The young women quit their homes at the beginning of winter, with a spinning-wheel on their backs, and repair to Appenzell and St. Gall, to help the Swiss to spin their flax. The principal place of the valley is Schruns, 12 m. from Bludenz (*Inns:* Graube; Löwe.) [Beyond this the Selvretta glaciers begin to be seen at the head of the valley, of which the last village is *Pattenen*. From this there are 2 *ways* into the *Paznaunthal* by which the *pedestrian* can regain our route near Landeck, *and achieve a very interesting circuit*.

Over the *Zeyneser Joch* l. (5998 ft.) is the direct course to the Paznaunthal. It is however steep, stony, and boggy. The greater interest is by the *Fermunthal*, at the head of which is a noble amphitheatre of snowy mountains. Crossing the Bielerjoch l., the traveller descends at *Wirl* into Paznaunthal, and joins the route from the Zeyneser Joch. The stream of this valley is the Trisanna: the principal village *Ischgl* (whence a char-road to Landeck). The highest peak of the district is the Albuinkopf (10,608 ft.), at head of a lateral valley S. of Wirl.]

Our *road* l. leaves the Ill to ascend the narrow valley of Alfenz, or the *Klosterthal*.

9½ Dalaas.—*Inn:* Post: good country inn. The Arlberg, or Adlersberg (Eagle's Mount), now comes in view. This stage is a continued but gradual ascent towards its base. The village Klösterle is passed, whence the valley is called Klosterthal.

9½ Stuben (*Inn:* Post, indifferent), a poor village at the foot of the Arlberg, composed almost entirely of low inns frequented by carters. It is protected from avalanches by walls of masonry. Two additional post-horses must be taken for this stage, to surmount the ascent, which usually occupies 2½ hrs. The corkscrew road over the mountain first made by the Emperor Joseph

has been greatly improved since 1835; but after heavy rains it is not always safe, as masses of stone and earth glide down the mountain-sides upon it. The hospice on the summit (5902 ft.) was rebuilt in 1836, to shelter travellers from the Alpine snows. Its original founder was a poor foundling, who, having been adopted by a neighbouring farmer, served him as cowherd, and on Sundays followed him to ch. bearing his sword. The sight of many dead persons who had perished in the snow of the Arlberg, whose eyes and bodies the birds had eaten, affected the lad so deeply, that he "began, with the help of God and of St. Christopher," as he has himself recorded, "and with no other pecuniary means than 15 gulden, the earnings of 10 years' service, to devote himself exclusively to the preservation of wayfarers; and saved, the very first winter, 7 men's lives, with these blessed alms. Henry Findelkind, for so was he called, appears henceforth to have devoted himself to this charitable object, and to have spent his life, and all the money he earned, upon it. Before his death he had saved no less than 50 lives. He traversed Europe to obtain alms to carry on this good work; and enrolled among the brotherhood of the hospice of St. Christopher the names of many princes and nobles. About 100 yards from the summit of the road, and close to the 14 mile-stone from Innsbruck, is the boundary between Vorarlberg and Tyrol, marked by two pillars. The highest point of the road is 5524 Eng. ft. above the sea. The snow lies here in winter 20 ft. deep, and sometimes until the beginning of July, and often returns before the end of September. The E. side of the Arlberg is more steep than the W. The mountains are thickly clad with fir, which gives them a somewhat melancholy aspect, and is characteristic of the scenery of Tyrol. It is an hour's easy walk from the village of Stuben to the hospice, and an hour more down to the village of

9¾ *St. Anton. Post, good* and clean. *The valley leading from the* Arlberg *to Landeck is called Stanserthal,* and is watered by the Rosanna; it is highly romantic and wild, clothed with forests of dark fir, and varied with villages and old castles towards its lower end.

9½ Flirsch.—*Inn:* Post, clean, and civil people. The scenery here and in the lower part of the valley is even finer than the upper. Cheap violins are manufactured in the cottages. The picturesque castle of Wisberg, approached by a covered bridge, guards the mouth of the side valley through which the Trisanna flows from the S.W. A little further on a charming prospect expands to view, over the romantic Ober-Innthal, into which our road descends at

9½ *Landeck* (*Inns:* Post;—Schwarzer Adler, good;—Goldner Adler, fair). This is a village of 1000 Inhab., prettily situated on the rt. bank of the Inn, with the *Castle* of Landeck, now a barrack, towering above it on the E., and that of Schrofenstein on the N. Gothic *Ch.* on a height. Three roads meet here—from Milan, by the romantic pass of Finstermünz (Rte. 213), and the wonderful road over the Stelvio (Rte. 214); from Innsbruck and from Bregenz.

Eilwagen daily to Bregenz and Innsbruck; and 4 times a week to Botzen. Stellwagen to Innsbruck (2 fl.)

A little above the town, on the battle-field of Flies, many brave Tyrolese fell in defending their country from the Bavarians in 1703.

The Inn is crossed close to the nunnery of Zams, founded in 1826, where twelve Sisters of Charity, the first of the order established in Austria, devote themselves to attend to an hospital.

The Castle of Kronburg, rising on the top of a conical rock, on the opposite side of the Inn, is a conspicuous and picturesque object, resembling the Drachenfels in its position. Near

8½ Mils the road mounts up the face of a steep precipice washed by the Inn at its base. This was the scene of one of the ambuscades of the Tyrolese during the late war; who, awaiting the enemy from above, as soon as the reached this dangerous spot, ov

them by rolling from above trees and vast masses of rock, ...en once set in motion down ...lined plane, swept everything ...e them.

5½ Imst (*Inn:* *Post, good), a town of 3000 Inhab., about 3 m. from the river Inn; rebuilt since 1822, when it was destroyed by fire, except 14 houses. The conflagration broke out in the middle of the day, but a violent sciroccо, blowing at the time, rendered ineffectual all efforts to protect the wooden houses from the flames.

The *Calvarienberg* is very well worth ascending from the picturesqueness of the views obtained from the different stations. The summit is crowned by the Heilige-Grab-Kapelle (Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre).

Canary-birds were at one time bred here in great numbers, and exported on the backs of men to the remotest corners of Europe, into England and Russia, and even to Turkey and Egypt. The agents intrusted by the breeders with the sale of the birds returned after 6 or 8 months, sometimes with 20,000 or 30,000 florins to be divided among the associates. This branch of industry is now very much fallen off.

[The *Pitzthal* opens S. nearly opposite to Imst, leading to the great snowy Oetzthal group, but the finest *Excursion* is up the noble *Oetzthal* opening lower down. (The *pedestrian* from Landeck can avoid Imst by a path at Karren.) *See* Rte. 215.]

[From Imst there is an *upper hilly road to Innsbruck*, with fine *views*. It ascends the Gurglthal to *Nassereit* 9 m. (*Inn:* Post) (here an interesting road goes N. into Bavaria, *see* Rte. 177). Then turning E. it makes a steep ascent (extra posthorse) by a wooded pass to an extensive undulating plateau, whence the Oetzthal glaciers are finely seen. *Ober-Mieminger*, 9½ m. (*Inn:* Post), is under the lofty Mieminger Berg N. Descent continues to *Telfs*, 7 m., in valley of the Inn, whence Innsbruck as below.]

The lower road from Imst is that of *the Eilwagen. It crosses the Piger-bach; leaves to rt. the road which leads* into the Pitzthal, Rte. 215; keeps the l. bank of river, rounding the base of the Tschürgant l., and passing opening of Oetzthal opposite to *Mayerbach*, whence it crosses the river to

10 m. *Haimingen* [char-road to the Oetzthal, Rte. 215].

1 m. from Silz is the feudal *Castle of Petersberg*, perched on a wooded rock commanding the road. It was the birthplace of Margaret Maultasch, the princess who brought Tyrol as a dowry to the house of Austria. Her cradle, long preserved here, has disappeared. The building is deserted and given over to the bats, and evidently regarded as an incumbrance by its owner. It is an interesting old fortress even in its decay, with donjon-keep, dungeons, and oubliettes. At a short distance from the main building stands a single tower, with no entrance except near the summit. This is called the tower of refuge, in which the owner of the castle found a final retreat for himself and his treasures, when unable any longer to hold out the castle against his enemies. It must have been approached either by ladders or by a slight wooden bridge extending from the castle walls to it.

Near Bernbüchel, a roadside chapel marks the spot where the late K. of Saxony was killed by being thrown out of his carriage.

1½ Silz (*Inn:* Post, good), a large village with a handsome new Church.

3 m. Stams. On the rt. is the *Cistercian Convent*, founded 1271, by the mother of the ill-starred Conradin, the last scion of the house of Hohenstaufen, with the money which she had collected for his ransom. There is a tradition, which wants foundation, that she even succeeded in obtaining his body from Naples, and that it was interred here. The *Church*, rebuilt in 1615, contains an altar of carved wood, representing the genealogical tree of our Saviour, of the time of Charles IV., and the altarpiece, representing the Coronation of the Virgin on a gold ground, executed by Abbot Grusit between 1369 and 1389. In the subterranean sepulchral chapel are the tombs of 12 Counts of Görz and Ty

of Frederic of the Empty Purse and his son, and of Bianca Maria Sforza, Maximilian's second wife. Here is shown a fine bas-relief, by *Colin*, the artist of Maximilian's tomb at Innsbruck. That Emperor received here, in 1497, the Turkish ambassador of the Sultan Bajazet, who sent to demand the hand of Maximilian's sister Kunigunde in marriage, promising to become a convert to Christianity.

The road crosses the Inn close to

5½ Telfs (*Inn:* Post.) The fresco paintings in *St. Peter's Church* are by Zoller, a Tyrolese artist, born at Telfs (1740). Large stacks of wood, intended for fuel in the salt-works of Hall, are piled up by the water-side. [The upper road, which that from Bavaria has joined at Nassereit, here falls in.]

9½ Zirl (*Inn:* Löwe), a small village picturesquely situated under the Castle of Fragenstein, and the precipice called Martinswand, at the point where the post-road from Munich by Seefeld (Rtes. 186, 187) enters the Vale of the Inn. The Solstein, the highest summit in the neighbourhood of Innsbruck, 9652 Eng. ft. above the sea-level, is often ascended on account of the view which extends into the valleys of the Inn and Isar far over the Bavarian plain. Zirl is the best *starting*-place for this excursion.

½ The *Martinswand* is a gigantic buttress of the Solstein, descending in an abrupt precipice, 1835 Eng. ft. high, to the margin of the Inn. This jutting promontory, distant about ½ m. from Zirl, divides the Upper from the Lower Innthal. The Tyrolese found it well calculated for a military post during the late war, and fortified it strongly, keeping possession of the heights, and undermining the road. In a previous war (1703), Count Arco, the Bavarian General, was shot at the foot of the Martinswand by a Tyrolese rifleman, who had placed himself in ambush to kill the Elector of Bavaria. The Count, observing armed men lurking about, pushed his horse to the right of the Elector, and by thus holding *the post of honour* drew upon *himself the bullet intended* for his *master; a noble act of self*-devotion. The *Martinswand*, however, owes its chief celebrity to an adventure of the Emperor Maximilian. That enthusiastic sportsman, led away on one occasion in pursuit of a chamois among the rocks above, by ill-luck missed his footing, and, rolling headlong to the verge of the precipice, was just able to arrest himself, when on the brink of destruction, by clinging, with his head downwards, to a ledge of rock, in a spot where he could neither move up nor down, and where to all appearance no one could approach him. He was perceived from below in this perilous position, and as his death was deemed inevitable, prayers were offered up at the foot of the rock by the Abbot of Wilten, as though for a person *in articulo mortis*. The Emperor, finding his strength failing him, had given himself up for lost, and recommended his soul to Heaven, when a loud *halloo* near at hand arrested his attention. A bold and intrepid hunter, named Zips, who had been driven to the mountains to avoid imprisonment for poaching, had, without knowing what had happened, also been drawn to the spot in clambering after a chamois. Surprised to find a human being thus suspended between earth and sky, he uttered the cry which attracted Maximilian's attention. Finding the perilous nature of the case, he was in a few minutes at the Emperor's side, and, binding on his feet his own crampons, and extending to him his sinewy arm, he succeeded with difficulty in guiding him up the face of the precipice along ledges where to appearance even the chamois could not have found footing, and thus rescued him from a situation of such hopeless peril that the common people even now attribute his escape to the miraculous interposition of an angel. The spot where this occurred, now hollowed out into a cave in the face of the rock, is marked by a crucifix, which, though 18 ft. high, is so far above the post-road that it is barely visible from thence. It is now rendered accessible by a steep and rather difficult path, and may be reached in about ½ hr.'s walk from Zirl. The cave is 707 ft. above the river, and the precipice is nearly

ucal above the l road below. It is traditionally st that Maximilian rewarded the hunisman with the title of Count Hollauer von Hohenfelsen, in token of his gratitude, and in re- ice to the exclamation uttered by ich had sounded so welcome to ror's ears, by announcing that at hand. From the Empe- ion-list, still in existence, it at a sum of 16 florins was id to one Zips of Zirl. 7 m. from the foot of the l to

INNSBRUCK.—*Inns:* Oesterreichi- ; complaints of dirt and drains;—Goldene Sonne, ble and reasonable; room 1 fl., l fl. 36 kr., breakfast 36 kr.: e in the street called Neu- , near the Post Office;—H. de Europe, near the stat.; new, very reasonable;—Goldener Adler, an old house in which Hofer lived. — *2nd Class Inns:* Stern, on l. bank of the Inn; Hirsch. (*Inns* here not good.)

Innsbruck (Œni Pons), the capital of Tyrol, and place of assemblage for the Tyrolese Estates, has 14,000 Inhab. It lies on the banks of the Inn, near its junction with the Sill, at an elevation of 1884 Eng. ft. above the sea, and in a situation of beauty such as few cities in Europe can boast of. It is placed in the middle of a valley, whose sides are formed by mountains from 6000 to 8000 ft. high; so lofty that, though they are several miles distant, their tops seem to overhang the town, whence it has been said that "the wolves, prowling about the mountain-tops, look down into the streets." When the ex-Emp. Ferdinand visited Innsbruck, in 1838, the people wrote his name in bonfires upon the sides of the mountains—a novel illumination, extending over a space of 4 or 5 m.

The Inn is here crossed by a wooden *bridge*, which gave rise to the name of *Innsbruck*, and by a modern chain-bridge, below the town, opposite the *village* of Muhlau. The view from the *old bridge is glorious;* and on and about *it took place one of the* severest actions *of the War of Independence*, in which the Tyrolese peasants under Hofer succeeded in completely repulsing the French. Many of the houses are built in the Italian fashion, upon massive arcades, as at Botzen and Meran, beneath which is the public thoroughfare, in front of the shops.

Among the public buildings, that which possesses most interest is the *Franciscan* or *Court Church* (Hofkirche), built 1553–63, containing the Tomb of the Emp. Maximilian I., one of the most splendid monuments in Europe, and unique of its kind. The Emperor, in his last will, had ordered the construction of a church and sepulchre in which he was to be buried. The architecture is bad: unnaturally tall and slender Corinthian columns supporting a flattish coved roof covered with vicious stucco ornaments. The Emperor's monument is the most conspicuous object on entering. It is singular that he for whom it was intended is not interred within it after all, but lies at Wiener-Neustadt, in Austria. It was erected by his grandson, Ferdinand I. A high marble sarcophagus in the centre of the church supports a bronze effigy of Maximilian by Ludovico del Duca, in a kneeling posture, with his face towards the altar, while on each side of the aisle stands a row of tall bronze figures, 28 in number, representing some of the "worthies" of Europe, but principally the most distinguished personages, male and female, of the House of Austria. There is something imposing and life-like, almost supernatural, in these metal effigies of the great of former days; they are of colossal size, skilfully executed, and the armour and dresses, of elaborate workmanship, are careful types of the costume of the 16th centy. They were modelled and cast between the years 1510 and 1561. The principal artists employed were Gregory Löffler and the brothers Godl. The statues are placed in the following order, beginning on the right hand as you enter the church:—1. Clovis King of France; 2. Philip I. of Spain, son of Maximilian; 3. Rudolph of Habsburg, founder of the Austrian dynasty; 4. Albert the Wis Duke of Austria, the Emperor's gr


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grandfather; 5. Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths; 6. Ernest the Iron-hearted, Archduke of Austria, the Emperor's grandfather; 7. Theobert, Duke of Burgundy; 8. Arthur, King of England; 9. Sigismund, Count of Tyrol; 10. Bianca Maria Sforza, second wife of Maximilian; 11. Margaret, his daughter; 12. Cymburgis, wife of No. 6; 13. Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy; 14. His father, Philip the Good. Continuing on the opposite side of the ch. are—15. Joanna, wife of Philip I., mother of Charles V.; 16. Ferdinand the Catholic, King of Aragon, her father; 17. Kunigunde, sister of Maximilian; 18. Eleonora of Portugal, mother of Maximilian; 19. Mary of Burgundy, his first wife; 20. Elizabeth, wife of the Emp. Albert II.; 21. Godfrey of Bouillon; 22. Albert I., Duke of Austria; 23. Frederic with the Empty Purse, who gilt the golden roof; 24. Leopold the Pious, who fell at Sempach; 25. Rudolph IV., Count of Habsburg; 26. St. Leopold; 27. The Emp. Frederic III., Maximilian's father; 28. The Emp. Albert II. The sarcophagus itself is enclosed with an iron railing; its sides are ornamented with 24 bas-reliefs, or rather *pictures in relief*, carved in Carrara marble with a beauty and minuteness of workmanship not surpassed by that of an ancient cameo. They are probably unique of their kind. They are protected by screens, but the guardian of the ch. will remove these for a fee of 35 kr.; and no one should omit to see these peculiar specimens of sculpture. They are, with the exception of four, the work of a very eminent artist, *Alexander Colin of Mechlin*, and represent the principal public and domestic events of the life of Maximilian, his successful battles and sieges, his marriages, treaties, interviews with sovereigns, &c. Each subject is numbered; 9, 10, 11, and 12 are certainly the artist's most successful efforts, while those numbered from 21 to 24 are by different and far inferior hands, being *the joint production of* Bernard and *Arnold Abel, of Cologne.* Colin's *bas-reliefs certainly exhibit a skill in composition and in grouping of* figures worthy of a first-rate painter, and are distinguished by the most minute and elaborate finish. Many of the heads are portraits; the likeness of Maximilian is preserved wherever it occurs and however distant. The rules of perspective are carefully observed, and even the characters of the different nations are most cleverly maintained. As nearly contemporary representations of the splendour of the Imperial court, of the warlike array of the troops of those times, and as faithful delineations of costume, they possess a high historical value. The following is a list of the subjects:—1. Maximilian's marriage with Mary of Burgundy (in this subject even the pictures on the walls of the ch. are most elaborately made out); 2. Battle of Guinegate—Maximilian in person is storming a French battery; 3. Capture of Arras,—the female sutler in the foreground is an admirable figure; 4. Coronation as king of the Romans at Aix-la-Chapelle; 5. Battle with the Venetians at Calliano, 1487; 6. Entry into Vienna; 7. Capture of Stuhlweissenburg in 1490; 8. Return of his daughter Margaret from France; 9. Victory over the Turks in Croatia; 10. Alliance between Maximilian, Pope Alexander VI., the Republic of Venice, and Duke of Milan, against Charles VIII. of France; 11. Louis Sforza invested with the duchy of Milan; 12. Marriage of Maximilian's son Philip with Joanna of Aragon; 13. Defeat of the Bohemians, 1504, near Ratisbon; 14. Siege of Kuffstein—the Emperor himself points a cannon against the walls; 15. Submission of Duke Charles of Gueldres, 1505; 16. The League of Cambray; 17. Siege of Padua by the Imperialists; 18. Re-establishment of Maximilian Sforza as Duke of Milan; 19. Second battle of Guinegate (here Henry VIII. is introduced leading on the English men-at-arms); 20. Meeting of Henry and Maximilian at the siege of Terouenne, on which occasion Maximilian served as a private in the ranks under the English King; 21. Battle of Vicenza; 22. Attack on the Venetian camp at Merano; Treaty of marriage of Maximil

grandson Ferdinand; 24. Defence of Verona against the French and Venetians. In some instances the artist has used a licence in introducing Maximilian upon occasions when he was not present.

An ascent of a few steps on the rt. as you enter the ch. leads to the *Silver Chapel*, so called from the image of the Virgin, and an altarpiece in bas-relief —both of solid silver—which it contains. It was built by Ferdinand II., Archduke of Austria and Count of Tyrol, as a mausoleum for himself and his wife, the famed Philippina Welser, the most beautiful woman of her time, with whom he lived happily for 30 years. Philippina was the daughter of Franz Welser, one of the wealthy Augsburg Patricians. She was born in 1530; Ferdinand first saw her at the Diet held at Augsburg in 1547, and the following year made her his wife. The alliance was regarded by the Emp. Ferdinand, the archduke's father, as degrading, and it was not until 12 years after her marriage that she succeeded in procuring access to her father-in-law; when, throwing herself on her knees, she so moved him by her tears and beauty, that he acknowledged her as his daughter, and made her 2 sons Margraves. The armour of the Archduke is placed aloft on a bracket, while his effigy, in white marble, reclines upon the tomb; at the back of which are 4 marble bas-reliefs by the same *Colin*, and equally masterly productions of art. They represent remarkable events in which Ferdinand was present:—1. The Capture of the Elector of Saxony by Charles V. at the battle of Mühlberg; 2. Ferdinand appointed Stadtholder of Bohemia; 3. Besieging Szigeth, 1556; 4. Leading the cavalry against the Turkish forces of the Sultan Soliman. Philippina, who died in 1580, has a separate monument, an altar-tomb bearing a recumbent figure in marble, and decorated with allegorical bas-reliefs, said to be by *Colin*, *but probably the work of his son or one of his scholars, representing works of charity and mercy, with Innsbruck in the background.* In a recess against the wall between these two tombs are arranged 23 small bronze statues of saints, all of royal or noble lineage, chiefly allied to the Habsburg family. These statues properly belong to the tomb of Maximilian; they were executed by Elias and Hans Löffler, and are fine works of art. Under the steps leading to the chapel is the tomb of Philippina's aunt Katharina von Loxan, who is said to have been almost as beautiful as Philippina herself. It is an altar-tomb with a recumbent figure, much the same as that of Philippina, and by the same artist, Alexander Colin, of Mechlin. The tombstone of Ferdinand's chaplain, Johannes Nasius, which was brought from the Jesuits' Church and placed here in 1842, near the pulpit, is also the work of *Colin*. The scissors carved on the tomb are said to represent the bishop's occupation of a tailor when he was a lay-brother. His humility and eloquence are highly commended.

On the l. hand on entering the ch., between the monuments of Spechbacher and Haspinger, is the *grave of Hofer!* whose body was brought hither in 1823 from Mantua, where he was shot in 1810. A statue of him by Professor Schaller, a Tyrolese artist, and formed of Tyrolese white marble from Schlanders near Meran, was erected to his memory in 1834 by the Emp. Francis. He is properly represented in his native costume, with his rifle slung over his shoulder, and an unfurled banner in one hand. Opposite the tomb of Hofer is a monument to the Tyrolese who fell in defence of their fatherland.

In this ch. Christina Qu. of Sweden went through the ceremonial of admission into the Roman Catholic faith in 1655.

Close to the ch. is the *Palace* (Burg or Neuer Hof), a very extensive edifice erected by Maria Theresa, on the site of the older residence of the Counts of Tyrol, and of several German Emperors. In it Charles V. was resid[ing] 1532, sick at heart and suffering f[rom] gout, when Maurice of Saxony, w[ho]

body of troops, burst so unexpectedly into Tyrol, that he had nearly taken the Emp. in his bed. Charles was compelled to escape on a litter over the mountains to Villach, in the darkness of night, and in the face of the tempest, along with his prisoner the Elector of Saxony. The present edifice contains nothing worth notice. It was the place of refuge of the Emp. Ferdinand during the mad revolt of Vienna 1849, when his faithful Tyrolese set watch and ward on all the mountains around to protect him. On the *Rennplatz* (Tilt-yard) in front is a small equestrian bronze statue of the Archduke Leopold V.

The *Gardens* attached to the Palace running along the side of the Inn are an agreeable promenade; the capital band of the Tyrolese Jägers plays here in the summer evenings.

The *Golden Roof* (*das goldene Dachl*) is a sort of oriel window covered with a roof of gilt copper, which projects in front of the Fürstenburg, built 1425 by Frederick Count of Tyrol, called in ridicule "Empty Purse," who, as the tradition runs, in order to show how ill-founded was the nickname, spent 30,000 ducats in this piece of extravagance, which probably rendered the sobriquet even more appropriate than before. Near the Golden Roof may be seen the gigantic mural statue in the Hof-gasse.

The *University*, founded by the Emp. Ferdinand I., and located in a building originally a Jesuits' college, was re-established here in 1826. Instruction is entirely gratuitous, and there are exhibitions for students to the amount of 12,000 fl. yearly.

The *Museum*, called *Ferdinandeum*, in an edifice erected for the purpose 1845; it is worth visiting, because strictly national, and devoted to the productions of Tyrol, in art, literature, and natural history. The Picture Gallery contains a few good pictures by old masters—Rembrandt (a portrait), G. Dow, Rubens, P. Potter—also some works which deserve notice as the productions of Tyrolese artists, as those of *Weiss* and *Feistenbury*. In one of the rooms are preserved some interesting relics of Hofer, which he carried at the time of his death: his sword, and a small amulet he wore in his hat, being a plate of tin, on which is painted the Virgin and St. Andrew, his braces, and a medal of St. Michael (perhaps the decoration of some religious fraternity), which he carried round his neck, and the last letter which he wrote. Here may be seen his bust and portrait and specimens of the money (zwanzigers) coined by him during the time he held the government of Tyrol. Here are the belts of Hofer and Speckbacher, and some needlework of Philippina Welser. Of more recent date are certain flags and guns taken from the Lombards and Piedmontese 1849 by the loyal volunteer students of Tyrol.

On the ground floor are displayed the natural productions of Tyrol. The minerals and fossils are interesting to the scientific. Here are fine specimens of gold from the Zillerthal; a suite of quicksilver ores from Idria; fossils from the Seefeld slate, malachite from Schwatz, apatite (Spargelstein) from the Zillerthal, Fassaite, and many other minerals, from the Val Fassa. The Herbarium devoted to the rich Flora of Tyrol is very complete.

Specimens of the produce and manufactures of Tyrol are placed in other apartments. Among them are samples of the salt and models of salt-mines of Hall, and of silk from Roveredo. The carved wood-work from the Grödnerthal, whose inhabitants are almost entirely employed in this rude branch of art, exhibits much skill. Iron-ware, cutlery, tools, and implements of steel are derived from the Stubey Thal, whose inhabitants are almost all smiths. In the *Library* is preserved the letter written by Lord Bathurst* to Hofer and the Tyrolese, which accompanied a gift of 30,000*l.* from the English government, to assist these bold defenders of their country in their memorable struggle against Buonaparte. Unluckily it was not sent until the contest was ended in 1810.

* See 'Lord Stanhope's Miscellanies,' where it is printed at length.



In the *Capuchin Convent* is the cell of the Archduke Maximilian, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, who died in 1618. In this cell he spent a fortnight of every year in penitential exercises, following the rule of the order.

In the *Pfarrkirche* is a small picture of the Madonna and Child by *Lucas Cranach*, presented by the Elector of Saxony, John George, to one of the Dukes of Tyrol. It is inserted in a larger picture, and is supposed by the common people to work miracles.

The Neustadt is a very handsome street, in which are situated the *Post-office*, and the *Landhaus*, where the Estates or Parliament of Tyrol meet. At the extremity is a *Triumphal Arch*, built by Maria Theresa; a heavy and ungainly structure, serving as entrance to the town on the side of Italy.

In the *public Cemetery* (Gottesacker) behind the Spital Church is the tomb of *Colin* the sculptor, ornamented with a fine bas-relief by his son *Adam Colin*, representing the raising of Lazarus. The grave of Baron Hormayer, the German patriot and author, is in this place.

Travellers will have an opportunity of ascertaining the skill of the Tyrolese with the rifle, at the *Schiessstätte* (shooting-grounds) of the Tyrolese Jäger-regiment, on the slope of the *Berg Isel*, having a garden in a lovely situation, and affording a beautiful view, or at that on the l. bank of the river. Innsbruck was stormed from this point, 12th April, 1809, and here Hofer fought two victorious actions with the French on the 29th May and 13th Aug. of the same year. At the entrance of the rifle-practice ground two pillars have been erected with inscriptions expressive of the devotion of the Tyrolese to Austria. On certain days the good marksmen repair hither and hold shooting-matches, in which much skill is shown (§ 106).

A market-day at Innsbruck (Tuesday and Saturday) is always worth seeing, on account of the variety of picturesque costumes displayed by the natives of the different valleys who then repair hither.

Bookseller: Franz Unterberger, from whom photographs, engravings, and statuettes in wood, can be bought. He has published a clear and accurate map of the Brenner Rly. *Old books:* Carl Pfaundler, who is an intelligent man.

Physician: Dr. Berreiter is skilful and attentive, and speaks English.

English service on Sunday at the Oesterreichischer Hof.

Travellers proceeding S. should get rid of all Austrian paper-money here, or at Botzen. Tschurtschenthaler, 125, Bäckerthorgasse, money changer, cashes circular notes.

Railway to Munich, and Salzburg. Trains twice a day to Botzen and Brixen over the Brenner Pass (Rte. 217).

Eilwagen daily to Landeck, Bregenz, Füssen, Mittenwald, and Kreuth Baths.

Stellwagen—a sort of omnibus — go daily to Landeck, Meran, and Botzen.

The most pleasing *excursions round Innsbruck* are by *Wilten* and *Berg Isel* to *Schönberg*, the first post-station in Rte. 217 (which see), most romantically situated, with a view scarcely to be surpassed for beauty; it should be visited from Innsbruck by persons who do not intend to traverse the whole pass; they may take the road on the l. side of the Sill in going, and that on the rt. by Patsch in returning, or *vice versâ*. A carriage to go and return costs 5 fl.

Schloss Ambras, about an hour's walk below Innsbruck, on the rt. side of the Inn, is described in Rte. 229. Two roads lead to it from Innsbruck, the upper passing the fall of the Sill, and the lower nearer the Inn, which may be followed in returning. A little to the rt. of the path before reaching the castle is the Tummelplatz, where jousts and tilting-matches were held by the knights in former times.

The Schloss (or castle) of Roman origin is noted in the old chronicles; the present building was Philippina Welser's favourite residence, a gift from her husband the Archduke, 1564. The wonderful collection of armour now at Vienna in the Ambras Gallery of the Lower Belvedere was formed by him.

the *Martinswand*, on the road to Landeck (see Rte. 213).

The Castle of *Weiherburg*, on a moderate height on the l. bank of the Inn, about ½ an hour's walk from Innsbruck, was a hunting-seat and the favourite residence of the Emp. Maximilian, where he received an embassy of the proud senators of Venice in a very disrespectful attitude. It is now let out in suites of furnished rooms; the charges are moderate, and it is a delightful summer residence. The climate of Innsbruck is very changeable.

The heights round the town furnish delightful prospects over the valley of the Inn, and may be ascended with much gratification.

But by far the finest view near Innsbruck is that from the *Patscherkofel* (7350 ft.), about 12 m. distant. A walk of 3 hrs. conducts to a beautiful spring called Heiligenwasser, two-thirds of the way to the top, where there is a Pilgrimage Ch. and a small *Inn*. There is also a carriage-road thus far, by Vil, Igels, and Patsch. The view from this part of the mountain is fine. 3 hours' more walking for some distance through a dense forest of spruce firs is required to arrive on the summit, which commands a perfect panorama of the valleys of Oetz and Stubey, whose grandest features are their magnificent glaciers. Those who have time for only one excursion from Innsbruck should choose that to Heiligenwasser in preference to any other, except perhaps that to Schönberg. It is, however, waste of time to go to Schönberg after ascending the Patscherkofel. The *Lanzerköpfl*, a rocky height (3030 ft.) rising above Schloss Ambras and the village of Lans, is ascended in less time (1½ or 2 hrs. on foot), and commands nearly as fine a view as the Patscherkofel. Those accustomed to Alpine walking will not require a guide for this excursion, although the necessity for one will be pressed upon them at their hotel.

Bauernkomödien (peasants' comedies—*see § 107*), *a species of* dramatic performance, *rendered famous by the* more pretentious *Passionsspiel* of t Ammergau, may be witnessed in t villages around Innsbruck and in t part of Tyrol. They resemble the a cient mysteries which formed the earli and most primitive theatrical perfor ances in England. The subjects a usually from Sacred Writ or Sacr Legends, such as St. Geneviève, a tr picture of Resignation; and the Virt of Joseph in Egypt: the actors as w as the writers are the peasants the selves. As compositions, it may be su posed their productions are not ve distinguished; there is no limit to t length of their lines, provided th rhyme at the end. They are som times indeed extempore effusions. T players of the villages of Pradl a Büchsenhausen are the most skilf and all the parts are there filled girls. The performances usually co mence in the afternoon at 2 (§ 10 and usually on Sunday.

ROUTE 213.

INNSBRUCK TO LANDECK, MERAN, AN BOTZEN, BY THE FINSTERMÜNZ PA

33 Aust. m. = 155¼ Eng. m. Exc lent post-road. Eilwagen or Stellwag daily. (*Inns:* several: they are all i ferior, but improving.) The scene is splendid, and the Finstermünz is o of the grandest defiles in Tyrol: t Ortlerspitze, the loftiest snow-peak the country, is excellently seen aft crossing the Reschen-Scheideck pas and the wonderful road of the Stelv diverges further on. Meran is ri and charming, the approach to Bot superb.

From Innsbruck to

53 m. Landeck (Rte. 212) the upper valley of the Inn is contracted to a space little more than merely sufficient for the bed of the river; the rocks rise steeply on both sides, and were excavated to give passage to the road as long ago as the reign of Maria Theresa. The Inn is first crossed to its l. bank, about 4½ miles above Landeck, by the *Pontlatzer Brücke*, a wooden bridge of 3 arches, at a gorge of the valley, which above this swells to a considerable breadth. One of the most memorable exploits of the Tyrolese during the campaign of 1809 took place near the second bridge; on the height above which the government have recently erected a fortification to command the road.

"The fate of a division of 1500 men belonging to the French and Bavarian army, which entered the Upper Innthal, will explain in part the means by which the victories of the Tyrolese were obtained. The invading troops advanced in a long column up a road bordered on the one side by the river Inn, then a deep and rapid torrent, where cliffs of immense height overhang both road and river. The vanguard was permitted to advance unopposed as far as Prutz, the object of their expedition. The rest of the army were therefore induced to trust themselves still deeper in this tremendous pass, where the precipices, becoming more and more narrow as they advanced, seemed about to close above their heads. No sound but of the screaming of the eagles disturbed from their eyries, and the roar of the river, reached the ears of the soldier, and on the precipices, partly enveloped in a hazy mist, no human forms showed themselves. At length the voice of a man was heard calling across the ravine, 'Shall we begin?' 'No!' was returned in an authoritative tone of voice, by one who, like the first speaker, seemed the inhabitant of some upper region. The Bavarian detachment halted, and sent to the general for orders, when presently was heard the terrible signal, 'In the name of the *Holy Trinity* cut all *loose!*' *Huge rocks* and trunks of *trees, long prepared* and laid in heaps for the purpose, began now to descend rapidly in every direction, while the deadly fire of the Tyrolese, who never throw away a shot, opened from every bush, crag, or corner of rock, which could afford the shooter cover. As this dreadful attack was made on the whole line at once, two-thirds of the enemy were instantly destroyed; while the Tyrolese, rushing from their shelter, with swords, spears, axes, scythes, clubs, and all other rustic instruments which could be converted into weapons, beat down and routed the shattered remainder. As the vanguard, which had reached Prutz, was obliged to surrender, very few of the 10,000 invaders extricated themselves from the fatal pass."—*W. Scott.*

We recross to the rt. bank of the Inn at the village of Prutz, situated on a low marshy plain, at the entrance of the Kaunserthal, which terminates at a distance of 20 or 30 m. from its mouth in the vast glacier of Gebatsch, whose extent has been estimated at 60 m. long and 30 broad. A good view of the valley of the Inn is presented at the spot where the river makes a sharp bend, and the road approaching close to it is protected by a statue of St. John Nepomuk.

Near Prutz are the ruined Castle of Laudegg, and the medicinal baths of Ladis, 1 hr. from Prutz; and ½ hr. further, at Ob Ladis, are large, well-managed baths, which are reached only by a bridle-track.

9½ Ried (*Inn:* Post), a village, and above *Castle Siegmundsried.*

9½ Pfunds (*Inns:* Traube; — the Negro, at Stuben) consists of 2 groups of houses, separated by the Inn; that on the l. bank, traversed by the road, is called Stuben; its *Ch.* is very ancient, and contains an altarpiece of carved wood, with various subjects from the New Testament. The summits of the snowy Oetzthal mountains are seen in the distance E. The Inn is crossed by a handsome wooden bridge, 1¼ m. above Pfunds, and the magnificient new road made 1854–55 immediately begins gra dually to ascend the face of the pr

cipitous cliffs lining the rt. bank of the river, which have been blasted for the space of 3 or 4 m. to form a terrace, It is carried through 3 or 4 galleries pierced through the rock. The valley now begins to contract, and the mountains to close into a grand defile, while the smaller streams pour into the Inn through similar rents or gorges in miniature. Here begins the *Pass of Finstermünz*, a cleft in the mountains, 3278 Eng. ft. above the sea, through which the Inn forces its way out of the Engadine (belonging to Switzerland) into Tyrol. The old road runs up the l. bank nearly on a level with the river; consequently the depth and grandeur of the gorge were more fully appreciated from it than from the new. The grandest scene is the spot where the old road crosses the Inn by a narrow bridge close to a group of antiquated dilapidated buildings, consisting of a tower and gateway, under which the old road passes, a hostelry of very humble pretensions, and a chapel. The slate rocks are worn away and scooped out, evidently by the force of water, but at a height far above the present level of the river. Indeed, on viewing this wild gorge, it is difficult to form any other opinion of its origin than that of supposing the waters of the upper valley of the Engadine to have forced a passage for themselves through the opposing mountains. The Finstermünz "yields in grandeur to the Via Mala alone" of all the defiles in the Alps.

In the midst of the pass, halfway between Pfunds and Nauters, where the new road has attained a height of 500 or 600 ft. above the river, occurs a small platform, upon which has been constructed a picturesque *Inn*, Zum Hochfinstermünz (dear), so placed as to rake the valley upwards and command a lovely view. (In travelling by voiturier, bait here rather than at Nauters, 2½ m. off or Pfunds.) Far below is seen the bridge and gatehouse described already, and the old road winding past them. A little beyond Hochfinstermünz you *turn a corner into a side* valley, and, *being joined by the old road* winding *upwards from below, but* now broken up, lose sight of the Inn, entering within the jaws of a rocky pass, which has long since been fortified by a wall, bored with loopholes for musketry, extending down to the road. The Austrian government, regarding this as one of the portals into Tyrol, has formed a circular fort, partly excavated in the rock, which sweeps the road with its guns. N.B.—No sketching allowed near the fort, nor in the pass. [There is a small and difficult footway along the l. bank of the Inn, from the old bridge of Finstermünz to Schleins in the Engadine. Those who travel in vehicles of any sort must go round by Nauters, in order to pass from Tyrol into Switzerland, or *vice versâ*. (See *Swiss Handbook.*)] A continued ascent, partly in zigzags, which a pedestrian may cut across, leads out of the pass to

9½ Nauders (*Inns:* Post, clean and moderate;—Mondschein, an old-fashioned house; dinner, wine, bed, and breakfast cost 1 fl. 24 kr.), a small village of 1400 Inhab., with a castle, *Nowdersberg*, distant about 3 m. from the pass of Finstermünz, and 3 from the Swiss frontier. The low wooded ridge, ½ an hour's walk W. from Nauders, which separates Tyrol from Switzerland still bears the remains of a fort thrown up during the war, and commands *a beautiful view* of the Engadine, or higher valley of the Inn, and of the town and bridge of Martinsbruck.

The pass from Nauders to Mals, called the Reschen-Scheideck, is one of the lowest roads over the main Alps, being only 4595 Eng. ft. above the sea-level.

About ¼ m. beyond Nauders the road passes the castle of Naudersburg, and about 2 m. further on reaches the summit level of the plain, dividing the waters which fall into the Inn from the tributaries of the Adriatic.

9¾ St. Valentin. Near Reschen a small streamlet, descending from a valley on the l. (E.), crosses the road; this is regarded by some as the infant *Adige* or *Etsch*, which accompanies our road from hence to Botzen: while others deem the Raienbach, which issues from a glen on the W., to be more fully entitled to the appellation. Both streams flow into a small la

called the Reschersee. The road runs along, in succession, the E. banks of this lake and of 2 other small lakes, the Mittersee and Heidersee, which are also reservoirs contributing to swell the current of the puny river.

The Ortler-Spitze, the giant of the Rhætian Alps, the highest mountain in Austria, now appears in view for some distance. From no other point can the grandeur of his height and outline be better appreciated. Near the village of Burgeis, marked by its tall slender red spire, are seen the Benedictine Monasteries of Marienberg, and the Castle of Fürstenberg, built by the Bishops of Coire.

The heath of Mals, a green sloping common, was visited in the winter 1854–5 by inundations which have swept away the high road and reduced it to a mere cart-track.

The heath of Mals (Malser Heide), extending from the High Bridge over the Adige to the gates of Mals, was the scene of a victory gained by 8000 Swiss, from the Grisons, over double the number of troops of the Emp. Maximilian, in 1499. This was the last effort of the House of Austria to regain its Swiss possessions lost after the battles of Morgarten and Sempach.

7 Mals (3263 ft.) *Inns:* Post, comfortable; Hirsch. A Roman station: observe the round Roman tower; also a curious campanile.

[A road strikes off from this to the W., by Glurns,* ¼ m., an old walled town (*Inn:* Sonne), to Taufers (the frontier town of Austria, where luggage is examined), on the frontier of the Grisons, up the Swiss valley of Sta. Maria (Münsterthal), where the Romansch language is spoken, to the village of Santa Maria, 3¾ hrs.' walk from Mals, situated at the foot of the pass of the same name, leading to Bormio. Before the Stelvio road was constructed it was the direct line of communication between Tyrol and the Valteline, and is still practicable for mules, at times when the Stelvio is impassable. At Sta. Maria, 3 hrs.' walk from the summit of the Pass of Sta. Maria, there is but an humble inn. The Inhab., nearly divided between the Protestant and Catholic faith, frequent the same ch. at different hours. (See Rte. 214.)]

A pedestrian may employ 2 days well in crossing this pass (the Wurmser Joch) to Sta. Maria on the Stelvio, exploring the galleries near Bormio, and returning next day into Tyrol over the Stilfser Joch.

The snow mountains are well seen from the road between Mals and Tartsch—the Ortler glorious! surpassing everything; rt. is the opening of the Münsterthal, and below you the villages Latsch and Glurns appear as on a map, and beyond the Adige the stately ruined castle Lichtenberg. On the l. of the road above Schluderns rises the handsome inhabited castle of Churburg.

[*Excursion from Glurns or Schluderns.*—From Glurns an interesting walk may be made up the Matschthal, over a wild rocky pass into the Schnalsthal. No guide required to Matsch,—a small group of cottages, where humble refreshments may be procured, and a guide, but a *professional* one is not necessary. About an hour's walking over an easily crossed glacier, the Steinslagferner, to the summit. On the descent, after some rock climbing, another glacier is reached, usually so covered with snow that a rapid and easy descent may be made by sitting down and sliding. After following the line of the valley through rocky scenery, a chalet known as the Kurzras, at the head of the Snalsthal, is reached, where rough accommodation for the night may be had. 12 hrs. must be allowed for the walk from Glurns to Kurzras. The scenery is very fine, and it is not a hackneyed route. The walk hence to Fend, over the Joch glacier, is very beautiful. The glacier is easily crossed, requiring no ropes. Poles are erected to show the way. After a walk on the side of a steep valley, the skirts of the Vernagh[illegible] ferner have to be crossed. It [illegible]

* *Below Glurns a channel of masonry has been formed to serve as a bed to the Adige.*

lately receded from the mountain, and is completely covered with rubbish. A walk of 8 hrs. from Kurzras to Fend, a charming place if the traveller is disposed to rest at the Pfarrers (Curé's) hospitable house.]

7 At Spondinig (*Inn*, Zum Hirschen, good) the road to the *Stelvio* (Rte. 214) branches off from that to Botzen, crossing the Adige by a long narrow bridge, and proceeds to Prad. Travellers who do not intend to pass into Italy by the Stelvio will be well rewarded for ascending to the summit of this extraordinary pass. The road between Prad and Mals is good: the Adige is here a small stream with a wide bed, and runs through a country much more resembling the Valteline than Switzerland; but the villages are well built, neat, and white, and they have projecting roofs like those in Switzerland. Like that country, also, the flat plain is always either meadow or quite neglected, while the sides of the hill are carefully cultivated. There is the same abundance of churches as in the Valteline, besides 3 or 4 castles, the chief of which is Lichtenberg. The mountains are very lofty and covered with snow. The whole view is not surpassed by anything in Switzerland. There is an almost uninterrupted descent from 4 m. beyond Nauders to Meran.

2½ Eyers.—*Inn:* Post. Postwagen over the Stelvio in summer to Bormio.

7 Schlanders. — *Inn:* Post, very good. Here vines first make their appearance; and on the opposite side of the Adige are quarries of a pure white marble, employed by the sculptors of Munich.

The building now converted into the *Landgericht* at Schlanders was originally a Convent of the Teutonic Knights.

The upper part of the vale of the Adige, from its source to Botzen, is called the *Vintschgau*, from its ancient inhabitants the Vennonetes. The Adige itself, for a considerable distance, descends a succession of rapids almost deserving the name of a cataract. A fine road crosses the Adige to reach

4 Latsch.—Post, Weisses R Hirsch—both tolerable. In the Spi kirche are curious old fresco-painti unfortunately retouched. The peas of Latsch are famed as composers actors of dramatic pieces, Bauern mödien; one Peter Raas is a volu nous author in this line (§ 107).

[The *Martellthal* offers a fine opp tunity for exploring the scenery the Ortler group on this side. 1½ from Latsch is *Sals*, a small bathi place, clean but rough quarters; valley populous and picturesque. hr. further is *Gond*, highest hamle the valley, with a small *Inn*. 3 hence is *Kaserboden*, an Alpine past at the head of the valley, frequen by herdsmen in summer. The scen here, including several glaciers snowy peaks, is very fine. A p beyond this leads in 7 hrs. over Zufall glacier to a pass on N. side *Mte. Cevedale* (or Zufallspitze), descends Val Forno to the Baths Sta. Catarina, 3 hrs. from Bormio midst of magnificent scenery. Rte. 214 A. The grandest view, h ever, is obtained by taking the p into the *Suldenthal*, which ascen W.N.W. from Kaserboden, by bank of a torrent, to the *Sulden Gla* and summit of the pass, whence i *superb View* of the Ortlerspitze. head of the Suldenthal, encircled glaciers, is termed the *End of World*. At *Sulden* (St. Gertrud), 3 l below, the *Curé's house* will supply bed and supper. The whole valley extremely striking. 2 hrs. lower opens upon the Stelvio road, betw Prad and Trafoi.]

Below Latsch the mountains or are barren and desolate. Near *Staa* is the entrance to the

7 m. *Schnalserthal*, by a grand gloomy gorge, which it is worth wh to penetrate for a short distance foot. [From head of this valley paths over the Hochjoch and Nied joch into the Oetzthal, Rte. 215.]

1½ m. *Naturns* (Inn, Post). A miles further a ridge or barrier ca die *Toll*, stretching across the va

is surmounted; here the Vintschgau ceases, and an *exquisite View* opens over the valley of Meran.

[½ hr. l. off the road, near Partschins, is a very fine *waterfall*, visible from a distance.]

Above Meran, to the N. of the road, among other castellated strongholds, rises the *Schloss Tyrol* (Teriolis), which gives its name to the country, and was the earliest residence of its princes, down to 1363, when Tyrol was united to Austria. The prisoners taken by Hofer were confined here. It is partly in ruins, but, as it belongs to the Emperor, will probably be preserved from further decay.

The *Portals* of the Chapel and the Vorhall of marble are decorated with singular sculptures of the 12th centy., animals and monsters, with foliage, and other ornaments. In the tympanum of the inner porch are a Descent from the Cross, and the Fall of Adam. Baron von Hammer fancied some of the carvings to be Gnostic symbols. A brief description may be purchased on the spot. The greatest inducement for visiting Schloss Tyrol is the exquisite view which it commands. The vale of the Adige makes a remarkable bend near Meran, turning from its previous direction of W. and E. almost due S. The castle stands nearly in the angle, so that you see from it up the valley to the Ortlerspitze, downwards in the direction of Botzen, and behind over the Passerthal. An ancient tunnel or miners' shaft leads down from the castle to the village of Tyrol. From Meran to Dorf Forst by the Schloss Tyrol takes 2 hrs. At Forst you are on the high-road to Mals.

9½ *Meran.*—*Inns* (not particularly clean or good, yet in Sept. very full): Post (Erzherzog Johann); *Graf von Meran; Goldner Adler; Weisses Kreuz. There are also boarding-houses (Hassfurther's and others) and private lodgings for the numerous invalids who repair to Meran for the Grape-cure, in Sept., when the *Inns* are *very full*. *A tolerable* red wine is *made at Meran.*

This ancient town, of 3420 Inhab., stands on the Passerbach, which descends from the Passerthal, about ¼ m. above the junction of that torrent with the Adige. It is thus placed at the junction of 3 valleys, in one of the most beautiful spots in all Tyrol.

It was the ancient capital of the country before Innsbruck, when its Counts possessed little more than the valley of the Vintschgau from Botzen to the Inn, and a part of the Engadine. Their territory fell to the House of Austria, through Margaret Maultasch (Pocket-mouthed or Pouting Meg), "who became the heiress and successor of the last count. By her second husband, Louis of Brandenburg, a Bavarian prince, whom she married in 1342, and whom she survived, she had one son, Meinhardt, who married the sister of Rudolph of Austria, and died s. p. in 1363. Margaret then transfered her dominions (the Estates consenting) to her cousin and nearest relative, Rudolph IV., Duke of Austria, the brother of Meinhardt's wife. Margaret survived until 1369. The chroniclers are unanimous in their descriptiosn of her ugliness and profligacy."

Meran nearly occupies the site of a Roman station called Maja, whose name is preserved in that of the neighbouring village Ober-Mais. It was destroyed about A.D. 800, by the fall of a mountain (the Naiferberg), and by an irruption of the Passer. This stony avalanche is still perceptible—it appears to have pushed the stream of the Passer out of its original course. Remains of buildings, coins from the time of Drusus, 9 B.C., to Justinian, A.D. 526, and bones, are constantly turned up in the fields and vineyards.

The *Parish Church*, built 1335, bears on its outer walls several monuments; its tower is the highest in Tyrol.

The *Kelleramt* or *Rentamt*, a very ancient edifice in the Laubengasse, was the residence of the Counts of Tyrol when they visited Meran. It is very small and homely, and only curious as showing in how mean a tenement the original rulers of the land were con-

to put up. In the Old Chapel at the back of it the Tyrolese heiress, Margaret Maultasch, was married to her second husband, Louis of Brandenburg. The number of the house (now private property) is 58. Visitors are permitted to go over the house.

Meran, a walled town with gate-towers, consists of two principal streets; the longest is called Laubengasse, from the *Arcades* running under the houses on both sides. The town is frequented for the sake of its mild climate and beautiful situation by invalids, who take the whey cure in spring or the grape cure in autumn, but it is very hot in summer, when many of its inhabitants take their departure up the mountains to their villas and castles. It has suffered severely from the ungovernable irruptions of the Passerbach, which have nearly destroyed it seven times within the records of history. A dyke of massive masonry, *die Wassermauer*, has been constructed by the side of the stream, to protect the town from further injury. This wall, planted with poplars serves as a terrace, and is a favourite promenade.

From the bridge over the Passer nearly 20 different castles may be counted. The most interesting are *Schloss Tyrol*, described above, about 4 m. off, 1½ hr.'s walk: and near it *Zenoberg*, whose chapel portals are curiously ornamented; the keys are kept in Meran. *Lebenberg*, 1¼ hr.'s walk S. of Meran, on the rt. bank of the Adige, is one of the largest, containing 60 chambers, some of them with wall-paintings, and surrounded by terraces and sloping vineyards. *Schönna*, at the entrance of the Passerthal, which is approached through clusters of noble Spanish chesnuts, has more the character of a feudal stronghold, and is better preserved. It still retains its gates and drawbridge, its armoury and dungeons, and is now in possession of the Count of Meran, son of the late Archduke John. The most elevated castle in the valley is *Fragsburg (Trifagium), which looks* proudly down *from its rocky perch* upon two other *castles—Katzenstein* and *Neuberg*—and upon the village of Freiberg at their feet; it is also perfect, just as it was in the middle ages, and inhabited. The approach to it is long and steep. There is a pleasant walk of about 3 hrs., through beautiful scenery, from Meran to Briesenz; the village is situated on the heights on the rt. bank of the Adige. Count Brandeis, formerly Governor of the Tyrol, has a castle in it, where he spends the summer: and other old feudal strongholds occupy almost every remarkable position upon which the eye rests.

Mitterbad, 15 m. distance up the picturesque Ultenthal, is a bathing establishment much frequented by the Tyrolese.

Hofer's house, in the Passer valley, is about 12 m. from Meran. (Rte. 216.)

Eil- and *Stellwagen* to Botzen twice a day, 48 kr., tolerably comfortable in coupé.

The wealth of the inhabitants of the Etschthal lies in their orchards and vineyards, which cover the lower part of the valley all the way to Botzen with the richest drapery of verdure. The vines are in this country trained upon trellis-work, and sometimes overshadow the road with their elegant festoons.

On the way to Botzen a part of the low ground is occupied by marsh; the Adige hardly visible; the scenery, however, is still most beautiful, enlivened with castles too numerous to mention in detail, excepting those of Lebenberg and Brandeis, near Vilpian; Maultasch, the favourite residence of Margaret, mentioned above; Greifenstein, stuck like an eagle's nest on an almost inaccessible point of rock; Hoch-Eppan; and Sigmundskrone, within a short distance of Botzen. The best vineyards in Tyrol occupy the slopes on the l. hand in going from Terlan to Botzen. At Terlan (1¾ hr.'s walk from Botzen) is a leaning tower, which is not the only one in this district. It has sunk 4 ft. on one side and 7 ft. on the other.

9½ Vilpian. The jagged outline and peculiar forms of the dolomite mountains rising E. and N. of Botzen (vis

from that town also) now appear in sight, and add considerably to the interest of the landscape.

9 BOTZEN *Stat.* on the *Brenner-Bahn.* —*Inn*, Kaiserkrone. (See Rte. 217.)

ROUTE 214.

THE PASS OF THE STELVIO (STILFSER JOCH), FROM MILAN TO INNSBRUCK.

About 261½ Eng. m.

Railway serves as far as Monza, and thence the post-road goes by Lecco and along the E. shore of Lake of Como. Most people, however, will prefer to avail themselves of the trains (3 daily in 1 hr. 20 min.) to Como, and the *steamer* on the Lake to Colico (in 3½ hrs.). With 3 horses the journey can then be performed in 48 hrs., *exclusive* of stoppages: to Colico by rail and steamer, 5 hrs; Bormio, 12 hrs,; Mals, 10 hrs.; Landeck, 10 hrs.; Innsbruck, 10 hrs. Vorspänner (leaders) from Bormio or Mals to summit on either side. Lights should be provided in case of passing through the *galleries* after dark,—it is better not to do so. *Best sleeping-places* are Varenna, Sondrio, Bormio, Trafoi or Mals, Nauders or Finstermünz, Imst. A voiturier will usually make it 6 days from Colico, sleeping at Sondrio the first night.

Diligence from Lecco to Colico 2 or 3 times a-week, and from Colico to Sondrio and Bormio daily. *Postwagen from Bormio to Eyers* over the summit, *in 12 hours* from June to Sept. *Post-houses on the pass* not well supplied with horses. Inquire condition of the road, which is falling into ruin. The great feature of this route is the wonderful pass of the Stelvio.

This very remarkable road, the highest in Europe practicable for carriages, being 9177 Eng. ft. above the sea-level, 2300 ft., or nearly half a mile, perpendicular, above the Simplon, and 1000 ft. above the Great St. Bernard, was constructed by the Austrian government, in order to open an additional line of communication between Vienna and the centre of Lombardy, and was completed in 1828. It was planned by the chief engineer, Donegani, and executed under the inspection of the engineer Domenici, by the contractor Talachini, at an expense of nearly 3 millions of florins, or about 290,100*l*. Whether we consider the boldness of the design, the difficulties of its execution from the great height and exposure to storms and avalanches, or the grandeur of the scenery through which it passes, the route of the Stelvio is the most remarkable in Europe. The galleries cut *for miles* through the solid rock, along the margin of the Lake of Como—those higher up built of massive masonry, strong enough to resist the fall of avalanches — the long causeways carried over the morasses of the Valteline — the bridges thrown across torrents — the long succession of zigzag terraces, winding with so gradual a slope that an English mail-coach might trot up on one side, and scarce require to lock a wheel on the other; which, nevertheless, scale and surmount one of the highest ridges in the Alps — these are works which, without exaggeration, deserve to be called stupendous. But the works and agencies of nature, with which they come in contact, reduce them to comparative insignificance. This road, upon which so much labour and treasure has been expended, is liable to be blocked up, and rendered impassable for *wheel carriages* for weeks together during the winter months, by snow. Every spring, when the snow disappears, the ravages of the winter's storm and avalanche are disclosed to view — wooden galleries broken through, large tracts of the ro

swept away, others overwhelmed with rubbish and fragments of rock—injuries annually occurring; to be repaired only at an expense of 1800*l.* or 2000*l.* a year. However, since the loss of Lombardy, Austria does not keep the Tyrol side in repair, and it is already dilapidated. From June to the beginning of October the passage is generally secure from risk, except immediately after a fall of snow: under such circumstances it is prudent to wait 24 hrs. The road may be passed *in sledges*, even in the depth of winter, and the passage of the mail is never interrupted.

The most interesting scenes on the route are the shores of the Como Lake, and its excavated galleries; the gorge of Spondalunga; the splendid view of the range of the Ortler-Spitze, with its snowy glaciers, seen from the highest point of the pass, and the glaciers on the Tyrolese side, which the traveller rolling along in his carriage first looks down upon, and then approaches near enough to throw a stone upon them—a prospect which no other Alpine carriage-road presents.

Railroad from Milan to Monza and Como (see *Handbook for N. Italy*, Rte. 18): the Milan terminus is outside the Porta Nuova; trains in 20 min. to Monza. The Naviglio della Martesana extends from Milan to the Adua.

8½ *Monza Stat.* (*Inns:* Palazzo Reale; Alb. del Castello; Falcone; Angelo). Observe the alternative, mentioned above, of proceeding on to Como, and taking the steamer to Colico. *Monza*, a town of 16,389 Inhab.; many of them are dyers. It was anciently celebrated as the residence of the Lombard kings of Italy. The *Cathedral of St. John* was founded 595 A.D., by Theodolinda, the celebrated Lombard Queen, but was rebuilt in the 14th centy. Its W. façade of striped marble, with round and pointed arches mixed, and a porch supported on detached pillars of verde antique, with a marble bas-relief of *the Baptism of* Christ above it, surmounted by a beautiful circular window, is very striking. The chapel of the Holy Nail (Santo Chiodo) is painted with subjects from the History of the Lombard Kings, 1444, and above the arch of the Queen's Chapel, Theodolinda, with the princes of her kingdom, adoring John the Baptist. In a chapel on the rt. of the high altar the *Iron Crown* of the Lombard Kings was preserved down to 1859, when it was removed to Vienna. A model is now shown in its stead. It is a broad fillet of gold, within which runs a thin circlet or hoop of iron, formed of one of the nails of the Holy Cross beaten out: from this it derives its name. It was brought from the Holy Land by the Empress Helena; and 34 kings have been crowned with it, including Charles V., who sent for it to Bologna for the purpose, and the Emperor Napoleon, who placed it on his own head with the memorable words, "Dio me l' ha dato, guai a chi la tocca!" The *Treasury* of the Ch., though many things are lost by the journey which its curiosities made to Paris, is still a most interesting museum of antiquities of the middle ages. Here are preserved the toilet of Queen Theodolinda, including her fan, her cup of sapphire (N.B.—ascertained to be blue glass), her comb, a singular group of a hen and chickens in solid silver. Several sets of ivory tablets (Diptychsa), probably of the Lower Empire, judging from the carvings. One serves as a binding to a MS. written in gold letters on a purple *paper*, formed, it is said, of a preparation of glue; also the gradual, or list of relics, sent by St. Gregory to Queen Theodolinda, *written on papyrus*, a venerable relic, 12 centuries old. Besides these, there are many goblets, crucifixes, and articles of church plate of considerable value.

In the l. transept is the sarcophagus or tomb of Queen Theodolinda; in the rt., in the chapel of San Stefano, is a stone bas-relief of the coronation of the Emp. Otho III., dating from the 13th centy.

Santa Maria in Strata, a pointed Gothic Ch., built of brick in 1357, has some interest for the architect.

The Palazzo Comunale (Broletto), a venerable edifice on arches, with a

tower of 13th centy., is said to have been part of the Emp. Barbarossa's palace, and residence of the Lombard kings.

Monza is more fully described in *Handbook for N. Italy*, Rte. 20.

The *Palace of the Viceroy*, about ½ m. on the W. of the town, is a large and not very imposing whitewashed edifice, chiefly remarkable on account of the beautiful *Pleasure Grounds* and *Park*, and the well-stocked *Gardens* attached to it. The conservatories are large and well filled with rare exotics.

The road to Lecco runs outside the park wall, which is 10 m. in circumference. The country is like a vast orchard, the fruit-trees interspersed, and interlaced with vines, beneath which grow corn and maize. Villas are numerous on all sides.

9 Carsaniga. Beyond this the road descends into the valley of the Adda, which it reaches at Olginate. An improved line, shorter than the old, skirting the base of the hill of Brianza, has been constructed. The Adda expands from time to time, so as to bear the appearance of a string of lakes. It is crossed by a bridge erected in the 14th centy., immediately before you enter

11 *Lecco* (*Inns:* Croce di Malta; Leone d'Oro), a town of 8000 Inhab., and rapidly increasing. There are manufactures of iron and cotton-twist.

Lecco seems only remarkable for its beautiful situation (well described at the outset of the 'Promessi Sposi'), near the outlet of the Adda from the branch of the Lake of Como called Lago di Lecco, surmounted by mountains of a very bold and striking outline. The serrated ridge on the E. is well-named *Il Resegone* (great saw), and is worth a visit from Lecco. But the more lofty are *Mte. Campione* (7158 ft.) and *Mte. Grigna* (7908 ft.), both to the N., and best reached on the N. side. [A road leads up between Resegone and Campione to vill. of *Ballabio*, and thence descends to *Introbbio* (*Inn, delle Miniere*, good and moderate); charming centre for excursions at head of *Val Sassina*.]

A level and well-kept macadamised post-road completed 1832 runs by the water-side, and was formed partly by cutting a shelf out of the rock, partly by building up a terrace of masonry, and, in places where the rocks project very far into the lake, by boring galleries or tunnels through them. Three galleries, through which the road passes beyond the little village of Olcio, measure upwards of 3000 ft. The views over the lake are of enchanting beauty, increasing towards the upper end. The clear sunny sky of Italy, the placid lake, the olive and odorous citron-groves, and the trellised vine-bowers along its shore, contrast strikingly with the bleak region of bare rock and everlasting snow which the traveller is about to traverse. Bellaggio, at the N. extremity of the promontory which divides the Lake of Lecco from the Como branch, is universally allowed to be the finest point of view; close to it stand the beautiful villas Serbelloni and Melzi. Nearly abreast of it a cascade, called *Fiume Latte*, descends from the summit of the rocks above our road. It issues out of a cavern in the face of the precipice; and, seen from Bellaggio, it is a beautiful object, but is dry generally in autumn.

14 (1 hr. 43 min.) *Varenna.—Inn:* Alb. Marcionne, good, but dear; beautifully situated, a delightful resting-place for a few days.

[It is ½ an hour's row across the lake to the beautiful promontory of Bellaggio, and about 1 hr. takes you to *Majolica* (*Inn:* La Ville de Milan, first-rate). On the W. shore of the lake beyond is the Villa *Carlotta* or *Sommariva*, close to Cadenabbia, where there is a good inn. A most interesting excursion may be made to this villa, purchased, 1843, by Princess Charlotte of Prussia, now property of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. It contains Thorwaldsen's fine bas-relief of the Triumph of Alexander. This is a repetition, with additions, of the bas-relief in the Capitol at Rome, which was executed by command of the Pope to celebrate Napoleon's entry into Rome. The tw

first slabs, containing the beautiful figures of the fisherman and the ferry-boat, and of the river Tigris, were added by Thorwaldsen in this repetition, in order to complete the circuit of the hall. Here are also the Palamedes of Canova, and his Cupid and Psyche, one of the most beautiful of his works. There are also a few pictures.]

About ½ m. N. of Varenna are more excavated galleries, nearly ¼ m. long. At Rigoledo, on a high terrace, is a good hydropathic establishment. Further on is *Bellano* (Alb. delle Torre, fair), a village at the mouth of the Pioverna, issuing out through a narrow ravine, celebrated for its picturesqueness, into which a waterfall descends called *Orrido di Nesso;* but its beauty has been much impaired by the fall of a large mass of rock, which has also rendered it less accessible. Dervio stands on the margin of the lake, opposite the Valsassina, which runs S.E. This valley was the cradle of the Counts Thurn and Taxis, the first postmasters in Europe.

12 (2 hrs.) *Colico* (*Inns:* Angelo (H. du Lac), homely, but not bad; Isola Bella, higher up, better), an unhealthy village, on account of malaria, near the N. extremity of the lake, at the foot of the Monte Legnone, which rises 8568 ft. above the lake. Colico has a port for boats, which may be engaged here to convey travellers to Como, Lecco, or across the lake. The *steamboat*, however, from Como ascends twice a day to the upper end of the lake, touching at Domaso, the town opposite, between 12 and 1 o'clock, unless the water of the lake be too low to admit it, which happens in summer. It crosses over to Colico, and embarks or disembarks a carriage there. Carriages should by no means be intrusted to the unsafe flat-bottomed row-boats on the lake. It traverses the lake in 3 hrs. to Como, whence a railway runs (from Camerlata Stat.) to Milan in 1½ hr.

A little way beyond Colico, in the *midst of the marshy plain* formed by *the deposits of the Adda*, the road to Chiavenna (*Germ.* Cleven) and the Splugen branches off northwards. (See *Handbook for Switzerland*).

At Colico the route of the Stelvio quits the lake. It traverses on a raised causeway the flat alluvial tract formed by the deposit of the Adda in the course of ages, and still partly in the state of a morass—the whole evidently an encroachment on the lake; and, turning to the E., enters the Valteline (Val Tellina; *Germ.* Veltlin) or valley of the Adda. It passes on the l. the ruined hill-fort *Fuentes*, built by the Spaniards, while lords of the Milanese, 1603, to intimidate the Canton of the Grisons. This fort was the head-quarters of the Jesuits and missionaries sent forth to convert the Protestants of the Valteline; whose efforts, not confined to persuasion, led to the persecution, expatriation, and massacre of so many of its unfortunate inhabitants. The Roman Catholics of the valley, by whom this lesser St. Bartholomew's was perpetrated, June 20, 1620, though Swiss subjects, were protected by the Spaniards, and thus escaped punishment. The Valteline was the scene of a mountain campaign between the French, under the Duc de Rohan, and the Austrians, between whom a battle was fought at Morbegno in 1635. The plain over which the fort once domineered, and in which it is the most conspicuous object, still goes by the name Piano di Spagna. The bottom of the valley is a swamp, formed by deposits of the Adda, which, having spent all its strength in ravaging the upper part of the valley, stagnates in the lower part, owing to the absence of a declivity sufficient to carry off its waters into the lake. The sallow complexions and goitred necks of its wretched inhabitants are sure indications of the poisonous nature of the atmosphere. From 1512 to 1797, with some interruption, the Valteline, with the territory of Bormio and Chiavenna, belonged to the Swiss republic of the Grisons; it was then added to the kingdom of Italy; and at the Congress of Vienna was united to Lombardy until 1859, when the revolution transferred it to Sardinia. It was always



regarded as an important possession by the house of Austria, as affording a direct communication between their hereditary states and Lombardy.

11½ *Morbegno.—Inn:* Regina d'Inghilterra, good and not dear. A well-built-town on an elevated position. The snow mountains of the Bernina chain, especially the Monte della Disgrazia, here form a grand background to the view. Excellent silk is produced in the neighbourhood.

[A bridle-path leads S. up the Val del Bitto and over the *Pass of San Marco*, then by Val d'Orta, into *Val Brembana*, and so to Bergamo, possible in one long day. Or, keeping more to W., the *Pizzo dei Tre Signori* (about 8600 ft.) can be ascended for its fine *panorama*. *Piazza*, 25 m. from Bergamo, or Zogno, about 12 m., will afford night quarters. The scenery of Val Brembana is interesting and unexplored.]

4 m. *Bridge* over the Adda at a turn of the valley.

[The *Val Masino*, a wild and striking valley, opens N., accessible by a char-road to the *Bagni del Masino*, 10 m., amidst magnificent scenery, and in close neighbourhood of *Mte. della Disgrazia* (12,074 ft.), which is best seen and only accessible from this side. (For the ascent a good starting-point is the highest herd hut in V. di Mello, or, still better, that in the Val Sasso Bisolo.) Two or three fine passes for mountaineers (the *Zocca* the finest) lead over into Val Bregaglia, and so to Chiavenna. Baths offer fair accommodation, 3750 ft. above sea. Fiorelli, good guide.]

1½ m. *Bridge* carries the road again to l. bank, and the valley resumes its straight course eastward, forming an extensive vista.

2½ m. A *third Bridge* returns the road to the rt. bank. The frequently varying course of the Adda, due to inundations, deprives this part of the valley of much of its beauty. The successive valleys opening S. lead generally to steep passes communicating with the *Bergamesque Valleys* S. of the chain. Northward, to l. of the traveller, but out of sight, lie the great snow-masses of the *Bernina chain*.

8 m. *Sondrio* (*Inns:* Post, large and good; Alb. della Maddalena, comfortable), a small but cheerful-looking town, the capital of the Valtelline, and residence of a prefect; 3784 Inhab., 1198 ft. above sea; situation picturesque, at entrance of *Val Malenco*, from which issues the Malero, a stream frequently very destructive to Sondrio, and which, guarded by massive embankments, is conducted to the Adda.

There is a fine *view* from the ancient castle of *Masegra*, attained by a slight ascent.

[At 3½ hrs. from Sondrio, up Val Malenco, is Chiesa (*Inn*, Osteria Vecchia, best, but very indifferent), amidst noble scenery. The grand snow mass of the Bernina is in front N., and that of Mte. della Disgrazia W. Between the two is the *Muretto Pass*, leading to Casaccia in Val Bregaglia. By the Val Lanterna, opening N.E. of Chiesa, is a path, which, crossing the *Canciano Pass* E., leads to Poschiavo or le Prese. (See below.)

From the Canciano Pass the *ascent of the Pizzo Scalino* (10,925 ft.) can be made, offering the finest point of view of the Bernina group from the S. side.]

On leaving the town, a *fine hospital*, built by a private individual, is seen. Hence the scenery is somewhat uninteresting, but the vineyards on l. have a certain fame, and numerous villages are interspersed among them.

12 *Tresenda* (*Inn*, very poor). Above, on the l., marked by a watch-tower on a jutting rock, is *Teglio*, now a village, but once the capital of the Valtelline (Val Teglino), to which it gave its name.

[A good road here leads S. by

bridge over the Adda to the *Aprica Pass*, and so to *Edolo* and Val Camonica S., or to the pass of *Mte. Tonale* N. A glorious *view* along the course of the Adda from summit of Aprica Pass, or from an inn near it called *Belvedere*. There are short cuts for a pedestrian. A carriage takes 2 hrs. to ascend and 1 hr. to return. See Rte. 231.]

6 *Madonna di Tirano* (*Inn:* S. Michele, good; better to stop here than at Tirano), a small village, named from a marble *church* of the Virgin, also called Il Santuario, containing much fine wood-carving, lies at the mouth of the valley of Poschiavo. A carriage road (improved since 1863) leads up it to the foot of the pass of the Bernina, and into the Engadine. The lake of Poschiavo, only 5 m. above Madonna, is exceedingly beautiful, and its trout delicious. At le Prese, on its banks, are baths offering comfortable quarters in a delightful situation. The Swiss frontier is 1 m. from Madonna. (See *Handbook for Switzerland.*)

½ *Tirano* (*Inn:* Due Torri, best), a small town of 2700 Inhab., containing deserted palaces of the Visconti, Palavicini, Salis's, and other noble families. It has been devastated at various times by the inundations of the Adda, from which it is in perpetual danger of being swept away.

2 m. Near Sernio in 1807 an éboulement of earth and stones, or landslip, fell from the side of a mountain above Tirano (Monte Massuccio), on the rt. bank of the Adda, into the bed of the river, so as completely to dam up the stream. The waters rose to a great height, overflowed the surrounding villages and fields, forming a lake many acres in extent, which lasted 11 days, and then burst, carrying desolation down the valley, and upon the unfortunate town of Tirano. The lake thus formed extended up the valley as far as Tovo: at Lovere the water stood 18 ft. deep, and injured the walls and foundations of the houses so much, that to this day many of them require to be *supported. Near this* 11 spires may be counted at one time, so numerous are the villages and churches in this part of the valley. The rise from Tirano to Bolladore is 1220 ft.

Grosotto. (*Inn*, Post.) The plot of the massacre of Protestants in 1620 was laid in a house near the Inn. [The Val Grosina, to the left, offers interesting paths to Poschiavo.] The valley, adorned by noble chesnut-trees, here becomes very picturesque.

12 *Bolladore.—Inn:* Post, tolerable. 5 m. higher up, the narrow and picturesque defile of La Serra divides the Valteline from the territory of Bormio. It was closed in ancient times by a strong wall and gate over the road, which was shut at night, thus preventing all passage up or down the valley, whence it was called the *lock*. An additional horse is required here.

14 *Bormio* (German, Worms) — *Inns*, bad: La Posta; Das Lamm. The *new Baths*, 1½ m. higher up the valley, are better quarters than either; ¼ post extra is charged for driving thither, but it is the only house fit for night quarters. They are shut up after October. The wine called Cassella, the best in the Valteline, may be had all the way from this to Milan.

Bormio is a poor, half-ruined town of scarcely 1000 Inhab., burned by the French in 1799, and again by accident in 1855: it formerly enjoyed considerable prosperity from the transit of merchandise between Venice and the Grisons. With about 300 houses, there are 9 churches. Very pure and delicious honey may be procured here packed in boxes.

Through the whole of the Valteline the language and people are quite Italian, as is the appearance of the country. As far as Bolladore it is extremely rich. Mulberry and chestnut trees and luxuriant vineyards cloth the hills, which are scattered over with villages and churches; but at Bolladore the scenery becomes decidedly alpine, with no variety but rocks, pine and snow. The district is appropriately termed "Il freddo paese." Bor-

lies 4016 Eng. ft. above the sea, and is surrounded by snowy mountains. Only the hardier species of grain come to maturity here, and the *winter* usually begins early in October.

1½ m. above Bormio (and l. below the road) is the Hotel of the *New Baths of Bormio*, supplied by hot saline sulphureous springs, having a temperature of 28° and 38° Reaumur. It contains 60 apartments and 12 marble baths, and affords much better accommodation than the inns at Bormio. The Baths are much frequented in July and August, but by the end of September most of the guests are flown, and the hotel is closed. The baths are supplied through wooden pipes from the springs which rise near the old bathing-house, which stands below the road, on the l., on a rock overlooking the Adda. It is a cold, bare spot, with no attractions, but for invalids.

Four valleys open out at Bormio.

1. The *Val Furva*, from S.E. 3 hrs. along a char-road bring to the baths of *Sta. Catarina*: fair accommodation, and charges reasonable; situation *very grand*; fine centre for mountain excursions. Thence a path conducts in 8 hrs. over pass of Corno dei tre Signori to Pejo (Rte. 214 A), whence the Val di Sole is easily reached, and then Trent in a day (Rte. 220).

2. *Val Dentro*, W. By this the traveller, turning l. into *Val Viola*, and crossing a pass into *Val Campo*, may reach the road from Tirano to Pontresina at Pisciadella. *Or*, leaving Val Viola to l., and crossing the low pass of *Foscagno*, he descends by the short lateral valley of Trepalle into the sequestered *Val Livigno*, where 6 hrs. from Bormio, is a poor *Inn*. Thence there are 2 or 3 ways into the Engadine, about 6 hrs. further. Scenery all very wild; a good guide required.

3. *Val Fraële*, N.W., often considered to hold the main stream of the Adda; by this a mule-path, which enters Val *Fraële from* Val Dentro, goes to St. Maria in Münster Thal, and reaches the Valley of the Adige at Glurns (see Rte. 213).

4. *The Val di Braulio* (or *Umbrail*), which our road ascends.

The *ascent of the pass* begins immediately behind Bormio.

From Bormio, on the Italian side of the Pass, to Prad, on the Tyrolese side, is a journey varying from 8½ to 12 hrs., according to the weight of the carriage and the state of the road, though the distance is not more than 27 Eng. m. The summit may be reached in 3½ or 4 hrs. on foot from the Baths of Bormio, and the descent thence to Prad takes 4½.

The ascent of the pass begins almost immediately behind Bormio. The road is excellent and well contrived to overcome the steepness of the mountain; every advantage is taken of the ground, and the ascent is surmounted by numerous zigzags, to the sharp turnings of which both the postilions and horses seem well accustomed. There are many galleries, partly cut in the rock, but mostly arched with very strong masonry to resist avalanches and great slips of earth, and still more numerous wooden galleries.

Nearly abreast of this old bath the road crosses a bridge over a deep chasm, and traverses the *1st gallery*, called dei Bagni: an obelisk of rock 40 ft. high is left standing beside it. This bridge was blown up by the Austrians July 1859, to check the march of Garibaldi's rifles. The pass was again disputed in 1866. The view looking back over the Val Pedēnos and Monte Columbano is grand and wild, but that in ascending is still more wild and dreary. The road runs along the edge of a tremendous precipice. On the l. is the opening of the Val Fraele, which was nearly stripped of its forests to furnish timber for the construction of the road; a difficult path leads up it in 10 or 12 hrs. to Sta. Maria. A singular cascade is now seen bursting from a cavern in the face of the opposite precipice, and descending in one shoot 50 ft. This is the Brauglio, which passes for the *Source of the Adda*. The road here makes a sudden turn to the N.,

entering the deep and savage gorge called Wormser-Loch. Its sides are rocky precipices, nearly vertical, and that along which the road is carried is in places worn smooth by the wintry avalanches which slide down it from the heights above. Wherever an avalanche is known to fall, the road is skilfully protected from injury by tunnels cut through the rock, or by galleries of solid masonry built over it, with sloping roofs so as to turn off the falling masses of snow or rock, which roll harmlessly over the traveller's head into the abyss below.

There are 7 of these galleries on this side of the pass, measuring together 2226 ft. Those of masonry are 13 ft. wide and the same high; the thickness of the walls varies from 4 to 6 ft., and that of the arched roof from 2 to 3 ft.

Near the lower end of this gorge is the 1st Cantoniera, or house of *refuge*, called Piatta Martina, a building of solid masonry, with cart-house and stables below, and bed-rooms and kitchen above. There are five of these refuges in different parts of the road, forming inns of a very humble class, but not unwelcome places of shelter in stormy weather. Three other smaller houses, called Case dei Rotteri, are built at intervals by the roadside, to serve as dwellings for the workmen employed on the road, whose duty it is to clear away the snow, to repair all damage caused by it, and to render assistance to travellers.

At the upper end of the Wurmser-Loch the road ascends in a series of zigzag terraces the sloping side of the hill, and emerges on the plain of the Braulio. This slope is called the Spondalunga (the long wall): near it is the 2nd House of Refuge, which, though put down as the first stage from Bormio, is no longer supplied with horses: immediately afterwards the Ponte Alto crosses the torrent of the Val Vitelli. [A glacier descends this valley from the snowy masses of Monte Cristallo, a portion of the great Ortler group, ascended from this point by Mr. Tuckett *in 1864.*]

Looking back from Spondalunga down the valley, the 7 galleries under which the road is carried have a striking appearance from this, resembling a long battery with embrasures pierced for cannon.

Beyond, the road crosses the Braulio torrent by a bridge, and presently reaches the 3rd Cantoniera, and the wild open basin below the summit. Further on is

12½ *Sta. Maria*, or 4th Cantoniera, close to the Swiss frontier. (A large *Inn*, comfortless and dirty, and not fit for ladies to pass the night in.) Adjoining it is the Italian *Custom-house*.

[The ancient pass of the *Wurmser-Joch* leads from these buildings in 3 hrs., through interesting scenery, down to the Swiss village of Santa Maria in the Münsterthal, whence the Adige can be gained at Glurns in 4 hrs. (see Rte. 213). A good view from the ridge of the Wurmser, easily reached: many rare Alpine plants. The Austrian government wished to purchase the Pass of Santa Maria, in order to carry their road through it, but the legislative assembly of the Grisons refused to accede to the proposal, and the Austrian engineers were in consequence compelled to conduct their road over the heights of the Stelvio, which had been previously scaled by none but the goatherd and chamois-hunter.]

It takes between 4 and 5 hrs. to ascend from Bormio to Santa Maria, which is still 1000 ft., or 1 hr. 40 min., below the summit of the pass. For some distance the road looks down into the Münsterthal on the l. All verdure now ceases; a few scanty mosses alone tinge the bare and shattered slate-rocks. The remainder of the ascent is never altogether free from snow, which sometimes remains in the month of July heaped up to a height of 6 or 8 ft. on each side of the road.

On the summit of the Pass, at a height of 9177 Eng. ft. above the level of the sea, 900 ft. above the line of perpetual snow, and 1500 ft. higher than any other carriage-road in Europe, the road passes another solitary house now deserted, called

Ferdinandshöhe. The frontier-line, separating Lombardy from the Austrian Tyrol, is marked by an obelisk. The Swiss boundary-line runs only ½ m. off to the W. From this house a footpath leads over the slate shingle, in 20 minutes, to a projecting rock which commands a wonderful *panorama;* or, in 1 hr., Monte Plessura (9941 ft.) N.N.E. can be ascended, whence the view extends from the Bernina on the one side, to the mountains of the Oetzthal on the other. The Ortler-Spitze, 12,811 Eng. ft. above the sea-level, seen from top to bottom surrounded by subordinate peaks clad in snow, and with glaciers streaming from his sides. is inconceivably grand. [This, the loftiest and most interesting of the Tyrolean mountains, and recognised from great distances along the range of the Alps westward, forms a northern spur from a vast mass of snowy summits, generally termed the Ortler group, circling round from the Stelvio Pass on the W., to the Gavia Pass, leading to Val Camonica, on the S., and of which *Mte. Cristallo* (11,370 ft.), the *Thurwieser Sp.* (11,962 ft.), and the *Madatsch Sp.* on the Stelvio side; the *Königsspitze* (12,646 ft.), *Monte Zebru* (12,255), till lately confounded with it, and *Zufall Sp.* (12,344 ft., more truly called Monte Cevedale, or Ceval Sp.) near the centre of the curve; and the *Fornaccia* (11,950 ft.), *Viozzi Sp.* (11,920 ft.), *Pizzo della Mare* (11,920 ft.), and *Monte Tresero* (11,800 ft.), overhanging the Gavia Pass, are the most noticeable members. Of these the *Königsspitze* ranks next to the Ortler in importance, not only with respect to the group, but the whole of the Austrian Alps; and from the N. especially, forms an almost equally grand object. From the centre mass several minor ranges, or spurs, are projected: the *Ortler itself*, N., as already said, forms one of these; and 2 others project in like manner from the *outer* side of the curve: one, to the N.E., has for its *highest* summit the *Mittlere Peder Spitze (11,349 ft.)*; the *other, stretching E., is* of greater *length, and includes the* Venezia Spitze, Zufrid Sp., and Eggen Sp. (11,214 ft.). Between these two ranges lies the Martell Thal. *Within* the curve, and projecting S.W., is a well-marked spur, ending in *Monte Confinale* (11,076 ft.), which offers thus a noble *View*. The valleys on either side of this latter ridge, and enclosed by the two arms of the curve, are respectively *Valle del Zebru* and *Val Forno*. They are magnificent in their scenery, to which the *Baths of Sta. Catarina*, at the junction of the latter valley with *Val Furva*, afford ready access. For Sta. Catarina, ascent of Monte Confinale, at foot of which it lies, and further details of the Ortler group, see Rte. 214 A.]

The portion of the road from Bormio to the summit was completed within 4 years; but the works could only be carried on for about 4 months each year. The wooden galleries by which the road was here roofed over for protection in winter have been destroyed by the snow, and not renewed. The Tyrolese side of the pass is far steeper than the Italian, and nearly 50 zigzags or tourniquets (giravolte) are constructed between the summit and Trafoi, in order to preserve a gradual descent. By this means the slope never exceeds 10 mètres in 100, and the post-horses can trot down with only one wheel locked. A post-house originally built among these turnings was destroyed in 1836 by an avalanche, and has not since been rebuilt; constructed with the utmost solidity in order to resist the weight of any snow which might fall upon it. The event proved the impossibility of any human structure withstanding so fearful an engine of nature, as the house was crushed to atoms, and the postmaster found dead, with a rock upon his breast which ten men could not move.

About half-way down the range of zigzag terraces, on a sheltered platform, stands the post-house,

Franzenshöhe—2nd Cantoniera (7200 ft.). Here the traveller looks down upon the vast and picturesque Madatsch glacier, descending from the side of the Ortler into a gulf many thousand feet beneath him. The road descends nearly to

level with it at the 6th cantoniera (reduced to ruin 1848), called Del Bosco, from the fir-trees which first appear in its vicinity. The glacier is but a short walk from this house: by the side of the ice stands a little pilgrimage chapel. The Madatsch-Spitze is a singular pointed mass of black rock, rising out of a sea of solid ice. The highest peak of the Ortler, and the full grandeur of its snowy range, is now gradually lost, but the Weiss Kugel, one of the Oetzthal snow-peaks, comes into view.

The village of Trafoi is seen in the depths below long before the traveller reaches it; and as he threads the sinuous terraces backwards and forwards, he appears to be hovering over its pigmy houses.

7 *Trafoi. Inn:* Post, homely; 20 beds and 6 stoves: the best place to stop at before crossing the pass. Trafoi is a small hamlet of half-a-dozen huts, 7 hrs.' drive from Bormio, and 3 from Prad, 5079 ft. above the sea. A solitary path, ¾ hr.'s walk across the meadows, leads from Trafoi to a little chapel, containing images of Christ, the Virgin, and St. John, the object of frequent pilgrimage. They stand at the very base of the Ortler, whose snowy summits and tall precipices impend over them. From the foot of the neighbouring cliff 3 fountains (drei heilige Brunnen) burst, and give the hamlet its name—"Tres Fontes." The three streams are made to issue from the breasts of 3 sacred figures. The spot was probably a sanctuary in pagan times, and the grandeur of the surrounding scenery is indescribable. A little above the house of the priest is a level track, called the Bears' Playground (Bärenboden), from the frequent appearance of these animals, who breed in the forests, and often commit depredations on the herds. The three great glaciers of the Unterer and Oberer Trafoi, and the Madatsch, descend towards the head of this glen.

The scenery of this valley the whole way from the summit to Prad is not surpassed in any part of the Alpine chain.

[*The Ascent of the Ortler Spitze* is effected from the Trafoi side by 3 routes, 2 of which start from the *Heiligen drei Brunnen*. The old route climbed up a steep tangled wooded slope for about 1000 ft. to the foot of the *Pleis*, an ice couloir constituting the principal difficulty of the ascent; thence a *plateau of névé* was gained, and only time and labour were required to reach the summit. Mr. Tuckett, in 1864, successfully varied this route by [avoiding] the Pleis, and striking up a hollow, called the *Tabarettathal*, filled with glaciers in its upper portion, and exposed to falling rocks, but from which the great slope of snow and ice leading to the summit was more easily reached. A *third route* has since been taken, which reaches the head of the Tabarettathal, up the next hollow to the N., and by a directer course from Trafoi. This and one from the Suldenthal appear to be the best routes, and the ascent may be considered tolerably easy and safe for those accustomed to snow, and to require not more than between 6 and 7 hrs.' *walking*. The *View* is magnificent for the vast array of snow-peaks on every point of the compass, except the E., which is filled by a forest of the "glorious Dolomite." Joseph Schopf is the best guide, and Ortler of Gomagoi knows the old route.]

The *road* below Trafoi crosses backward and forward two or three times over the stream. The scenery of the valley is unsurpassed by any other Alpine landscape. At

2½ *Gomagoi* (a poor *Inn*), 3901 ft., is a toll-house. Here is a strong Austrian *Fort*, commanding the Pass.

[The *Sulden Thal* opens here rt., and the *Glacier* at its head appears in view. At *Sulden* (*St. Gertrud*) the priest's house offers quarters; also *Gampenhof* near the foot of the glacier, of rougher sort. This may be reached in 4 or 5 hrs. The secluded valley offers "features of the highest order of grandeur," and there is a superb view of the Ortler Spitze from the s

of the glacier, by which also is a pass into the *Martell Thal* (described Rte. 213); *or*, by a variation of course, the base of the *Königsspitze* can be reached and the *ascent* effected (only feasible for practised mountaineers). From the Suldenthal also is an interesting route to the head of Val Forno, and so to *Sta. Catarina*. It leads by the Sulden Glacier over the Janiger Scharte, or Eissee Joch, to the upper portion of the Langereferner at the head of the Martellthal, and thence nearly at a level over the Cevedale Pass.

There are 2 routes to the *summit of the Ortler* from *St. Gertrud;* and if a *hut* is built on W. shoulder of the Tabaretta Sp., may become better than any other, as the starting-point is 1000 ft. higher. *The 1st route* reaches in 4 hrs. a notch in the ridge, ¼ m. N. of Tabaretta Sp., and visible from St. Gertrud. Hence the "Tuckett route" is joined in 2 hrs., and summit reached in 3 more. *2nd Route* makes for the ridge S. of the Tabaretta Sp., but success beyond much depends on state of snow. Pinggera, of Ausser Sulden, a *good guide.*]

The *village of Stilfs* or *Stelvio* is seen upon a height on the l., whence this pass takes its name. Its houses look like swallows' nests attached to the face of the rock: it numbers 850 Inhab. A fort has been built below Stilfs, to command the pass, since the revolt of Lombardy, 1860.

4 *Prad* (*Inn:* Ross; intolerable), a small village at the foot of the pass, with a very ancient *Church* on a hillock, 3080 ft. above the sea-level. The road now emerges into the valley of the Upper Adige or Vintschgau, crossing it on a causeway, and the river, at a distance of 2 m. below Prad, by the bridge of Spandinig, where our route falls into the road leading E. to Botzen and N. to Innsbruck. From Prad to Mals on the way to Landek is 1 Austro-Italian post, and Prad to Eyers on the way to Meran *(Rte. 213) is ½ a post,* or 1 *Germ. m. The pedestrian bound for nnsbruck, or the Finstermünz, may ke a more direct and* agreeable road from Prad to Mals by Agums, Lichtenberg, and Glurns, about 6 m.

Time occupied in walking over the Stelvio—from Prad to Trafoi, 2 hrs.; Franzenshöhe, 1½ hr.; summit, 1¼ hrs.; Sta. Maria, ½ hr.; Baths of Bormio, 3 hrs. (8¾ hrs. in all, exclusive of stoppages.)

(Starting from Innsbruck, the best halting-places are, perhaps, Imst, 1st day; Finstermünz, or Nauders, 2nd; Trafoi, 3rd; Bormio Baths, 4th; Morbegno, 5th; whence Como or Milan the 6th).

Time occupied in an excursion from Prad to the Baths of Bormio and back, in the month of June, in a light calèche with 2 horses—Prad to Franzenshöhe, 4 hrs.; to Sta. Maria, 2 hrs.; to the Baths of Bormio, 2 hrs.; on returning from the Baths to Sta. Maria, 3½ hrs.: thence to the summit, ¾ hr.; down to Prad, 4 hrs.

8½ Mals. (Rte. 213; *Inn*, Post.)

97 INNSBRUCK, Rte. 212.

ROUTE 214A.

BORMIO TO MALE IN VAL DI SOLE.

Bormio to	Eng. m.	hrs.
Sta. Catarina . . .	9	3
Pejo	16	8
Fusine, Val di Sole . .	6	2
Male	10	3

A char-road up Val Furva to Sta. Catarina, and thence rough mountain walking over the pass to Val di Sole.

A pedestrian bound from the N. for South Tyrol, and wishing to see th Stelvio en route, may proceed fr

Bormio by the course here indicated through the *magnificent scenery* of the valleys of *Sole* and *Non*, and emerge upon the valley of the *Adige* between Botzen and Trent; *or*, striking S. from Male, make for the Lago di Garda through the *splendid district of the Adamello*.

At *Bormio* the Frodolfo issues from Val Furva: a char-road ascends the rt. bank.

2 m. *St. Nicolo* is the chief village of the valley; further on the

2 m. *Val del Zebru* opens on the N., leading into the heart of the Ortler group and noble glacier scenery. *Mte. Confinale* stands at the S. corner, dividing it from *Val Furva*, which now bends southward round the base of this mountain. Our road ascends it to

5 m. *Santa Catarina* (5720 ft.). The *Inn*, a large building, is crowded during the short summer; quarters rough, but comfortable, and charges reasonable. The visitors come to drink the chalybeate waters, which are largely bottled and exported. The scenery is of the highest order. *Mte. Tresero* (see below) stands imposingly on the S.E., and a *magnificent panorama* is obtained by an

Ascent of Mte. Confinale (11,076 ft.). The path is up the l. bank of a torrent on the mountain-side, over slopes into an elevated gully, and by a scramble up the cliffs at its head, by which the snow-field is gained; this leads to the foot of the final rocks, which are easily climbed; 4 hrs. (without halts) are sufficient. The *view* includes nearly all the highest summits of the Ortler and Lombard Alps, and displays in particular the conformation of the Ortler group, which ranges N. and E., and circles round to the S. The peaks of Mte. Cristallo commence the range on the W. The peak of the Ortler is seen lying back to the N. The Zebru Spitze follows, and the Königsspitze (see Rte. 214) shows itself grandly next to it on the E. The Zufall Spitze (*or Mte. Cevedale*), direct E., marks *the bend of the curve*, which ends S.E. *in the Viozzi Spitz*, Pizzo della Mare, *and Mte. Tresero*. Besides this magnificent array, the Adamello snowy group is seen further to the S.; in the N.W. is Piz Linard; and the W. is occupied by the group of the Bernina.

[From Sta. Catarina a pass leads up Val Forno, and N. of *Mte. Cevedale* into the *Martellithal; or*, round by the Janiger Scharte or Eissee Joch into the *Suldenthal*, described Rtes. 213 and 214.]

[*Val Forno* strikes off N.E. from Sta. Catarina, and the great snowy masses to the S. of it were, up to 1865, a *terra incognita*. In that year they were explored by Mr. Tuckett. Reckoning from Mte. Cevedale (Zufall Spitze), at the head of the valley, the principal peaks are, successively, a hitherto nameless summit, La Fornaccia, 11,950 ft. (?), believed now to be the loftiest of the group; Viozzi Spitz, 11,920 ft.; Saline, 11,883 ft.; Palle della Mare, 11,855 ft.; Giumella, 11,842 ft.; Pizzo della Mare, 11,920 ft.; and Mte. Tresero, 11,800 ft., ending the group to the W. in an abrupt and noble peak. The *Forno Glacier*, 1½ hr. from Sta. Catarina, is probably the *finest glacier* of the whole Ortler group. A pass (11,100 ? ft.) has been made by it between the Fornaccia and the Viozzi Spitz into the upper part of the Val della Mare; from Sta. Catarina to Cogolo in about 10 hrs., and another still more direct between the Viozzi and Saline to the Baths of Pejo in about 9 hrs. Domenico Venere of Cogolo is a good guide.]

From *Sta. Catarina Val Gavia* opens S. Up this valley our course lies by a steep path, at first on W. side of torrent, leaving on rt.—

1 hr. *A path*, leading W. over a pass into Val Rezzo. [By this the Valtelline, above Bolladore, can be reached much sooner than by Bormio.] The path then continues amidst the wildest scenery till

2 hrs. near the summit of the pass where rt. is Lago Bianco, and l. Corno dei Tre Signori (10,910 Eng

and there is a *choice of* 2 *ways* into Val di Sole.

(*a*) By the *Gavia Pass*, the easier, but more circuitous, continues over

The Ridge, 8500 ft., in front, snow often lingering late in the stern alpine basin that leads to it; Mte. Gavia standing W., and the Corno dei Tre Signori E. *The descent* is into Val Mazza, where a small lake, *Lago Nero*, the source of the *Oglio*, is passed rt. The path continues along the l. bank of the stream. High peaks enclose the glen on all sides. The road then passes *Lago Silissi*, an expanse of water surrounded by reeds, and the village of *Pezzo* is reached. Hence is a good track on W. side of Oglio to *Ponte di Legno* (a poor *Inn*). The distance from Sta. Catarina is between 7 and 8 hrs.

The traveller is now on the carriage-road from Val Camonica over the fine *Tonale Pass* into Val Sole (described Rte. 220). *Male* is distant about 25 m.

(*b*) By the *Sforzellina Pass*. Before reaching summit of Gavia Pass turn l., no path, up the steep N. flanks of the *Corno dei Tre Signori* (10,910 ft.), the final spur of the Mte. Tresero range, and so named because the former territories of Venice, Switzerland, and Austria once met there. The névé of a small *Glacier* is crossed, and the *summit* of the *Sforzellina ridge* (9950 ft.), between the Corno and the great snow masses to the N., is reached in about 1 hr.'s climb (or 3½ from Sta. Catarina).

[From the *Gavia Gl.* the *ascent* of the *Pizzo della Mare*, 11,920 ft. (established by Mr. Tuckett in 1865 to be higher than Mte. Tresero, previously considered the loftiest of the group), can be made by the S. arête in 3 hrs. *Panorama* about the most wonderful in the Alps. Mt. Blanc seen at distance of 185 m., and Mte. Viso at 210 m. W., and the Grossglockner on the E. *Mte. Tresero*, 11,800 ft., was *first ascended at same time* by Mr. *Tuckett. Reached from the head of the Gavia Glacier in 1¾ hr. Descent, 3 hrs. to Sta. Catarina, by S.W. arête to a small glacier, and scrambling down its rt. bank into Val Furva.]*

The descent, keeping to l. bank of the torrent, is long, but not difficult into

Val Bormina, which turns N.E., and through which runs the Nos (Noce). At about 10 m., or 4 hrs., from summit, a little above the junct. of another valley, *Val della Mare*, from the N., stand the

Baths of Pejo, frequented by water-drinkers, and provided with 2 or 3 small inns, closed early in autumn.

[The *Val della Mare*, one of the wildest glens in the Ortler group, stretches up to the foot of Mte. Cevedale (12,344 ft., Zufallspitze) N.W., and of the Veneziaspitze (10,512 ft.) N.E. The latter belongs to a branch of the Ortler group, and forms the S. boundary of the Martellthal, while it is penetrated from S. and E. by the Val della Mare, Val di Rabbi, and the Ultenthal. A principal peak is the Zufridspitze (11,262 ft.), at head of Val di Rabbi and the Ultenthal but the highest point is the *Eggenspitze* (11,263 ft.), an offshoot from the main mass, S.E., and separating the Val di Rabbi from the Ultenthal.]

The Baths of Pejo are on rt. of the stream. A little further down is

Cogolo, whence a char-road, crossing and recrossing the Noce, descends in about 6 m. to *Fusine*, in Val di Sole (*Inn*, clean and comfortable). Here or at the village of

Pelizzano, a car may be hired to convey the traveller to

10 m. *Male* (*Inn*, Corona, tolerable but beware of charges). See Rte 220 for *Val di Non*.

ROUTE 215.

THE OETZTHAL, PITZTHAL, AND KAUNSTHAL. INNSBRUCK TO MERAN, BY THE TIMBLER JOCH; OR BY THE FENDER THAL AND HOCHJOCH OR NIEDERJOCH.

	Eng. m.	hrs.
Innsbruck to		
Oetz	35	—
Umhausen	6	2
Sölden	17	6½
Timbler Joch (Col)	10	4
St. Leonhard	14	5
Meran	12	4
Sölden to		
Fend	14	5
Niederjoch	—	4
Unsre Frau	—	3
Naturns	—	4½
Meran	9½	—

The road of the Oetzthal is good as far as Lengenfeld and a little beyond; thence to Sölden is a cart-track, often bad. The sudden melting of the glaciers by the hot wind of summer often swells the streams in the upper part of the valley, so as to sweep away the bridges. Beyond Sölden the upper valleys are traversed only by footpaths. The *passes* are over glaciers, requiring good guides. On the S. side the paths are steep and rough before reaching a road. No provisions, not even bread, can be relied on in the upper valleys. Umhausen or Lengenfeld can supply what is necessary, and afford convenient sleeping quarters. Guides recommended are, — in *Umhausen*, Franz, Schöpf, Ferd., and Anton Marberger: in *Sölden*, Karlinger (son) and Jos. Gstrein: in *Fend*, Cyprian Granbickler (best), Nikodem Leander, Hans Klotz, Ferd. Platter: in *Gurgl*, Tobias Sautner, and Gstrein (Krumpens).

The *Oetzthal group of mountains* presents the largest surface of snow and *glacier in Tyrol*, perhaps even in the *whole range of the Alps*. Offering an *almost unbroken* front towards the S., *they are approached* from the N. by 3 long and deep valleys, all opening upon the Inn. The *Kaunsthal*, the most westerly, is entered at Prutz, above Landeck; the *Pitzthal* opens nearly opposite Imst; the *Oetzthal*, giving name to the group, opens but a few miles more to the E., and is the longest, branches extensively at its head, and is every way the most important. The loftiest mountain of the group is the *Wildspitze* (12,389 ft.), standing far back to the N., and ranging in height second only to the Grossglockner, itself below the Ortler- and Königspitze. Several high peaks stretch from this in a line westwards; and at the S.-western corner is the *Weisskugel* (12,279 ft.), of nearly equal importance with the Wildspitze. In the centre of the S. front is the *Similaunspitze* (11,823 ft.), one of several which form that great rampart. The whole mass belongs to the great central axis of the Alpine range, and is mainly composed of gneiss. The *Oetzthal*, running N. and S. for a distance of nearly 50 m., watered by the Ache, offers at its head among these mountains some of the most romantic scenes in Tyrol, and access to a magnificent array of glaciers, which, however, only good pedestrians and "icemen" can thoroughly enjoy. This upper portion consists of 2 principal branches, the *Gurglthal* E., and the *Fender Thal* W.: of these the latter is the longer, and contains far the finer scenery. The *people* of the Oetzthal are serious in character, eschewing dancing and music; and the women wear on their heads an uncouth muff, like a grenadier's cap.

The *Stubaythal group of mountains* lies along the eastern side of the Oetzthal, and many travellers include them in the same excursion. The different approaches to them are indicated in the present route; but the Stubaythal group itself is described separately Rte. 215 A.

From *Innsbruck*, *see* Rte. 212 to

27 m. Silz (Inn, Steinbock). T
road of the Oetzthal turns off l. at
2 m. Chapel, a little short of

mingen, through a wood, and enters the *Oetzthal* at

3½ m. *Brunau* (fine *View*); thence descends to the Ache, at a point where the Stuibenbach joins it from the E. [At the head of the *Stuibenthal*, after passing vill. of Ochsengarten, is the picturesque scenery of *Kühetay*, and a pass over into the *Selrainthal*, Rte. 215A.]

The vill. of Sautens is seen on opposite bank before reaching.

2½ m. *Oetz* (*Inn*, Cassian Wirth, clean). 1300 Inhab.; situated among wooded slopes.

[The traveller coming from *Imst* leaves the valley of the Inn at *Roppen*, and, crossing the hillside with a fine *View*, comes down upon Sautens in 3 to 4 hrs., whence he crosses the stream and reaches Oetz in ½ hr.]

Keeping on rt. bank to Habichen, the road crosses to

3 m. *Dumpen* on l. bank, where is a bell-foundry. *Scenery* very grand, and enlivened by numerous cascades on all sides. Road crosses stream, and passes under the *Engelswand* E., so named from a tradition that the only child of the Lord of Schloss Hirschberg, carried off by a *Lämmergeier*, was rescued on the precipice by an angel.

3 m. *Umhausen* (*Inn*, Marberger's. good, pleasant people, and landlord well acquainted with the country; *ask for trout*), vill. of 1000 Inhab., in the widest part of the valley.

[2 m. up a lateral valley S.E., the *Haarlachthal*, is the *Stuibenfall*, more than 500 ft.; well worth seeing; 2 hrs. to go and return. A rainbow in the spray is visible in the morning. A path continues up the valley (which turns northward) and crosses a col on the rt. (the Gleirscher Joch) into the *Griesthal*, descending into the *Selrainthal*, Rte. 215 A. By this a pedestrain from Innsbruck might vary route into *the Oetzthal.*]

[*From Umhausen on the W. opens* the wild valley of the *Larsch*, with a path over into the *Pitzthal.*]

The valley now narrows into a savage gorge, where the road keeps close to the river, crossing it 4 times by bridges, liable to be washed away after heavy rains. It opens at last upon fine meadow-land, and displays a picturesque view of

7 m. *Lengenfeld* (*Inn*, fair; a good *guide* may be engaged here). This is a pretty vill., showing the green-painted spire of its ch. from a distance. The Fischbach from the E. divides the Unter- from the Ober-Lengenfeld. This stream issues from the *Sulzthal*.

[From Gries, its principal vill., a path ascends to a col on the S. of the Grieskogel, and leads into the *Lisenzer Thal*, 8 or 9 hrs., to the "Alpenhaus" there, *see* Rte. 215 A. Also from Gries, keeping up the valley to the S., the *Mutterberger Joch* is reached, leading to the *Stubaythal*. Rte. 215A.]

3 m. *Huben* is at the extremity of the open valley of Lengenfeld, and here the road becomes very bad, entering a magnificent ravine, with merely room for stream and road, the latter often in the bed of the former. In a roadside *chapel*, a little beyond Huben, is a remarkable carving of Christ on the cross, dating from 15th centy.

[The *Pollesthal* opens W., with a path over to Plangeros in the Pitzthal.] After passing and repassing the stream at Brand and Kaiser,

7 m. *Sölden* on l. bank is reached (*Inn*, Krone, very fair). The valley here widens a little, but soon contracts again into one of the grandest and most precipitous of ravines, where the bad cart-track is succeeded by a good footpath, often, however, damaged by fallen rocks and stones, to the fatal results of which numerous memorial tablets testify.

[At Sölden the Winacher Thal opens E.; a path ascends it, keeping to r

bank of the stream, and in about 6 m. turns up a lateral glen N.E. to the *Winacher glacier*, 1½ hr. of ice-work, and, crossing the *Joch* between the Schauflspitze rt., and the Hochspitze l., descends by In der Fernau and the Mutterberger Alp into the *Stubaythal*, reaching Neustift, principal vill., and *Inn*, 12 hrs. from Sölden. Rev. Mr. Watson perished on this glacier in a crevasse some years ago, and is buried in the churchyard of Sölden, where a Latin inscription records his untimely fate. *See* Rte. 215A.]

After traversing the gorge the valley opens a little at

3 m. *Zwieselstein*, where it divides into two branches, the Gurglthal l., and the Fender Thal rt.

A. *By the Gurglthal and Timbler Joch to Meran.*

The Gurglthal runs nearly due S. from Zwieselstein. The pass of the *Timbler Joch* is a frequented mule-track, and not difficult.

2 m. The *Timbler Bach* enters from the E., and the steep track to the Joch leaves the Gurglthal to ascend it.

[Continuing up the valley, at about 7 m. from Zwieselstein is *Ober-Gurgl* (*Inn*, kept by the priest, 3 rooms, 8 beds), a hamlet composed of wretched cowherd huts. Ch. stands on an eminence. Extensive glaciers surround the head of the valley. About 5 m. above Ober-Gurgl is a small lake (*Langthaler Eissee*), which is reached by a circuitous path. It was first formed in 1717 by the sudden descent of the Langthaler glacier. Bursting once, it formed again much larger, and terror spread through the whole Oetzthal. The priest said mass every Saturday in the midst of the glacier, and a commission was sent from Innsbruck. Fortunately the waters drained off *again without doing* mischief, but they *have again collected*, and icebergs are *occasionally seen* floating upon the *surface of the lake.*

By a path keeping to l. of the lake, and by a difficult and devious ascent over 5 m. of glacier, the *Langthaler Joch* is reached, 9644 ft., on the E. shoulder of the Hochwildspitze (not the chief Oetzthal mountain of that name); thence the descent is into the *Pfelderthal*, a branch of the Passer, which latter leads down to Meran. A much shorter route, however, from the Pfelderthal leads over the *Spranser Joch*, and down the Spranserthal to Meran. It is a labourious day's work, but there are several picturesque little lakes in the Spranserthal.

(*Another glacier route* from Ob.-Gurgl takes the W. side of the lake, and ascends to the *Tischstein*, 2 hrs., where the Saturday service was held. Thence up the Gt. Oetzthaler glacier, 3 hrs., to the *Gurgler Joch* on the E. side of the Falschungspitze, whence it descends into the *Pfossenthal*, which leads into the Schnalser Thal at *Karthaus*. See B, Fenderthal route.)

The *Ramoljoch*, from Ob.-Gurgl to Fend, offers a very *fine Excursion*. It displays magnificently the whole glacier scenery of the Oetzthal, 8 to 10 hrs. (2 guides, ropes, &c.). Ascend from Ob.-Gurgl to the Langthaler Eissee, then cross the glacier W., and climb the slope beyond to the *Köpfle*, whence is a very *fine view* over the Langthaler and Oetzthaler glaciers. From this climb the *Joch* and descend the glacier on the other side (with a grand *view*) into the *Mederthal* a little above Fend.]

From *Zwieselstein* to the *Timbler Joch* the path, after turning out of the Gurglthal, crosses to the l. bank of the Timbler Bach, by which it ascends till, after crossing it again and following its course some distance further, it bears away to the l., and, for the last hr. over steep bare rock, reaches the

5 m. *Col* (about 7 m. from Zwieselstein): scenery not worth much.

Descent is at first very steep down a short lateral valley, the Moosthal, to that of the Passer, the first hamlet of which is

Schönau (*Inn*, a wretched hovel). The best lodgings are at the Neubad. In a miserable châlet close to the glaciers of the Schneeberg, E., the wife and son of Hofer took refuge after his arrest. The *view* down the valley is fine.

Rubenstein is the next village, and below it is a cluster of houses—

Seehause, where is a humble *Inn*. The name marks the bed of a dried-up lake, the Kammersee, formed in 1404 by a "Bergfall," and the bursting of which at end of last centy. laid waste the country as far as Meran. The *path*, often in the torrent-bed, which is curiously strewed with large blocks of white marble derived from the Schneeberg, and through most picturesque but wild scenery, reaches

8 m. *Moos* (small *Inn*).

(Time from hence the reverse way: —Moos to Seehause, 1½ hr.; Rubenstein, 45 min.; Schönau, 30 min.; Col, 2½ hrs.; to Zwieselstein, 1¾ hr.)

Here the *Pfelderthal* enters from W., and the valley bends E.; a *very* picturesque walk to

6 m. *St. Leonhard* (*Inn*, tolerable). Hence it is about a 4 hrs.' walk to

12 m. *Meran*. For the Passerthal see Rte. 216.

B. *The Fenderthal, and by the Hochjoch or the Niederjoch to Meran.*

The *Fenderthal*, about 16 m. long, is the western branch of the Oetzthal. Enclosing the most sublime scenery, it will amply reward the alpine explorer. The grand glacier route by which it can be reached from Ob. Gurgl over the Ramoljoch has been described above.

Starting from *Zwieselstein*, a tolerable footpath goes by Gaislach, Freustäbl, Heiligenkreutz 2 hrs., and Winterstall ½ hr., where the background of snowy mountains becomes very fine. Hence 2 hrs. more bring the traveller to

11 m. Fend (Inn, the Curé's house, now furnishing 18 beds, and good provisions). This vill. (6272 ft.) is the oldest place in the valley. In front is the *Thalleitspitze* (11,170 ft.), and the valley again divides, branching up on either side of it. Rt. is the *Rofenthal*, leading to the Hochjoch; l. is the *Niederthal*, leading to the Niederjoch; both are passes over the main chain by which Meran can be reached.

Arrived now at the head of the Oetzthal, it may be convenient briefly to describe the two other valleys penetrating from the N. to the Oetzthal group of mountains. These are the *Pitzthal* and the *Kaunsthal*.

[The *Pitzthal* can be reached from Fend by a very fine pass over the *Seiter Jochl*, 9850 ft.

A little below Fend strike up the mountain to the N. by a sloping path. It leads in 2 hrs. to the *Mutboden*, where is a *noble view*, including the entire Stubay group E., as well as the snowy masses at head of the Fender Thal, where the 2 passes, Niederjoch and Hochjoch, are finely displayed. Beyond this the path is over stony débris to the *Tiefenthal-Ferner*, which is ascended to the *Col*, N. of the Schwarze Schneide, between the Fenderthal and the Pitzthal. Here is a wonderful *view* of glaciers descending towards N.E. and N.W.; also the Weisskogel and Wildspitze, finely seen on the l. Descent is by slopes of débris to the ice-fall of the *Mittelberg glacier*, by side of which is a steep track, difficult to find, leading to the lower glacier, which is then easy walking to *Mittelberg* at its foot, 9 hrs. from Fend (Plangeros is 1 hr. further). Rope necessary, but no special danger; first crossed in 1863. Guides, Benedikt Klotz of Fend, and in the Pitzthal a hunter known to the Curé of Plangeros. *A return route* may be made into the Oetzthal from Plangeros to Sölden by the *Pitzthaljoch*, 8 hrs., but it is inferior in scenery. Height and difficulty about the same.

The *Pitzthal* is a straight narrow valley, bounded by snowy mountains on E. and W., which separate it respectively from the Oetzthal E. and the Kaunsthal W., with which it is in communicati

by several passes. The *Wildspitze* overlooks the upper end of the valley, which bends to the S.W., and takes the name of the *Taschachthal*, offering a route by which an *ascent* of the Wildspitze can be made, or, by the Oelgrubenjoch, an easy pass effected into the Kaunsthal. From *Trenkwald*, the next village down the valley, there are paths respectively to Huben in the Oetzthal E. and to Feuchten in the Kaunsthal W. At *St. Leonhard* (3 hrs. from Plangeros and 7½ from Imst) is a *fine fall* near the parsonage, beyond which is a striking pass into the Kaunsthal. *Zaunhorf*, lower down, is connected with the Oetzthal by the pass of the Lairscher Joch leading to Umhausen. Below this the valley bends rather to the W.; the path crosses and recrosses the stream, passes through *Ritzenreid* and under *Jerzens* (rt.), noted for a waterfall, and one of the principal villages in the Vordergrund or lower Pitzthal. The Pitzthal proper ends here in the gorge through which the path runs. *Wenns* (good *Inn*) is on the W. side of the now broader valley, which sends off an arm towards the S.W. called the *Pillerberg*, by which is a pleasant path into the valley of the Inn, near Prutz. The *Venetberg* (8233 ft.) is here the culminating peak to the W., separating the Pitzthal from that part of the Inn valley between Landeck and Imst. The Pitzbach now runs in a deep bed, and the path keeps on the W. side of the valley to *Arzl*, whence it diverges W. and descends to a bridge over the Inn, which leads to the post-road a little below Imst. The Pitzbach bends N.W., and joins the Inn rather more to the E.]

[The *Kaunsthal* is the westernmost of the 3 valleys; it descends from the snowy range in a straight course N. till near its exit, when it makes a bend W. and enters the Inn Valley near Prutz, 8 m. above Landeck; its length is about 20 m. The 3 highest mountains are the Glockenthurm, 10,996 ft., on the W. ridge; the Blickspitze, 11,046 ft., nearly opposite on the E. ridge; and the Weisse Spitze, 11,700, at the S. extremity.

From *Prutz* cross the stream (the Faggenbach), and ascend the hill of débris to *Kauns*, ½ hr. (a track leads hence in 5 hrs. over the *Piller Joch* to Wenns in the Pitzthal). The castle of Berneck is passed, and presently the entire valley opens to view with a tolerably level surface, formerly the bed of a lake. *Kaltenbrunn*, 1½ hr. (4065 ft.), is the next vill. (*Inn* by the ch.) Image of the Virgin, of 13th cent. (Path over the *Kaltenbrunn-Alp*, with fine *view*, and by the Peischelkogl on the N. to St. Leonhard in the Pitzthal. The innkeeper acts as a guide.) The path continues on rt. bank of stream, and skirts the former bed of the lake, numerous gullies (the tracks of avalanches) breaking down on either side, and frequently stretching their débris across the valley. At *Feuchten*, 1½ hr. (4174 ft.), the Gsöllbach in 9 successive falls descends 1375 ft., and a little beyond the village is the Brunigbach fall, 423 ft. (A laborious climb to a col between Sonnenkogl N. and the Schwabenkogl S. leads in 6 hrs. to Trenkwald in the Pitzthal. The village supplies 2 good guides, who may be inquired for from the priest.) *See*, 2 hrs. (4988 ft.), is the last village and indicates the end of the old lake. Johann Auer, the best guide of the valley, lives here. In 1862 the place was devastated by mud from bursting of a lake above. The peak of the Glockenthurm (*bell-tower*) is now seen S.W. The valley now rises rapidly to the *Gabatsch-* or *Oelgruben-Alp*, 2 hrs. 6224 ft. This belongs to Prutz. Snow falls at any time, and the gigantic *Gebatsch Glacier* here descends into the valley.

(Hence by the *Gepantschjoch* is a track over to Rofen in the Fender Thal, not difficult.)

(To the Pitzthal there is also an easy glacier pass. The track, starting from the Gebatsch-Alp, leads direct to the glacier of the Hintere Oelgrubenspitze, then over the *Joch* of that name (9851 ft.), and down through the Taschachthal to Mittelberg in the Pitzthal.)

A very interesting glacier pass lead W., by which the traveller down Langtaufererthal can reach the M

post-road near the Reschensee (Rte. 213). This affords *magnificent glacier views*. The path takes a S.W. direction from the foot of the Gebatsch Glacier over the *Alp*, and then divides into 2 branches. (*a*) One branch bearing at first l., and then resuming the old direction, ascends to the *Weisseejoch* (9656 ft.), and thence descends the Malagthal to the alp of that name in the Langtauferer Thal, 6 hrs. (*b*) The other branch ascends the *Riffler glacier*, descending from the S. side of the Glockenthurm, and at a height of 8835 ft. turns sharp to S. to descend into the Malagthal, leaving the Caplerschweinensee to the rt.]

The Rofenthal and Hochjoch.

The priest of Fend has so far improved this pass as to render it practicable for mules, so that ladies have traversed it. It is now more easy than the Niederjoch.

Onward from Fend, and taking the rt. hand branch of the valley, at a short distance is

2 m. The *Rofen* or *Rofner Hof*. This consists of two buildings of considerable solidity, occupying the highest meadow-land on the verge of the snow-line; above it is an utter wilderness. Here Frederick of the Empty Pocket found an asylum when under ban of the Empire, after he had escaped from Constance; for which reason the houses possessed for long after the privilege of sanctuary for criminals, and even now are tax-free.

[From Rofen a path leads in W. about 20 min. to two hay chalets, and beyond them turns abruptly rt., crosses a ravine with a small stream, and steeply winding ascends the mountain (take care to avoid a path from the 2 chalets along the side of the Oetzbach). In 1½ hr. from chalets a point is reached on a shoulder of the Platteikogel, from which there is an extensive and *magnificent view* of glaciers and *snowy peaks. From the summit itself (probably a difficult climb) the view must be most striking, since* the highest mountains of the Oetzthal group are ranged round this portion of the Fender Thal. The Wildspitze, 12,389 ft., the loftiest of them all, stands to the N.W., and impends over the village of Fend. The Prochkogel and Plattei-K. come next, and the Weisskugel and Weisseespitze still further to the S.W. Others too numerous to name circle round the head of the Rofenthal, ending in the noble Thalleitspitze.]

[*Ascent* of the *Wildspitze*, first made by Herr Specht, was accomplished in 1865 from Rofen by Mr. Tuckett and party, who recommend future comers to go right up the *Rofenkarkees* and strike the *Sattel* (between the Wildspitze N. and Urkund S.) at its head, whence it is 1 hr. to the summit, and the whole need not take more than 5 or 6 hrs. From the *Sattel*, between the Wildsp. W. and Weisseor Fender Kugel E., they afterwards descended by the E. arm of the great *Mittelberger glacier* (somewhat difficult) to *Mittelberg* in the Pitzthal.]

[*Ascent of the Weisskugel*, 12,280 ft. (a mountain not to be confounded with that just mentioned), the second in height of the Oetzthal mountains, and "commanding the finest and most beautiful view in Tyrol," was effected by the same party, who took the S. arm of the *Hintereis glacier;* ascended W. to the *Langtauferer Joch*, 10,335 ft.; climbed thence the *Langtauferer Spitz*, 11,600 ft.; descended S. to the head of the Hintereis glacier; reached thence the "*Sattel*" between the Quellspitze and the Weisskugel at S.E. foot of the latter; and gained its summit in 1 hr. more (a few steps to be cut near final ridge, otherwise no difficulty). They descended from the *Sattel* into the head of the *Matscherthal*, and followed it to *Schluderns* in the Vintschgau (Rte. 213); total 15½ hrs. But the ascent of the Weisskugel need not include that of the Langtauferer Spitze, &c.]

From Rofen the route to the Hochjoch keeps on the slope above the bank of the stream (another par-

perhaps preferable, pursues the rt. bank), to the foot of the

1 hr. *Ober-Vernagt-Ferner.* This is one of several glaciers walling in the valley, and which are but branches of one vast tract of perpetual ice, the largest in Tyrol. In 1600 the Vernagt-Ferner, suddenly stretching across the valley, formed a lake, which, like that at the head of the Gurglthal, periodically burst, but with far more desolating results. It disappeared in 1771, but may at any time collect again. Crossing this glacier, and traversing a slope of "Geröll," the track reaches the

1 hr. *Hintereis-Ferner*, which it also crosses and makes direct for the foot of the

1 hr. *Hochjoch Glacier.* A steep climb (¾ hr.) places the traveller upon it, and then a not difficult walk along its W. side brings to the

2 hrs. *Summit* of the Col (4965 ft.), extremely *grand view.*

Descent is rather difficult down the Kurzenberg to

1 hr. *Kurzras* (milk, coffee, and wine to be had at the first cottage). A pleasant path thence through meadows and woods leads to

1½ hr. *Ober-Vernagt* in the *Schnalserthal.* Here the route over the Niederjoch comes in.

The next village is

½ hr. *Unsre Frau* (*Inn*, Beim Unterwirth, small, but tolerable sleeping quarters). For descent of the valley to Naturns see below.

From Fend to Unsre Frau by Hochjoch it is reckoned 8 to 9 hrs.; good guides can be found at Rofen and Fend. Though 1 hr. longer than the Niederjoch, it is to be preferred for its fine views.

The Niederjoch.

This pass, like the Hochjoch, is not difficult, but requires a guide in case *of fog or snowstorm*; mules, however, *cannot yet descend* from the Joch into *the Schnalserthal.* It offers in scenery every grand feature that belongs to the High Alps.

From *Fend* the route takes the S. branch of the Fenderthal called the *Niederthal.* An ill-marked track leads on the W. side of the stream parallel to it, but gradually rising till it passes the end of the

2 hrs. *Murzol Glacier* on the l., and presently reaches the

½ hr. *Highest pastures* at foot of the *furthest glacier.* Here a heap of stones is the usual resting-place. Thence keep along the W. side till the slope becomes less steep, and then steer for the slight line of gravel which runs along the centre of the glacier.

[To the l. the glacier will be seen rising with an almost unbroken surface towards a flattened pyramid, which is in fact the *Similaunspitze* (11,823 ft.). *Ascent* presents no considerable difficulty, and can be accomplished along with the passage of the Col: on summit, grand *view* from Mt. Blanc to the Grossglockner].

There are many wooden crosses serving for guide-posts on the heaps of stones which cover the glacier, but one (seen at some distance W.) marks only the scene of an accident, and must not deceive the traveller, who should direct his course due S. towards the lowest apparent point (in July crevasses and much unmelted snow). At the

2 hr. *Col* the glacier suddenly ceases, and precipitous rocks fall many thousand feet into a wild alpine valley: the

Descent is pointed out by a small wooden cross down a steep slightly indicated path, sometimes assisted by a groove cut in the rock. It bears rather to the rt. to reach a steep

Slope of débris, which lands the traveller in the

Tissenthal, a wild lateral glen of the *Schnalserthal*, which is entered at

Ober-Vernagt, 2 m. above the village of

3 hrs. Unsre Frau (Inn: W

Unterwirth, small, tolerable sleeping quarters), vill. named from a miraculous image of the Virgin. The scenery here is very striking. [*Mastaunerthal* opens S.W. with a cascade in its stream.] The path takes to the mountain slope above the stream on the l. bank, and crosses it to

1 hr. *Karthaus* (*Inn*), standing on a high promontory. A Carthusian monastery here, founded in 1326, was suppressed in 1782.

[Opposite Karthaus opens the *Pfossenthal*, winding upwards to the base of the snowy chain, much exposed to avalanches. One branch ascends to the glaciers of the Similaunspitze; another extends eastward till it reaches the S. side of the great Oetzthal-Ferner, where a pass may be made to *Ober-Gurgl* (see above). From this point also a pass between the Hochwildspitze N. and the Hochweissspitze S. leads E. into the *Pfelderthal*, and so into the Passeyrthal.]

The path now descends through a thickly wooded ravine to

1 hr. *Ratteis* (*Inn*), and finally ascends the shoulder of hill W., with a backward view of the Similaunspitze, to

1¼ hr. *Jufahl*, where are the ruins of a *castle*, and a fine *view* of the Schnalserthal behind, of Naturns in the great valley of the Adige immediately below, and of the Ortlerspitze beyond.

[The *Schnalser Bach* rushes furiously between bare precipitous rocks, and issues through a gloomy gorge into the Adige valley. The shortest way from Ratteis to Naturns is through this gorge by a track termed from its danger the "Forbidden Path."]

From *Jufahl* a steep path descends the slope under trellis-work into the valley of the Adige, here called the Vintschgau, joining the road at

Staaben (fair Inn, and char to be had), about 1 m. above

1 hr. Naturns (Inn, Post). Here a one-horse car (2 fl.) may be obtained to Meran, or, failing this, at Rabland, 1¾ hr. walk further. There are also daily Stellwagen.

9½ m. *Meran* (see Rte. 213).

ROUTE 215A.

THE STUBAYTHAL. INNSBRUCK TO THE OETZTHAL.

	Eng. m.	hrs.
Innsbruck to Neustift in the Stubaythal	18	
Mutterberger Alp	12 or	4½
Lengenfeld in the Oetzthal	—	12

This district is within easy distance of Innsbruck, and has good roads up to the heads of its valleys. The mountain-paths are also generally good. Several public conveyances daily to Schönberg at entrance of the Stubaythal.

The mountains of the *Stubay*, though inferior to those of either the Oetzthal or the Zillerthal in extent and variety, are well worth exploring. They are approached from the N.E. by 3 principal valleys—the *Selrainthal*, opening in the Innthal near Innsbruck; the *Stubaythal*, entered from the Brenner road at Schönberg; and the *Gschnitzthal*, from Steinach, a little further, on the same road. Steep mountain ranges separate these valleys from each other, and they converge towards an extensive mass of snow and glacier, with several lofty summits, of which, taking them from S. to N., the principal are the Sonklarspitze (11,410 ft.), the 3 peaks (11,512, 11,493, and 11,376 ft.) of the Wilder Pfaff, the Rüderhof-Sp. (11,393 ft.), and, in

somewhat detached mass to the N. the *Schrankogel* (11,475 ft.). Beyond these, to the W., lies the Oetzthal, with which several passes communicate. Variety of scenery is produced in the lower portions by the intermingling of mountains of limestone and dolomite with the prevailing gneiss and mica clay-slate.

The inhabitants of the lower Stubaythal are workers in iron and steel. They are also large fatteners of cattle, and afford Innsbruck its chief supply of fowls and eggs.

From *Innsbruck* the Brenner road is taken as far as the

8 m. Stefansbrücke, a bridge with a single arch of 143 ft. span, over the Stubay stream, the *Rutzbach*. (The traveller may continue on the Brenner road as far as the Schönberg post-house before turning off, but the pedestrian will prefer the present route.) The footpath follows the old road on rt. (S.) bank of the stream, mounting steeply up the W. slope of the Schönberg to

2 m. *Ober-Schönberg*, 3267 ft. From the village *Inn* there is a *fine view* up the valley, and N., over the entire range of mountains behind Innsbruck. Descending to the level of the valley, the next village is

1 m. *Mieders* (*Inn*: Zur Weintraube, large and good). (The *Waldrast*, 5655 ft., S., is much frequented during summer by parties from Innsbruck. 2 hrs. ascent; *noble view*. Upon its summit there are the remains of a pilgrimage church suppressed by the Emperor Joseph II. Beyond, S.W., is the Waldraster or *Serlesspitze*, 8910 ft., ascended from Gleins in 3 hrs. without difficulty.) The stream is crossed to

1 m. *Telfes*, a village under the Nock- or Sailespitze, before reaching

2 m. *Fulpmes* (*Inn*: Lutz Wirth). *A fine church, with 4 pictures by Mösl, a peasant girl. A great deal of smith's work is done here.* The Schlickbach, frequently very dest tive, was especially so in 1807, w 10,000*l.* worth of damage was d [A path up the *Schlickthal* N. which are most of the iron-mines merly worked) leads over the in 5 hrs., by the side of the N spitze, to Axams, in the Selrain and by this a pedestrian may retu Innsbruck.]

The Stubay Valley now bec narrower. The villages of Medra Neders are seen on the opposite sid

[Neders stands at the mouth o *Pinneser Thal*, rarely explored, through which the *ascent* of the Ha or *Habichtspitze*, 10,746 ft., is m reported difficult, but offering a g panorama. (The best guide is G Pittracher, of Gschnitz, on the S. s The path goes by *Issenanger* to châlets of the *Pinneser Alp*, 2 where a view of the Habicht Spit obtained, and night quarters ca had. 1½ hr. brings to the *Pin Joch*, 7736 ft. Then along the r rt. 1½ hr. to the *Speikgrathöhe*, to the glacier. Thence to the *sum* 2 hrs. The Habichtspitze is of clay-slate, but the peaks running it on the l. side of the Pinnese are of limestone and dolomite, a some features recall the scenery o Fassathal.]

4 m. *Neustift*, 3221 ft. (*Inn*: Salzberger, moderate), principal and last village of the valley, w has its greatest breadth at this p Houses are scattered. Church is m adorned with pictures and wood-c ing. (The *Hohe Burgstall*, 8562 dolomite peak, N., is a very fine of view: 4 hrs.' ascent. The best is by Bärenbad, and back direc Neustift.) *Here the valley forks.*

[The branch to the rt. is the *bergthal*.

After passing *Milders* and *Bäre* (a rustic bathhouse on the l. ba the valley becomes wild and soli sweeping round towards S.W., the great snowy mass, of whi

Schrankogel is the highest peak, and the Alpeiner Ferner the largest glacier, becomes visible. The small hamlets of Wohlauf, Jäger, and Haasen, and the châlets of Seduk, are now passed; and some way further the Alpine basin of *Oberiss*, 3 hrs. from Neustift, is reached. To the N. of this amphitheatre is the Villerspitze; further W. is the Kaiserköpfl; and the Alpeiner Ferner fills the end of the valley, on the S. of which are the heavy masses of snow and glacier descending from the line of summits, behind which is the Schrankogel.

The châlets of the Oberiss-Alp afford good accommodation and decent fare. ½ hr. beyond the Oberiss-Alp is the *Alpeiner Alp*, where 3 persons at least may find hay sufficient for night quarters.

In another ½ hr. the highest basin of the valley, the *Alpeinerthal*, is reached, across which a third ½ hr. brings the traveller to the foot of the *Alpeiner glacier*, 7307 ft. Near this is a fine waterfall. A track ascends the glacier to the *Schwarzenbergjoch*, 10,095 ft., at its S.W. corner; crosses the ridge N. of the Schwarzenberg; and descends the glacier of that name on the other side into the *Sulzthal*, which issues at *Lengenfeld*, into the Oetzthal (Rte. 215); both glaciers, however, are said to be very difficult, and the pass is rarely used. The Schrankogel, 11,475 ft., is a grand object as seen from the summit of the pass, and by no means difficult of access.

From Oberiss there is a winding path over the *Lisenzer Joch*, N., by which the traveller can return to Innsbruck down the *Selrainthal*.

It is 3 to 4 hrs. to a stony Col, 9190 ft., between the Villierspitze rt. and the Hornspitze l. (*fine view* thence of the Zillerthal group). Guide necessary.) The descent is to the Lisenzer Alp, 5312 ft., upon which is the fine *Alpenhaus* belonging to the monks of Wilten, where travellers are entertained. *(From the head of the Lisenzer Thal, which here turns W., is a glacier pass into the* Oetzthal at Lengenfeld.) Descending the *Lisenz*, or *Lisnitzer Thal*, the *Magdalenabrundl*, so named from a statue of the saint on a column, is reached. Beyond this, and high on the l. slope, is Praxemar, with Baths and a good *Inn*. At *Gries* (clean *Inn*), 2 hrs. from the Alpenhaus, the valley enters the *Selrainthal*, running E. and W.

(The upper portion to the W. is called the *Griesthal*. 1½ hr. up it is *St. Sigismund* (*Inn*, indifferent), where the Gleirschthal opens S. with a path leading to a Joch of same name, and to Umhausen, on the Oetzthal. Ascending the Griesthal, and crossing a low col, *Kühetay*, in the Stuibenthal, is reached, where an ancient hunting-lodge of the Wolkensteins, now occupied by shepherds, supplies entertainment. Scenery here is picturesque. The Stuibenthal enters the Oetzthal near its junction with the valley of the Inn.)

Near *Gries* is the best view of the Selrain district: the *Freihut*, 8580 ft. may be ascended with a guide, who may be heard of from the priest. *Selrain* is 1½ hr. below Gries (*Inn*, tolerable; good trout and wine; it is near the new ch. of St. Anna). A *fine view* from ch. of St. Quirinus. (The *Fatscherthal* here enters from the S., and a path leads in 5 hrs. to the Viller-Spitze at its head, over the snows of which is a way into the Stubaythal at Neustift.)

Instead of following the Selrain valley to its junction with that of the Inn, near Zirl, the traveller for Innsbruck keeps to the rt., by *Axams* (where Anich, a singular local genius, astronomer and geographer, lived) and *Gotzens*. *Or*, he may go to Kematen and drive thence.]

From *Neustift*, in the *Stubaythal*, the road crosses the stream, and follows the main valley (the *Unterberg*) S.W., passing several villages, to

5 m. Volderau (Inn; kept by obliging landlady, Nothburga Hof-

The Urfall, a fine cascade of the Staubbach sort, is in the neighbourhood, and the fine peak of the Habichtspitze is directly S.

From this point the singular circular basin of the *Sulzenau*, with its cascades, is seen at the head of the valley.

3½ m. *Ranalt* is now reached. Here the *Längenthal* opens S., closed by the glaciers of the Wild Greiger, 11,253 ft., the Hochgrindl, and the Feuerstein.

[A pass leads E. from the head of this valley into the *Gschnitzthal*, 5 hrs. long, and the 3rd of the Stubay valleys. It opens at *Steinach*, on the Brenner road, passes a small tarn to the *Col* (directly S. of the Innere Wetterspitze), and descends to the *Lapones-Alp*. Thence it is 1 hr. to *Gschnitz*, and 2 hrs. more to *Steinach*.]

N. of Ranalt is the *Pfandler Alp*, from a point above which (the Mannl) a remarkable *view* is obtained of the Sulzenau basin opposite.

The road continues by *Schöngelair* and the *Graba-Alp*. [Hence the *Sulzenau basin*, or "Cirque," one of the most peculiar features of the valley, may be visited. 5 glacier streams throw themselves down the walls of the cirque (1000 ft. high), and issue forth at the narrow exit of the basin in a fall 120 ft. broad and 400 ft. high. Blocks of ice are occasionally precipitated into the lake, inundating the valley below.]

The road ends at the

4 m. *Mutterberg-Alp*. A point well situated for excursions, but the people of the hut do not like travellers remaining.

[Here the ascent of the *Bildstöckel pass*, 10,270 ft., begins. It offers a route to *Sölden*, in the Oetzthal. Path turns off S.W., and, passing by the *Untere* and *Obere Fernau*, in the Wildgrube, rich in Alpine plants, ascends by rt. side of the Fernau glacier. The *Col, reached in 5 hrs.* from Mutterberg, *lies between the Schaufelspitze* E. *and the Winnacher* or Hochspitze W. Descent, steep, is by the *Winnacher glacier*, 2½ hrs. more of ice, into the *Winnacherthal*, where the path keeps on the rt. bank of the stream, down to *Sölden*. The many concealed crevasses in the glacier render precaution necessary. The Rev. G. Watson, crossing this pass with a friend a few years ago, fell into a crevasse and perished. Their guide, Müller, of Neustift, was much blamed for want of care; no rope, &c.

The *Ascent of the Wilder Pfaff*, made also from the Mutterberger Alp and the Sulzenau Glacier, has no special difficulties. The moraine of the Fernau glacier is ascended from Obere Fernau to the so-called "*Goldschrofen*," and the track continues up the glacier to the ridge between the Schaufelspitze rt., and the Aperer Pfaff l. The route then turns E., along the *Aperer Pfaff*, and up the névé to a depression in a second ridge (by which the Winnacherthal may be reached direct from the Cirque of Sulzenau). Another steep climb reveals the *Wilder Pfaff*, 11,493 ft., in near view, 1 hr. further.

The *Zuckerhüti*, another point a little beyond, is 17 ft. higher than the Wilder. These summits, with the recently-named *Sonklarspitze*, the *Wild-Freiger*, and others stretching E., form the principal snowy mass of the Stubay group. *Guide*, Urbas Loisl, of Neustift. *Time* from the Mutterberger Alp to the moraine 1¼ hr., thence to first ridge 3½ hrs., and to peak of Wilder Pfaff 2½ hrs.

The *Eggesen-Grat*, 8631 ft., overlooking the Alp, can be easily ascended in 2½ hrs., and offers a close view of all the features of the Pfaffen group.]

From the *Mutterberger Alp* a track continues up the valley N.W. to the *Mutterberger Joch*, 9892 ft. This pass is the N.W. boundary of the great Pfaffen group, separating it from that of the Schrankogl. It is nowhere dangerous, but very laborious. The path ascends S.W. steeply to the *Oberleger Alp*, then turns W. and continues along the steep and stony slopes of

lspitze until the height of 8000 reached. *A Basin* covered rge blocks of gneiss is crossed, n a small glacier. (The *Mut- See*, a small lake, lies off the the rt.) Further on the steep- resumed up to the

. *Col*, which is covered with a No panorama, but there is a ofile *view* of the Pfaffen group, e Habicht ridge beyond is well The first part of the *Descent* is a sort of chimney, which opens on a mass of geröll composed ks loosely piled, and requiring d patience. The *Sulzthal glacier* crossed at a point where it is m. wide; this brings to steep lopes, by which the valley is and a path to

. *Gries*. Accommodation at the (Trientl). The valley enters *zthal* at

Lengenfeld (*Inn*: fair). Rte.

ROUTE 216.

TO STERZING, BY THE PASSEYR- . AND PASS OF THE JAUFEN.

	Eng. m.	hrs.
n to		
. Leonhard	12½	4
rzing	17	6

ıle-path only, which, however, the construction of the great *d by Brixen*, was the chief *ication between* the valleys of *e and the Inn.*

The scenery of this route is not very striking, but it derives interest from its leading past the house of *Hofer*, and near the place of his betrayal. It offers also the directest means of reaching Innsbruck from Meran.

The road quitting Meran by the Passeyrthor skirts along the hill-slope on the W. bank of the Passer, below the *Castle of Schönna*, by the side of the aqueduct supplied from the Passer, or Passeyr, by means of which the fields and vineyards hereabouts are irrigated. The round church of St. Georg, above the village of Schönna, is a building of great antiquity. The Spranserthal, on the opposite bank of the Passer, was the place of refuge for the inhabitants of the plain from their French invaders.

At the first considerable village, 10 m., St. Martin's, the road crosses the stream; and 2 m. farther (3½ hrs.' walk from Meran), at a spot by the side of the river, called Am Sand (on the gravel bank or beach), is *the house of Hofer*, from which he got the name of Sandwirth, or Innkeeper on the Sand. The Hofers had dwelt here since 1664, in which year they came from Platt, in the upper part of the same valley, where they seem to have been settled immemorially. The house stands so near the unruly Passer, which occasionally rises 12 ft. in a couple of hrs., that it has been preserved from the destruction with which this violent torrent threatens it, by works executed at the expense of the Austrian government. It has been little altered since Hofer kept it, and is still the village inn, as it was in his lifetime, with the sign of the Crown; and after his death was kept by his widow. It contains a few relics of him, such as his targets, the chain of honour which the emperor sent him after his triumphant entrance into Innsbruck, the coat-of-arms granted to the family when it was ennobled for Hofer's sake, &c. He dealt in flax and in cattle, and his qualifications as a leader are said to have been rather the respectability of his character and his extensive connexions in all parts of Tyrol than

military capacity or fitness for command. Indeed, it is notorious that his rashness on some occasions, and his weakness and indecision on others, were highly injurious to himself and the cause he espoused. He gained a certain reputation among his countrymen by his ready but homely eloquence, and their esteem by his attachment to his country, his honesty, and his piety. When placed by events at the head of the government of Tyrol, he occupied the palace (Burg) at Innsbruck, but lost none of his simplicity of manners in consequence of his good fortune, neither altering his peasant's dress nor increasing his expenses. He did not cost the country, during the 6 weeks he was in command, more than 500 florins, *i. e.* not 20*s.* a-day. He was naturally of a good-natured and kind disposition, and no act of wanton cruelty has been attributed to him during his whole career. When Napoleon had gained possession of the Tyrol by overwhelming numbers, Hofer took refuge in a miserable châlet on the mountain at the back of his house, called the Hochspitze. Here he was supplied with the necessaries of life by a few faithful friends, who also kept watch to forewarn him of the approach of an enemy. At length, a price having been set upon his head, a Tyrolese was found, of the name of Raffl, who was base enough to betray him. The French sent 1000 men to seize him, and he was conducted in irons to Mantua, and there shot by order of Buonaparte. His family were ennobled and pensioned by the Emp. of Austria. His son is an advocate in Vienna.

The Alpine hut in which Hofer was taken prisoner is only 1½ hr.'s walk from his house; the traveller wishing to visit it should strike into the green meadows to his l. about ¼ hr. lower down the valley than the Sandwirthshaus, and begin almost immediately to ascend the mountain. A walk of ¾ hr. through a fine wood leads to *some open meadows* in which is a *cluster of peasants'* houses. Here the *Tyrolese peasant* points out "das Haus des Verräthers"—the traitor's house. About 1 m. further on is another cluster of houses, in the principal of which lived Hofer's friend Pfandler, who received him when he first fled from his own house, and, when he was obliged to retreat higher up the mountain, continued to supply him with the necessaries of life. A sharp ascent of ½ hr. from Pfandler's house through a wood brings you to an alp or mountain meadow of considerable extent, above which rises a bare, rocky mountain-peak, called the Riffelspitz. On emerging from the wood you perceive on your l. 2 log huts, and higher up on the soft green alp, and on your rt., stand 2 other huts, the longer of which is still, as it was at the time Hofer lay concealed in it, a stable for cattle during their summer visit to the mountain. He took refuge in it 24th Nov. 1809, and remained there until he was betrayed by Raffl on the 24th Jan. 1810.

There is a magnificent view over the Passeyrthal from this spot, from which the traveller may either descend to St. Martin's in that valley, which he will reach in 1½ hr., or pass the ridge to the l. of the Riffelspitze into the Sarnthal. In an hour he can reach a hamlet called Fahrkleis, and in 4 hrs. more the village of Sarnthein. (See Rte. 216 A.)

½ hrs. walk from Hofer's house is

12½ *St. Leonhard* (*Inn:* Ströbel Wirthshaus, kept by a son of an old friend of Hofer, and in which the Tyrolese made their last stand against the French). St. Leonhard is the principal place in the valley of the Passer it is about 12 m. (4 hrs.' walk) from Meran, and 18 from Sterzing. It is beautifully situated in the midst of rich and well-watered pastures, with many fine walnut and chesnut trees. The views towards the mountains are good. The churchyard, converted into a fortified post by the French was taken from them by storm by the peasants. Above it rises the ruined Castle Jaufenburg. Here the valley divides into 2 branches: on the E. leads up the Walten-

Sarnerthal
Sarnersee
Sachseln
Giswil
Lungern
Brünig
Meiringen
Brienzersee
Brienz
Interlaken
Thun
Thunersee
Lauterbrunnen
Grindelwald
Wengern Alp
Scheidegg
Rosenlaui
Grimsel
Hospiz
Gletsch
Furka
Rhonethal
Rhonegletscher
Oberwald
Nufenen
Hospiz
Airolo
Gotthard
Hospiz
Andermatt
Urnerloch
Reuss Thal
Altorf
Flüelen
Vierwaldstättersee
Brunnen
Schwyz
Rigi
Arth
Zug
Zugersee
Küssnacht
Immensee
Rigi Kulm
Rigi Staffel
Rigi Scheidegg
Rigi Kaltbad
Rigi Klösterli
Weggis
Vitznau
Gersau
Seelisberg
Bürgenstock
Stanzstad
Stanz
Engelberg
Surenen
Hospiz
Melchthal
Kerns
Sarnen
Alpnachstad
Alpnach
Pilatus
Kriens
Luzern
Emmenthal
Entlebuch
Schüpfheim
Wolhusen
Sempachersee
Sempach
Hochdorf
Rothenburg
Wauwilersee
Willisau
Langenthal
Aarwangen
Aarburg
Olten
Aarau
Zofingen
Aarthal
Wynenthal
Suhr
Lenzburg
Reuss
Reussthal
Wohlenschwyl
Bremgarten
Mellingen
Baden
Brugg
Zurzach
Rheinfelden
Rhein
Basel
Solothurn
Bern
Aare
Aarberg
Biel
Bielersee
Neuveville
Murtensee
Murten
Freiburg
Sense
Schwarzwasser
Gurnigel
Gantrisch
Stockhorn
Niesen
Simmenthal
Frutigen
Kandersteg
Gemmi
Leukerbad
Leuk
Visp
Visperthal
Zermatt
Monte Rosa
Matterhorn
Dom
Weisshorn
Mischabel
Saas
Saasthal
Monte Moro
Simplon
Hospiz
Domo d'Ossola
Val Formazza
Pomat
Binnenthal
Binn
Ernen
Münsterthal
Goms
Oberwald
Grimsel
Hospiz
Gadmenthal
Gadmen
Engstlenalp
Engstlenthal
Engstlenalp
Wetterhorn
Schreckhorn
Finsteraarhorn
Finsteraarhornhütte
Finsteraarhorngletscher
Aletschgletscher
Aletschhorn
Jungfrau
Mönch
Eiger
Eigergletscher
Eigerwand
Wengern Alp
Lauterbrunnen
Staubbach
Mürren
Schilthorn
Gspaltenhorn
Blümlisalp
Blümlisalphütte
Blümlisalpgletscher
Oeschinensee
Kandersteg
Gemmi
Leukerbad
Leuk
Visp
Visperthal
Zermatt
Monte Rosa
Matterhorn
Dom
Weisshorn
Mischabel
Saas
Saasthal
Monte Moro
Simplon
Hospiz
Domo d'Ossola
Val Formazza
Pomat
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Engstlenthal
Engstlenalp
Wetterhorn
Schreckhorn
Finsteraarhorn
Finsteraarhornhütte
Finsteraarhorngletscher
Aletschgletscher
Aletschhorn
Jungfrau
Mönch
Eiger
Eigergletscher
Eigerwand
Wengern Alp
Lauterbrunnen
Staubbach
Mürren
Schilthorn
Gspaltenhorn
Blümlisalp
Blümlisalphütte
Blümlisalpgletscher
Oeschinensee
Kandersteg

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the Brenner.]

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ROUTE 216A.

BOTZEN TO STERZING, OR THE PASSEYRTHAL, BY THE SARNTHAL.

	Eng. m.	hrs.
Botzen to		
Sarnthein	12	4
Weissenbach	12	4
Sterzing	12	5
Weissenbach to St. Leonhard's (Passeyrthal) .	7	

A rough char-road as far as Sarnthein, then a mule-track and paths over the passes.

The *Sarnthal*, opening direct N. of Botzen, and from which the Talfer issues to join the Eisack, is remarkably picturesque in its lower portion, which is a romantic glen, diversified with rock and wood, and studded with the ruins of castles. It is well worth a day's excursion from Botzen if the traveller does not make it his line of route.

The road leaves *Botzen* at the same point as that to the Brenner, and enclosed between the walls of gardens enters the Sarnthal by skirting the abrupt hill which guards the entrance on the E. The inhabited *Castle of Runkelstein* (Rte. 217), containing middle-age frescoes, is presently seen on a rock barring the way, and two or three castles, more or less in ruin, occupy heights on the western side of the valley. Fine chesnut-trees adorn recesses of the glen, which winds upward till at a narrow pass the traveller is stopped by a *gate* and a small toll. Beyond this is a singular

Isolated Rock of porphyry, 450 ft. high, with the pilgrimage chapel of *St. Johann am Kofel* on its summit; and through scenes of great beauty, and past a rude *Bath-house* supplied from mineral springs, the traveller reaches

12 m. *Sarnthein* (Inns: Dragon, to-

lerable; Schweizer; and another), the official place of the valley.

[*Another way* to Sarnthein is by a path which, crossing the Talfer close to Botzen, ascends the hills on W. side of the Sarnthal, and through a mixture of cultivated lands, grass, and forests reaches in 3 hrs. the village of *Afing* (small country *Inn:* milk, bread, butter, and eggs extent of the fare); thence through forest varied with occasional green meadow the path ascends for another 3 hrs., then descending it crosses the river, passes under the old castle of the counts of the valley, who sold it lately to Austria, and enters in another ½ hr. the village of Sarnthein.]

[From *Nordheim*, a little beyond Sarnthein, is a track over the *Kreuzjoch* (6094 ft.) W. in 5 hrs. to Meran.]

Beyond Sarnthein is a varied scene of wood and pasture, and, passing the entrance into the *Dürnholzthal* rt., the pedestrian reaches the hamlet of

12 m. 3½ hrs. *Weissenbach* (last *inn* accommodation on the route). *Here the valley forks.*

(*a*). The branch to rt. or N.E. is called the *Penser Thal*, leading by village of Pens to the

Penser Joch (6838 ft.), crossing which the traveller descends into the *Oberberger Thal*, and keeping on the heights to l. of the torrent (N. side) passes through *Niederied* to

Stilfs, and then along and above rt. bank of the Eisack till he descends and crosses the river near

12 m. 5 hrs. Sterzing (Rte. 217).

(*b*). *The valley to the l.* or W. bends S.W. from Weissenbach. First passing through woods, the path crosses large tracts of alp pasture, and then ascends to the

3½ hrs. *Ridge* of the mountain rampart at head of the valley. Thence is *a very fine view down* the Sarnthal on *one side, and over* the Passeyrthal on *the other. The descent* brings in 1½ hr. to the banks of a turbulent stream, whence it is

2½ hrs. to *St. Leonhard* in Passeyrthal (Rte. 216).

ROUTE 217.

INNSBRUCK TO VERONA, BY THE BRENNER PASS, BOTZEN, AND TRENT—RAIL.

37¾ Aust. m. = 177 Eng. m. Trains 3 times a day, in 6 hrs. to Botzen; in 5½ thence to Verona.

The *Railway* over the Brenner made by the Austrian Government was finished 1867, at a cost of 28,000*l.* a mile. It runs not far from the line of the post-road. By it rly. communication is completed between N. and S. Tyrol. 23 tunnels occur in the transit over the pass; 2 of them are constructed in *curves*. A very clear and useful plan of the rly. is published by Unterberger, Innsbruck.

> "Videre Rhæti bella sub Alpibus
> Drusum gerentem."
>
> "Drusus, Genaunos implacidum genus
> Brennosque veloces, et arces
> Alpibus impositas tremendis
> Dejecit acer plus vice simplici."
>
> HORACE.

The pass of the Brenner was probably the road taken by Drusus in the expedition commemorated in these lines of Horace, and it still retains the name of one of the nations conquered by him. The traveller will further be reminded of these lines by the long chain of castellated forts which crown the heights beneath which the road passes, and which, though not older than the

dle ages, doubtless occupy the sites of the hill-forts so formidable in the eyes of the Roman poet. These castles are usually so placed as to be visible from one another, or they are provided with isolated watch-towers, from which a signal of fire by night or smoke by day could easily be discerned. By means of this primitive line of telegraphs, intelligence of foreign invasion was quickly conveyed from one end of the great valleys to the other.

The Brenner is the lowest carriage-road over the main chain of the Alps; it is one of the least interesting in point of scenery, but is open at all seasons of the year. The S. portion of the vale of the Adige, below Botzen, is tedious in its scenery, so that this is by no means the most striking approach to Italy.

Innsbruck is described in Rte. 212. The rly. ascends the valley of the Sill, passing ½ m. rt. the suburb of Wilten, which occupies the site of the important Roman station *Valdidena*. The Abbey is of very ancient foundation, but is not otherwise remarkable. According to the popular legend it owes its origin to the Giant Haimon, one of the heroes of the Heldenbuch, who encountered here another giant, Thyrsus, and slew him together with a dragon. This will account for the two figures of giants at the entrance of the church. Close behind it rises a gently-swelling hill, as it were the footstool of the Alps which tower behind. This is the *Berg Isel*, famous as the scene of 3 memorable victories gained by the Tyrolese peasants under Hofer and Specbacher, in 1809, over the regular armies of France and Bavaria. Many of those who fell in these actions rest in the churchyard of Wilten. A *Gothic structure* is erecting on Berg Isel as a monument to Hofer and his companions.

The rly. passes under the Berg Isel in a tunnel 2200 ft. long. Emerging from this, we cross the *Stephan's Bridge, an arch of* 140 ft. *span. The line, excellently* engineered, *affords exquisite views* between Innsbruck and Matrey, and spans the ravines on many fine bridges. 7 tunnels occur before Patsch Stat., near which the stream of the Ratzbach dashes out of the Stubaythal in a cascade. The rly. is carried high above the Sill. The Patscher Kofel (7350 ft.) is seen on the l., and offers an excellent panorama from its sharp summit. (See Rte. 212.) The Mühlthaler Tunnel, the longest on the line, measures 2800 ft.

9½ Matrey Stat. (Mattreium). (*Inn:* Krone.) A very extended prospect is obtained from this village, especially from the Schloss Trautson, now belonging to the Auerspergs.

[The valley of Stubay expands on the rt. (W.), its verdant meadows and dark woods contrasting strongly with the pure white of the snowy peaks which close in its upper extremity; the most conspicuous of which are the Schrankogel, 11,475, and the Alpeiner Ferner, 7307 Eng. ft. above the sea-level. Its inhabitants, an industrious race, are smiths and workers in iron, which is obtained from mines in the vicinity. The chief places in it are Telfes and Fulpmes. See Rte. 215 A.]

Passing the entrance to the Navisthal l., the rly.—by a continued ascent—reaches

7 m. *Steinach* Stat. (*Inns:* Post, good and clean; Steinbock). This village, 5 hrs. walk from Innsbruck, destroyed by conflagration in 1853, has been rebuilt in stone. Martin Knoller, one of the best Tyrolese painters, was born here 1725. 3 of his pictures are in the ch.

[The *Gschnitzthal* opens here W., penetrating to the snowy Stubay group of mountains. From *Gschnitz* (3 hrs.) the Habichtspitz, on the N., can be ascended, and there is a path into the Stubaythal, as also from the head of the valley (Rte. 215A).]

The valley now becomes contracted, 3 m. Stafflach is passed.

[A path from Stafflach leads E.,

the *Schmirnerthal* to *Ober-Schmirn* (*Inn*), and over the Duxer Joch to *Hinter-Dux*, 7 hrs., in the Duxerthal, amidst very interesting scenery. Zell, in the Zillerthal, is 18 m. further (Rte. 250).]

[*The Falserthal* enters the Schmirner Thal from the S.E., and ends in a large glacier mass, over which is a difficult path into the *Pfitscherthal*, by which the Zamserthal can be reached over the Pfitscher Joch (Rte. 250).]

The rly., after crossing the stream of the Schmirner Thal, now turns towards the rt., passing *Gries;* the Padauner Spitze here rises to the E.

[The *Oberbergthal* opens W. From a little church near St. Leonhard, the 1st vill., is a very fine view of the Zillerthal range. At *Oberberg*, at head of the valley, is a small *Inn*. Beyond this, in a branch of the valley S., are 2 small lakes, surrounded by grand rocks, 4 hrs. from Gries.]

The route soon passes the ruins of *Lueg*, near which a monument records an interview between Charles V. and his brother Ferdinand, and then sweeps round to l., on the side of an Alpine basin occupied by a *small lake*, to reach the

6½ m. *Brenner* Stat. (4775 ft. above sea): summit-level of the rly. *Post-house*. A cascade behind the house is the infant Eisack running S.; another, across the road, supplies the Sill flowing N.; the waters respectively flowing into the Adriatic and the Black Sea. The rly. crosses the Eisack, and the *Descent* commences at first along a nearly level tract. The *Brennerbad* (hot mineral spring) is passed l. [and a path over to Kematen, in the Pfitscherthal.] The rly. here makes a wide sweep to the E., and returns to reach the village of

5½ m. *Gossensass;* above which are the ruins of *Raspenstein*, the old robber's nest.

[*The Pflerschthal* comes in here from the W. It descends from the S.E. end of the Stubay snowy group. The *Tribulaun*, on the N., is its most conspicuous mountain. *Pflersch*, at the foot of this, is the chief vill. (3½ hrs. from Gossensass), a fine church built in the old mining times. *Cascade* of Hölle 1 hr. further. *Passes* from the head of the valley into the Stubaythal and Gschnitzthal N., and into the Ridnaunthal S.]

A little lower down the ruined castle of *Strassberg* is seen rt.

4 m. *Sterzing* Stat. (*Inns:* Post; Krone—homely, but good, clean, and reasonable).

This very ancient town (3238 ft. above sea; 2000 Inhab.) stands on site of Roman Stat. *Vipitenum*. It was important in middle ages from its neighbouring rich mines of silver, lead, and copper, and the great number of inns bear witness to the large amount of traffic which once passed through it. Many of the houses were built by wealthy old mining families (*obs.* that called the *Jöchelsthurn*). The *church* was raised by their contributions at end of 15th centy. It contains many of their monuments. From the Capuchin Convent is a *fine view*, as also from ch. of St. Sepulchre, on a hill above vill. of Floins.

[A mule-path strikes off to the S.W. up the Jaufenthal, and over the *Jaufen* into the *Passeyrthal*, 6 hrs. (see Rte. 216). Hofer's headquarters in 1809 were at Kalschach, a hamlet in the route.

Also by a track over the *Penser Joch* a pedestrian may reach *Botzen* by the picturesque *Sarnthal* (Rte. 216A).]

[2 valleys open E. and W. of Sterzing. The 1st and most important is the *Pfitscher Thal* E., reaching to the snow masses of the Zillerthal, and offering a route into that valley. At *Kematen*, 3½ hrs., is a *good Inn*. *St Jacob* is 2 hrs. further. *Stein*, 1 hr., is last vill., thence over the Pfitscher Joch the Inn at Ginzling, in the Zemth may be reached in 1 day (Rte. 250).

The valley to the W. is the *Ridnaunthal*, penetrating to the S. side of the Stubay snow masses. At *Ausser-Ridnaun*, 2½ hrs., the ch. occupies a hill with a *fine view* of the valley and of the great glaciers at its head. *Inner-Ridnaun* is 1 hr. further, also finely situated. Beyond this the valley forks: *l. branch*, the Lozzacher Thal leads to the mines of the *Schneeberg*, and by path under the *Schwarzenspitz* N., Schönau, on the Timbler Joch route, can be reached (Rte. 215). The *rt. branch* N. is enclosed among the glaciers of the Stubay Mountains, the Thalferner and Hangendenferner, at the foot of which are 2 small lakes.]

Soon after leaving Sterzing the Castle of Sprechenstein is seen l., and that of Reifenstein on the rt., and the rly. passes over the

Sterzinger Moos; a marshy flat, where in 1797 Joubert was repulsed by the peasantry, as a rude verse on a roadside chapel commemorates. The castle of *Welfenstein*, with Roman remains, crowns a rock, and formerly commanded the pass. The flat (once a lake) terminates near *Mauls* (a good, cheap little *Inn*, Zum Nagerl). Here a deep gorge begins, extending for several miles; it was the scene of many ambuscades and fierce conflicts both in 1797 and 1809. Further up this gorge is *Mittewald* (*Inn:* Post, large and good, but dear), which was the centre of a great fight, of which the entire defile was the scene, in 1809. Lefèbvre, Duke of Dantzic, had crossed the Brenner, but was confronted by Haspinger the Capuchin at Oberau, below Mittewald, while Hofer descended from the Jaufen, and Spechbacher from the Punleitersteg, on his rear. The result was a complete rout. Cannon, arms, and ammunition were abandoned, and the Marshal, in flight, carried the first news of his defeat to Innsbruck. Near *Oberau* the advanced guard of Lefèbvre was compelled to surrender, after a desperate resistance.

The rly. now crosses by *Unterau*, rt. bank (*a good Inn*) to Franzensveste Stat. (*Inn: Sonne, good* and moderate), passing the extensive fortress of *Franzensveste*, built of granite, casemated and covered with red roof, mounting 137 cannon, and commanding the passage E. to Carinthia, S. to Brixen and Verona, N. to Innsbruck.

[Below the fort the great road of the *Pusterthal*, strikes off E. over a bridge. Rly. in progress. By this road the traveller can either reach Carinthia (Rte. 223), or pass through the magnificent scenery of the Ampezzo to Venice (Rte. 228). A pedestrian will get a fine view S. by ascending to vill. of Springes to the l. above the fort; thence is a pleasant descent to *Mühlbach*, at entrance of the Pusterthal, where is a good *Inn*, and the road to Brixen can easily be regained.

But he will do better to continue up the Pusterthal to *Brunecken*, and then to thread the *dolomite valleys* of Gader and Gröden to Botzen. This will show him very remarkable scenery, and will be much preferable to the high road (see Rte. 227).]

The rly., after passing Franzensveste, continues direct S. over the plain to Brixen and on rt. bank of the Eisack. A cluster of houses, with a ch., on the l. bank, is *Neustift* (*Inn*), the richest monastery in Tyrol, and the burial-place of the Minnesinger Oswald von Wolkenstein, the ruins of whose castle are still to be seen near Castelruth (Rte. 227).

The *Baths of Vahrn* are passed rt. at entrance of the *Schaldersthal*. [2 hrs. up this valley are the *baths of Schalders.*]

Chesnuts and vines here first make their appearance. The Rienz, flowing from the Pusterthal, joins the Eisack at

19 m. *Brixen* Stat. (Ital. *Bressanone*). Rly. Restaurant, fair; the day train stops ½ an hour for dinner. (*Inns:* Elephant, good; notice the fresco of the Elephant, and the legend of 1551, explaining it;—Goldene Sonne, less expensive;—Goldenes Kreuz, kept by Widow White, near the stat., good

2027 ft. above sea. A dull town, of 3200 Inhab., but anciently of some importance. It is the seat of an archbishopric dating from 4th centy., and the principality was only united to Tyrol in 1803.

The *Dom*, a large church (b. 1754), is richly decorated in its interior with Tyrolese marbles. The *cloisters* on the side of it are of an early period, and contain ancient frescoes and a great number of curious old monuments. Adjoining them stands the *Church of St. John*, with its very fine tower, said to have been the old cathedral. In it the *after council* was held, which in 1080 elected Guibert, Archbishop of Ravenna, Pope, in opposition to Gregory VII. There are many convents in the town, and a nunnery for the education of English girls; also a palace for the Archbishop, surrounded by a moat, and flanked at its entrance by 2 small bronze statues. Brixen, named from the Brixentes, a people who, according to Pliny, came from Etruria, became in the 4th centy. the see of an archbishop, whose territory and power increased greatly in the course of centuries. His domains, which included a Pop. of 26,000 souls, were united to Tyrol in 1802.

The *Freie Bühel*, E. of Brixen, rising above vill. of St. Andrae, and crowned by a *chapel*, offers a *fine point of view*.

Eilwagen daily to Villach in Carinthia, by Brunecken and Lienz, and rail thence by Klagenfurt to Marburg on the Vienna and Trieste Rail. The same diligence is in connection with one through the Ampezzo to Cadore, Belluno, and the rly. for Venice.

[The *Lüsenthal* opens E. of Brixen, and bends round towards the S. By this valley a pedestrian might find a pleasant path over the ridge into the Enneberg, or lower portion of the Gaderthal.]

At the extremity of a contraction of the vale of the Eisack, called "In der Klamme," lies

10 m. Klausen Stat. (Clausus—*Inn: Gans*), a little town of a single street, squeezed in between the river and the mountain, and affording room for only one carriage to pass. The *Capucin Convent*, outside of the town, was founded by the Queen of Charles II. of Spain, at the request of her confessor Gabriel Pontifeser, a native of Klausen, 1701. The foundress converted the house in which Father Gabriel was born into a chapel, adjoining the convent, and enriched it with mass-robes, pictures, books, and other treasures, still preserved in the *sacristy*.

Above the town, on a singular projecting precipice of rock 700 ft. high, isolated on the 3 sides, stands the *nunnery of Seben*, on the site of a temple of Isis, it is said. At the time of the French invasion one of the nuns threw herself from the top of the rock which overhangs the road, as the only means of preserving her vow unbroken. The view from this rock is very striking.

The French invaders tried hard to get possession of the heights of Velturns and Lazfons, an important position, commanding the defile above Klausen; but the inhabitants of these two valleys, women as well as men, opposed every assault with such vigour, that the place was abandoned. The women and girls of Velturns and Lazfons preserve a certificate from the Emperor expressing his satisfaction of their valour and attachment to him, and testifying to the services rendered by them on 3rd April, 1797, in meeting the enemy near Lazfons disguised in men's cloaks.

[Waidbruck Stat. A cross-road leads into the picturesque vale of Gröden (Grödner Thal). (Rte. 227.)]

The Eisack is here crossed by a bridge leading to the village of Kollman (*Inn*: Kreuz), on the l. bank of the Eisack. Above the rly. rises the picturesque castle of *Trostburg* (Trost, confidence or security), at the entrance of the Grödnerthal. It is one of the most perfect castles in Tyrol, and is still inhabited. Small as it looks, it would hold 500 men in the lower apartments. A very steep paved road leads up to it, and a path goes to

it to Castelruth (Rte. 227) in about 2 hrs.

The rly. now traverses a narrow defile by the side of the Eisack, closed in by cliffs of porphyry on both sides, and near the old post-road, which is here called the Kuntersweg, from a citizen of Botzen, who constructed it in 1314. Previously all the traffic towards the Brenner had been carried first over Castelruth and Völs, and afterwards by way of Meran and the mule-path over the Jaufen. At times, after rain, large masses of the overhanging rock detach themselves and fall upon the post-road: but accidents are of rare occurrence.

7¼ m. *Atzwang Stat.* (*Inn*, Post) is passed. [Here a path crosses the Eisack to the attractive small watering-place *Castelruth*. Anton Brücker of Castelruth is a good guide, and keeps saddle-horses. None are to be had at Atzwang.

Over the mountains by Castelruth and Völs at the foot of the dolomite mountain Hohe Schlern (Rte. 227), traversing the most beautiful scenery in the whole valley of the Eisack. Another path across the mountain, on the rt. bank of the Eisack, leads by St. Verena in 4 hrs. to the singular earth pyramids of Lengmoos, and the bath-house and inns of *Klobenstein*, and by Ober-Botzen and the valley of the Ritten descends to Botzen in 3 hrs.]

Near *Deutschen* there is a monument which records a great rock-fall in 1845.

The precipices of the Schlern are now seen to the E. [A path branches off at a bridge near the vill. of Steg to Völs and Castelruth, the nearest way for a pedestrian bound from Botzen to the *Grödenthal*, or the striking scenery of the *Seisser Alp*.]

5 m. *Blumau.* Bridge over the Eisack, and a view opens E. towards the dolomite precipices of the Rosengarten. The *mountains now begin to separate, the valley bends westward, and the verdure becomes luxuriant.* The romantic Schloss Karneid to l. guards the entrance to the Karneidthal and the *Porphyry gorges:* see below. The river is again crossed, and a tunnel (1200 ft.) in porphyry admits the rly. upon the rich plain of Botzen. The red spire of its ch. is seen rising in the midst, whilst the beautiful valley of the Adige, decked with castles, opens beyond. Fine porphyry cliffs bound the plain on the S. Vineyards and gardens, full of profuse vegetation, surround the town, and villages crown all the heights.

4½ m. *Botzen* Stat. (Ital. *Bolzano*). (*Inns:* Kaiserkrone, good and comfortable; good view of the Rosengarten from some of the upper windows; see tablets on the front of the hotel recording Papal and Imperial visits. Mondschein, in a narrow street, fair.) N.B. Try the wine of Terlan, the trout of the Eisack, and the grapes of Meran.

This is one of the most flourishing commercial towns in the Tyrol, highly favoured by its position at the junction of the roads from Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, which renders it a staple place for the trade of the 3 countries, and a great thoroughfare for the transit of goods. Its Pop. is 11,100. It is situated at the junction of the Talfer with the Eisack, which pour their united waters into the Adige 2 m. below the town. A strong dyke of masonry, nearly 2 m. long, and in parts 24 ft. thick, is raised to protect it from the irruptions of the Talferbach, a turbulent mountain-torrent, which commits at times most serious devastations, and would carry away half the town if not kept under restraint. Many of the streets are bordered with arcades, running under the houses; and streams of water are conducted through the principal thoroughfares. The *Parish Church*, a Gothic building of the 14th cent., with an elegant little open spire designed by Burghard Engelberger of Augsburg, and finished in 1519: the ball surmounting it was gilt in Sterzing for 171 ducats. It has a curiously carved pulpit within—and the monument

the Archduke Regnier (d. 1853). On the E. side of the church is the *New Cemetery*, surrounded by arcades. Schnorr designed the monument of the Giovanelli family.

The market-day at Botzen (Saturday) is a very singular sight, from the great variety and picturesqueness of the costumes in this part of Tyrol. 4 considerable *Fairs* are held here annually. Though we are still in Germany, the approach to Italy here becomes perceptible; in the falling off of cleanliness, in the use of the Italian language—which now begins to be spoken—in the southern vegetation, and in the change in the climate. Most of the inhabitants retire to the mountains in summer to avoid the heat, and enjoy what is called the "Sommerfrische."

The country near Botzen produces the fig, lemon, olive, pomegranate, and mulberry. The lemon-trees, however, are protected in winter from the cold, and the olive-trees grow only in very sheltered situations. Wine of very good quality is made in the surrounding vineyards; those called Terlaner and Siebeneichener, Leyfer, Leytacher, and Rentscher are good sorts.

The best immediate *points of view* are, from the *Calvarienberg*, across the Eisack and overhanging the rly., which commands the Adige valley; or, from the *bridge over the Talfer* on the Meran road, from which the dolomite peaks of the Rosengarten to the E., the chief feature in the Botzen scenery, are well seen, particularly at *sunset*. The Fassa Thal lies behind them, and in this direction with the Schlern (not visible from Botzen) they form the outposts of the Dolomite region. The longer

Excursions are, to

(*a*) *Sigmundskron*, an old castle, on a conspicuous hill in the midst of the Adige valley, about 3 m. S.W. of Botzen. It was built in 1473 on ruins of a Roman fort by the Archduke Sigmund. Being now a magazine, an order from the military authority of *Botzen to visit it is* necessary; but a *portion of the view* may be seen without. *It lies on the way to*

(*b*) *Hoch-Eppan*, a formidable place in the 11th centy. Its owners looked down upon 36 subject castles, and engaged in deadly feuds with the Counts of Tyrol and Bps. of Trent. They became extinct in 1300. *View* is very fine. *St. Paul*, 5 m., is the best point to drive to; thence is a steep path for about 2 m.

(*c*) *Sarnthein* (*Inn*, Schweizer), 12 m.; 3 hrs. drive on a rough road up the valley of the Talfer or Sarnthal. This is a most picturesque glen; numerous castle towers are perched about it. *Schloss Runkelstein*, 3 m., has some very curious, almost defaced, frescoes, illustrating the romances of the 14th and 15th cent., and said to have been repaired by order of Maximilian. 3 m. further is *Johann am Kofel*, pilgrimage ch., crowning a precipice 450 ft. high; and 6 m. beyond is Sarnthein: *see* Rte. 216 A.

(*d*) *Earth Pyramids of Lengmoos*, in the valley of Ritten. Leave Botzen by the Brenner road and take a path to l. just beyond the suburbs. These curious groups of capped pillars of gravel and mud are situated in 2 valleys, through which flow tributaries of the Eisack: those in the Katzenbachthal are 1½ m. N.E. of Botzen, and 1700 ft. above it; those in the Finsterbach valley are 3½ m. from Botzen—a very beautiful walk, constantly ascending as far as Klobenstein, 2200 ft. above the town (Staffler's *Inn*), in a lovely situation, commanding a fine general view of the dolomites. The pyramids consist of an immense number of tall earth pillars, 30 to 60 ft. high, having at a distance among trees the appearance of a ruined temple, or a number of steeples crowded together, each one capped by a block poised on its top, which has protected the earth below from the wasting rain. They are believed by Herschell and Lyell to be remains of an ancient moraine which has filled up the valley (see Lyell's 'Principles' 1866, for a view of them). They are composed of coherent gravel, angular fragments of porphyry, and earth,

are due to the action of water upon the moraine.

(*e*) *The ascent of the Rittner Horn* may be made in 3 hrs. from Lengmoos (near which, at Selrain, is a *good Inn*), or in 6 hrs. from Klobenstein. The panorama is very fine, and includes a remarkable array of dolomites to the E. A steep path leads down from it to Atzwang on the Brenner road.

(*f*) The *Porphyry gorges* in the Karneidthal offer very striking scenery. A road has been constructed through them to *Wälschenofen*, 13 m. (a small *Inn*), which will eventually be carried over the Caressa Pass into the Fassathal and the midst of the dolomites. The best course is to turn rt. out of the road to Wälschenofen, a little beyond St. Valentin, keeping to the rt. through the forest of Egerthal, rejoining the Wälschenofen road a little before reaching the col. The *view* from the *Church* at Eger is splendid, including the Ortler and Adamello. *Schloss Karneid*, conspicuous from Botzen, stands at the entrance of the deep ravine from which the torrent issues, and nothing can exceed the romantic grandeur of the *defile* by which the road, suspended over or by the side of the stream, at last gains the uplands. At different points the wild dolomite peaks of the Latemarspitzen appear to rt., and are well seen from Wälschenofen; from which place *Vigo*, in Fassathal (comfortable *Inn*, Rizzi's), is reached in 4 hrs. (*see* Rte. 221).

(*g*) The *ascent of the Schlern* may be made from Botzen. Drive to Steg on Brenner road, and then walk by Völs up the Schlernthal, and by chapel of St. Cyprian; it may be done in 5 or 6 hrs. From summit very fine display of dolomites to E., and of the great snow groups, Adamello, Ortler, Oetzthal, and Noric, W. and N.

(*h*) The *Mendola*, however, rising *like a wall W. of the Adige*, and *ascended from Kaltern (Inn*, Rössl) in *2½ hrs., will perhaps offer* the noblest view in the neighbourhood of Botzen. There is a small *Inn* just beyond the summit (Rte. 220A).

Eilwagen daily to Meran and Bregenz.

Stellwagen twice a day to Meran. Travellers going N. from Botzen will find the road by Meran and the Finstermünz (Rte. 213) more interesting than the Brenner, but the Inns are not good.

[The pedestrian intending to descend the valley of the Adige to Trent should not follow the post-road, but take in preference the cross carriage-rd. running under the base of Sigmundskrone, through the valley of Kaltern, which runs S. parallel with that of the Adige, but separated from it by an isolated mountain. On the way he will pass the commanding ruins of the castle of *Hoch-Eppan*, the owners of which, in the 11th centy., formidable rivals of the counts of Tyrol, looked down from their donjon-keep upon 36 castles, chiefly held by feudal retainers of their own. They engaged in a deadly feud with the Bishop of Trent, and from thence may be dated the decay of the family, which became extinct in 1300. The road then passes through the village of Kaltern, which is the centre of a considerable wine-trade (Seewein, best); and was famous in 1833 for an "Extatica," visited by thousands of pilgrims. (There is a difficult bridle-path from Kaltern over the Monte Mendola, into the Valley of Non, Rte. 220.) The road, a little to the S. of Kaltern, skirting along the W. shore of a lake called the Kaltern-See, famous for its eels, leads through Tramin (lofty ch. tower) and Kurtatsch to the river Adige at Salurn.

The rly. from Botzen S. quits the town by a bridge over the Eisack, which runs by the side of the railroad for a short distance, then turns to the W. to form a junction with the Adige (Germ. Etsch; Lat. Athesis). The flat plain forming the bottom of the valley (Thalsohle) is productive of maize, mulberries for silkworms, and miasmata; fevers are very prevalen At

7 m. Branzoll the Adige first becomes navigable for rafts.

2½ Auer Stat. Here the rly. crosses the Adige. The porphyry mountains, which line the valley from Botzen, give place to limestone at

4¾ Neumarkt Stat. (Ital. Egna) (*Inns*, not good: Angiolo; Corona, tolerable), an unhealthy village, of 1100 Inhab., communicating by a bridge over the Adige with a road leading to Kaltern. Stellwagen from this into the very interesting Fleimser Thal (Rte. 221), ascending the Trudnerthal, and passing through Montan, Truden (Trodeno), over the Zislonberg to Dajano, and Cavalese, the chief place in Fleims.

The heat during summer in this part of the valley of the Adige is almost intolerable; and, owing to the evaporation from the marshes, the district is most unwholesome. To avoid the fevers the inhabitants of German descent fly away to the mountains. From this cause the Italian population and language are encroaching and gradually driving out the German. Almost all the common labourers are Italians, who, from their constitutional temperament and moderate habits, are better able to stand the climate.

4¾ Salurn Stat. (*Inns:* Cavallo Bianco: Adler, clean, and civil people) is surmounted by a picturesque *Castle* in ruins, upon a conical height, which once commanded the passage up the Adige, and is still an important military post. Below Salurn the limestone mountains contract the valley into a defile, called *die Schanze*, forming a strong military post in time of war. General Joubert avoided it in 1797, by conducting the French army up the Fleimserthal, round to Neumarkt. The gorge of Rochetta, leading into the valley of Non (Rte. 220), now opens out on the rt. bank of the Adige, which receives its tributary the Non opposite the village and convent of

4¾ m. *St. Michele Stat.*

From this stat. is a daily Stellwagen *through Val di Non to* Male in Val di Sole.

Below this the rail crosses to l. bank, but then sweeps westward to avoid the vast amount of débris and swamp caused by the Avisio, the stream of the Fassathal, which is seen issuing from the hills near

4¾ m. *Lavis* (*Inn*, Corona; not good), small town, quite Italian in character. [The road up the *Fassathal*, Rte. 221.]

A *Bridge* 3000 ft. long carries the rail over the *Avisio*, and the line then makes a straight course for

7 m. TRENT *Stat.* (Germ. Trient—Ital. Trento). *Inns:* Hôtel de la Ville, formerly Chiáve d' Oro; good and cheap;—All' Europa, Post, in the Contrada Lunga, the principal street —Corona, frequented by Austrian officers.

Trent, the most important and prosperous city in Italian Tyrol, is beautifully situated on the l. bank of the Adige. Its numerous (formerly 30) towers surmounted by the stately *Duomo*, its marble palaces and its ruined castles, all included within a circle of embattled walls, have from a distance a very imposing aspect. Entered by its gates, it has all the character of an Italian city, nearly unaltered; many of its houses painted in fresco outside. It was the *Tridentum* of the Romans, and the capital of Rhætia; afterwards from 1027 to 1803 a prince-bishopric. It rose to high importance and prosperity from the time that the Emp. Conrad the Salic bestowed upon the prince-bishops and their successors the temporal rule over the valley of the Adige and the surrounding district. It still continues the see of a Bishop, the chief place of a circle (Kreisstadt), and contains 13,000 Inhab. It is nearly 5 m. in circumference. The *City Walls* are very perfect; they are attributed to Theodorich, King of the Ostrogoth. The Adige flowed round the town in a curve until 1856, when a straight channel was made for it.

It was called the city "dei Tre Dossi et delle Trento Torre," whence its name. "Montes argentum vendant, nomenque Tridentum," is

scribed upon the *Tower* of Bp. *Wengo*, 1208-12, which rises near the station, once used as a retreat by the bishops, now a prison.

The finest building, and the chief of its 15 churches, is the *Duomo*, or *Cathedral* (dedicated to St. Vigilius), entirely of marble, begun 1212, in the Romanesque style, and is remarkable in some portions, especially the porches. The high altar stands isolated beneath the cupola, below an entablature of marble, which is supported by spirally twisted columns. The objects worth notice are —an Adam and Eve of white marble, the monuments of various prelates; also the porphyry tomb of the Venetian General Sanseverino, who was slain by the Trentines at Calliano. *See* in a side chapel the *Crucifix* used at the sittings of the Council of Trent, and before which its decrees were first proclaimed; the choir and flights of steps ascending to the Campanile.

The great Square, in which the Dom stands, is ornamented with a marble fountain. At one side of it, N.E. of the Dom, rises the *Torre di Piazza*, or City Tower, containing the Bell *Renga*, which was tolled when the podestà or bishop wanted to collect the citizens.

The *Ch. of Santa Maria Maggiore*, of red marble, was rebuilt (1520) by Bp. Bernard of Cles, on the site of an older ch., of which the S. porch remains. In it were held several sessions, including the last, of the ecclesiastical congress called the *Council of Trent*, which met at intervals from 1545 to 1563. A curious but bad painting of the assembly, containing portraits of the members—7 cardinals, 3 patriarchs, 33 archbishops, 235 bishops, 7 abbots, 7 generals of orders, 146 professors of theology — is shown in it. *Obs.* the *Cantorio* or Organ Gallery, carved with Scripture subjects, sibyls, foliage, and ornaments in white marble —a very fine work of *Vincenzio Vicentini*, 1534. The tower belonged to an older ch.

The ch. of S. Pietro had its façade restored *1850, in honour of the child-martyr S. Simone di Trento, murdered, it is said, by certain Jews*, 1475; his *[s. a.]* skeleton is shown in a glass case, with a gold crown given by the Queen of Spain.

The *Castello di Buon Consiglio*, on the E. side of the town, close to the Piazza d'Armi, was the episcopal stronghold during the middle ages; it is an edifice of enormous extent, surrounded by deep ditches. It is now a fortified barrack, and is shamefully dismantled. A massive round tower, Torre di Augusto, with walls 9 ft. thick, is said to be Roman. *See* the inner court, with 4 stories of arcaded galleries. Many of the walls and rooms are painted in fresco, in a bold, good style; some of them are probably those mentioned by Vasari as the work of *Girolamo da Treviso*; others may be by *Romanino*, who was invited to Trent, 1540, by Cardinal Madruzzo to paint the castle; others may be by *Fogolino*. There is another episcopal castle, in ruins, outside the town. The city *walls* are nearly perfect.

The chief produce of the district around Trent is wine and silk. The rearing of the silkworm furnishes occupation to a large part of the population, and the lower part of the valley is covered with mulberry-trees. The festival of St. Vigilius, the patron saint of Trent (the 26th of June), collects an immense number of people, and the town in consequence presents a scene of considerable interest.

The isolated rock, crowned with fortifications, called *Doss Trento*, rising above the suburb Piè di Castello, beyond the bridge on the rt. bank of the Adige, was fortified by the Romans under Augustus, who called it "The Wart," *Verruca*. Admittance is not readily granted to enter the works erected 1857. Its rocky sides and bushes, moreover, swarm with vipers. At the foot of the rock the Ch. of St. Apollinaris has Roman remains, and is said to have been a temple of Saturn (?).

A very fine *view* may be had from the *Capucin* Ch. which rises behind the castle. Many interesting though dilapidated houses deserve notice, e. g. Pal. *Zambelli*, built by a Fugger

Augsburg, *Casa Tabarelli* in Contrada Larga, &c.

A *charming Excursion* may be made to *Lago Caldonazzo* (Rte. 222). Take road E. to Pergine, 7 m., and at about 3 m. from Trent diverge to a bridge, *Ponte Alto*, a few yards off the road, under which the torrent plunges into a cleft at a vast depth. A fine *defile* succeeds, and the approach to *Pergine* is beautiful. From Pergine take a country road to W. side of lake, which is deliciously surrounded by chesnut woods, and if time allows continue to village of *Calceranica*, and then across country by Vigolo and Sorda to *Matarello* on the high road 5 m. below Trent. The whole distance is about 25 m.

[The Pergine road leads into *Val Sugana*, or Valley of the Brenta, and is a direct route, and delightful one, by Bassano and Treviso to Venice, far more interesting than that of the rail (see Rte. 222); *also* from *Trent to Verona* the route may be advantageously varied by taking the beautiful road (better than that by Roveredo) to *Riva*, on *Lago di Garda* (excellent *Inn*), and steaming down the lake to Peschiera or Desenzano, but inquire sailing days of the steamer (see Rtes. 218, 219).]

Eilwagen 3 times a week to Bassano by Val Sugana, and Stellwagen to Cles in Val di Non, and daily to Riva on Lago di Garda.

The rly. keeps on l. bank of Adige (the valley hence to the Venetian frontier termed Val Lagerina, Lägerthal) to

9½ m. *Calliano* Stat. at Junct. of *Val Folgaria*. Here the valley contracts to a narrow pass, where the Venetians under Sanseverino, who was slain, were defeated by the Trentines, 1487. Here sharp conflicts took place with the French, 1796 and 1809. *Castle of Beseno* on a rock above town, *fine view*. The rail now twice crosses the *river*. To the rt. on mountain side *are seen the ruins of Castelbarco*, at one *time belonging to* the most powerful *family of the Val* Lagerina, afterwards a strong frontier fortress of the Venetians. With a bend round to the S. the rail reaches

4¾ *Roveredo Stat.* (*Inns*: Cavalletto; Corona; Cavallo Bianco: all poor, cuisine bad — N. B. No tolerable inn between this and Verona), a flourishing town of 8664 Inhab., on the l. bank of the Adige, which belonged to the Venetians down to 15[illegible] when it was taken by the Emp. Maximilian. It is the centre and seat of the silk-trade of Tyrol. Silk was an object of trade here as far back as 1200; the manufacture fell into the hands of enterprising settlers from Venice and Nuremberg, and has gone on increasing and improving down to the present time. There are 27 *Filande* (mills where the silk is unwound from the cocoon) in the town and neighbourhood, giving employment to 2300 persons, the principal being the Filanda Bettini, in which the machinery is moved by steam; 12,000 lbs. of silk are produced annually. There are also 36 spinning-mills (*Filatorie*), the largest of which belongs to Signor Tacchi, moved by the stream of the Leno, manufacturing yearly 173,000 lbs. of silk thread, and giving employment to 343 men and 820 women. The laws and regulations between manufacturers and silk-spinners are fixed by a printed code, authorised by the government, and adapted for every possible contingency.

The most remarkable building is the *Castle*, in the Piazza del Podestà, and originally the residence of the Venetian Governor, now Town Council Office. Its tower has the appearance of a lighthouse more than a fortification.

The principal Ch., *San Marco*, was built in the 15th centy. The Ch. of *San Tomaso*, now turned into a warehouse, is said to have been in existence in 1300, in which case it may deserve the attention of the architect.

Stellwagen in 5 hrs. to Riva, the port at the N. end of the Lago di Garda and a beautiful spot. (Rte. 218.) road runs from Roveredo through

Valle de' Signori, and, by Schio and Malo, to Vicenza. (Rte. 232.)

In the Castle of Lizzana, the hilly site of which alone exists, marked by a modern house, on the l. of the railroad, about 2½ m. S. of Roveredo, Dante, when exiled from Florence (1302), and living at the court of the Scaligers, was some time entertained as a guest by the lord of Castelbarco, its owner. It must have been during the time of his residence here that he observed and fixed in his memory that singular scene of desolation called *Slavini di San Marco*, which is traversed by the road near the village San Marco. It is, as its name implies, an avalanche of stone, occasioned by the fall of a vast mass of the oolitic and clay strata of the mountain, which has strewn the valley as far as Serravalle with wreck and ruins of rock, of which some fragments are of enormous size. A town is said to have been overwhelmed by the éboulement which took place in 845. This ruin is thus alluded to by Dante, in his description of the vestibule of hell, in the following verses:—

> Qual' è quella ruina, che nel fianco
> Di quà da Trento, l' Adice percosse,
> O per tremuoto, o per sostegno manco:
> Che da cima del monte, onde si mosse
> Al piano, è sì la roccia discoscesa,
> Ch' alcuna via darebbe a chi sù fosse.
> *Inferno*, XII. 4, 10.

2¼ *Mori Stat.*; famed for asparagus. Omnibus for Riva and Lago di Garda 12 m., crossing the Adige here.

9½ *Ala Stat.* (*Inn:* Post), a town of 3700 Inhab., once famed for a flourishing manufacture of velvet and silk.

[An interesting path strikes off from Ala S.E., up Val Ronchi, and crosses by the Colle della Lora or Revelta into the romantic basin of *Recoaro*. This is one of the most picturesque approaches for a pedestrian to that charming spot. See Rte. 232.]

Avio Stat. Vill. on rt. bank of the river. Castle *of the Castelbarcos.*

Borghetto, l. bank, is the last place in Tyrol. The long mountain ridge to rt., separating the valley of the Adige from the Lago di Garda, culminates in Monte Baldo (7012 ft.), W. of Borghetto, rich in botanical treasures. *Frontier crossed.*

7 m. *Peri* Stat. is the first in Venetia. Presently the rly. enters

The valley of the Adige, which is partly separated from the Lago di Garda by the range of the Monte Baldo. In one of the ravines descending from it, near Brentino, is the singular sanctuary and hermitage of *Madonna della Corona*, built in a cave in the precipitous face of a rock, approachable from below by steps cut in the rock, and from above by ropes 130 mètres long.

The railway penetrates a famous defile, *la Chiusa* (Berner Klause), 5 m. long, through which the Adige bursts, flanked by precipices of limestone, rising like walls on both sides, and leaving little room for the railway and road, which have been partly cut through them. The Empr. Frederick Barbarossa, returning from Rome to Germany with his army, 1155, here found his passage stopped by a body of Veronese who had occupied the heights. He was saved from a degrading submission by Otto of Wittelsbach, who climbed the heights in the night with 200 chosen men and drove the Veronese over the precipice. At the S. extremity of the defile and on the declivities above the l. bank have been erected forts Rivoli, Wratislaw, and Molinari, on the site of the old Venetian castle. They command not only the road and ravine of the Adige, but the *plateau* of Rivoli opposite. At *Rivoli*, which lies on a road leading from the valley of the Adige to the Lago di Garda, Napoleon gained one of his earliest and most decisive victories over the Austrians (1797). The French set up a monument on the field, which was afterwards destroyed. Incaffi, beyond and S. of Rivoli, was the residence of the physician and poet Fracastoro. The olive first appears near this.

Domegliara Stat. There are several forts on l. bank of the river, formerly occupied by an old Venetian castle.

Beyond the river S.W., some 10 m., is Custozza, where the Austrians defeated the Piedmontese in 1848, and the Italians in 1866. Still further S.W., beyond the Mincio, but out of sight, lies Solferino (June 24, 1859). At

Parona Stat. the rly. crosses the Adige, and at St. Lucia enters the line from Milan to Venice.

27 VERONA *Terminus*, S. side of Porta Nuova (*Inns:* Due Torri, best; Torre di Londra). (See *Handbook for North Italy.*)

ROUTE 218.

ROVEREDO TO RIVA AND PESCHIERA, BY THE LAGO DI GARDA.

Roveredo to	Eng. m.
Riva	14
Peschiera, by steamer, about	40

A good carriage-road and a daily Stellwagen, 3 hrs., between Mori stat. and Riva; thence (in 3½ hrs.) to Peschiera by steamboat twice a week, which calls at Malsesina, Castelletto, Torri, Bardolino, and Lazise, villages which are all situated on the E. shore of the lake. Also a boat runs twice a week (in 4½ hrs.) from Riva to Desenzano, calling at Limone, Gargnano, and Salo, villages situated on the W. side of the lake. Cars at Riva scarce.

Strongly to be recommended in preference to the rly. route from Roveredo southwards for those who have a day to spare. Riva is strikingly picturesque, and the sail on the lake most delightful and full of interest. At Peschiera or Desenzano (stats. on the rly.) the traveller can either turn l. to Verona and Venice, or W. to Milan.

Travellers from the N. will find a more interesting way of reaching Riva from Trent, Rte. 219.

The rail will help the *pedestrian* the short distance from

Roveredo to

3 m. *Mori* Stat. The road from Roveredo there crosses the Adige by a

Bridge, passes through *Mori* (a large village), and through a richly cultivated country reaches the pretty little pellucid *Lake of Loppio*, dotted with islands and bounded by rocks; beyond which the dreary heights of Nago are ascended. Their slope is steep only on the side of Riva. Here a fine view is obtained of the lake of Garda, with Torbole on its margin; the Monte Baldo rising to a height of 7012 ft. above the sea on the l., the river Sarca descending the valley from the rt., and the extraordinary road from Storo faintly marked in the precipices on the western shore. [From here the N. peak of Monte Baldo may be reached, with guide, in 4½ hrs., offering a fine view of the lake and the Ortler and Adamello groups.] Torbole is a poor fishing-village, but beautifully situated; between it and Riva the road is carried by the waterside, and crosses the river Sarca, which here pours itself into the lake.

11 *Riva* (*Inn:* Il Sole, very good and moderate if bargained for—the view from its windows charming). N.B. Riva is a post-station, supplied with post-horses.

Riva (Germ. Reif), 4960 Inhab., looks well at a distance; within, its streets are dirty, and contrast singularly with their fine names; as Contrada delle Nereide, La Florida. Its situation is one of exquisite beauty, on the N.W. extremity of the Lago di Garda, hemmed in by precipices on the E. and W., and in a climate permitting the growth of orange and citron groves, olives, myrtles, vines, and pomegranates. On margin of the lake is the fortified

rack *La Rocca* of the Austrian steam marine. Above the town, on the S., stands the *Castle*, built by the Scaligers, now a prison. Riva is about 10 m. from Mori Stat. on the rly. to Verona (Rte. 217).

The *best Views* are obtained from the road to Brescia; and from a new-made road, leading up to Pranzo and the small *Lake of Tenno*, in the hills to the N., the town, plain, and lake are well seen. From vill. of Tenno, a mile to rt. of road, is a *charming View*.

[The road to *Brescia* (Rte. 231) is highly picturesque, and passes through the scenes of Garibaldi's struggle with the Austrians in 1866.

It is also a charming drive from Riva to *Trent* by the valley of the Sarca: see Rte. 219. Carriage and pair to Trent, 8 fl.]

The *Lago di Garda* (Lacus Benacus of the ancients) is about 35 m. long by 12 broad at its S. end; its greatest depth is 332 fathoms, and it is 227 ft. above the sea-level; the upper part alone belongs to Tyrol; lower down the W. bank is Lombardic; the E. Venetian. Its elevation above the Adriatic is 227 Eng. ft.; its greatest depth 332 fathoms, and its superficial area 140 Eng. sq. miles.

Steamboats twice a week along the E. shore, between Riva and Peschiera (fares—in Austrian paper-money—1 fl. 75 krs., and 1 fl. 10 krs.); also twice a week along the W. shore, between Riva and Desenzano (fares—in Italian money—4 fr. 35 c., and 2 fr. 40 c.), by which means, combined with the railway at Peschiera or Desenzano, the traveller can reach Milan or Venice in the evening, having left Trent or Riva in the morning.

The Lago di Garda unites the utmost softness at its lower extremity with features of desolate grandeur at the N. end. The effect of the narrow body of water, *hemmed in by lofty mountains at the N. end of the lake, and gradually expanding towards a low* country in the S., the outline of which is not always visible from the upper end, is rather that of the estuary of some great river, or deep arm of the sea, than of an inland lake.

It is subject now, as in the time of Virgil,

("Fluctibus et fremitu assurgens Benace, marino,")

to tremendous tempests, which the clumsy flat-bottomed boats of the country are quite incapable of withstanding. The climate of its shores is milder than that of the other Lombard lakes, and it does not stand higher than 420 ft. above the sea-level. The olive is everywhere extensively cultivated, but to greatest advantage between Garda, Torri, and Malsesina. Lemons and citrons are produced along the W. shore between Salò and Gargnano, and extensively exported to Germany — being more prized than the fruit of S. Italy for their greater acidity. To protect them from the cold of winter, they are roofed over with planks laid along the tops of tall white stone piers, which stretch along the slopes and hillsides. The oil expressed from laurel-berries is used in the German cloth-factories instead of that of the olive.

The lake abounds in trout, pike, tench, agone (clupea), and carpione (a species of salmo); perch is wanting.

W.* The object which first attracts attention after quitting the port of Riva is the new road to Brescia, a wonderful work, grooved out of the face of the precipice, where before was not a path for a goat. It is a carriage road carried up and over crags as steep as the Gemmi. It rises gradually to a height of 300 or 400 ft. above the lake, and disappears into the Val de Ledro over the shoulder of the hill in a series of zigzags, about 2 m. S. of Riva, near Ponal, above the *waterfall* of the *Ledro*, a stream issuing out of a small lake. It may be reached by boat from Riva, and visitors may be carried up to the top of the waterfall on the backs of asses. The

* W. west shore.

best view of the cascade is from about 50 yards out in the lake, where it is seen falling behind the arch of a bridge.

W. Tremosine, a hamlet and ch. on the very edge of a tall precipice, down which leads a path like a staircase. Thus far the cliffs which bound the lake are bare of vegetation, having a dull grey tint.

The E. shore of the lake is occupied by the imposing range of the Monte Baldo. It is inferior in the rich luxuriance of its orange groves and vineyards to the W. bank, which is scattered over with numerous villas. The citron groves are roofed over in winter to protect them from the frost, and the white pillars which support the covering of plank have a singular appearance rising among the green foliage.

W. Limone; here the French embarked Hofer a prisoner, on his way to Mantua, where he was shot.

E.* The village of Malsesina, surmounted by a castellated fort, built by the Venetians, several stories high, rising on a rock above the water, and very picturesque.

W. Campione, a village surmounted by the Ch. of Maria di Monte Castello. S. of this place the mountains recede from the water, leaving a strand or level strip covered with the richest southern vegetation, and so thickly strewed with houses, churches, &c., that it looks like one long village. The names of those passed in succession are Gargnano; Bogliaco, with a beautiful villa of Count Petrini; Toscolano, with many paper-mills; Maderno, the largest village as yet seen.

E. Torri, with a well-preserved *Scaligerian castle*, built by Alberic, son of Can Grande, 1383: delightful gardens, and quarries of red and yellow marble, with which many of the buildings of Verona have been decorated.

W. *Salò*, a town of 4500 Inhab., with 3 churches, situated at the extremity of a small bay, is the most *beautiful spot on the* lake.]

* E. east shore.

E. *St. Vigilio*, delightfully situated at the extremity of a promontory sheltered from the cold wind. Here is a Palazzo built by Sammicheli, and splendid gardens ornamented with ancient Italian sculpture.

E. *Garda*, a walled village which gives its name to the lake. On the hill above it was a hermitage of Camaldolensian monks, in which Count Algarotti wrote some of his works, now the property of Count Borri; a lovely situation. About 8 m. E. of this is the battle-field of Rivoli (Rte. 217).

E. *Bardolino*, a village with battlemented walls and towers.

E. *Lazise* is surrounded by mediæval walls, with a fortified port and *castle*, surmounted by a donjon tower of brick, 4 turrets at the angles, and 2 gateways with portcullis; very picturesque. It was erected by Mastino della Scala. 2 m. S. of Lazise, but a little inland, is Cola (Colle Alto), with the large villa of Count Menescalchi, well known for his researches in Oriental literature.

At the S. end of the lake is the beautiful promontory of *Sermione*, "Peninsularum, Sirmio, insularumque ocelle" of Catullus, the extremity of which is occupied by a picturesque crenelated castle of the Scaligeri, lords of Verona. At the opposite extremity of the peninsula (of late converted into an island by cutting a canal across it) are extensive Roman ruins, vaults, arches, subterranean passages and a bath in the best style of the age of the Antonines. They are supposed to be the ruins of *Catullus' Villa*, "Venusta Sirmio." In the centre of the island is the *Ch. of San Pietro* of 12th cenry.

Desenzano (*Inns:* Meyer's Hotel; Vittoria, on the lake; Posta Vecchia), 5000 Inhab. (See *Handbook for North Italy*, Rte. 26.)

Peschiera (no tolerable *Inn;* Buffet at the Railway Stat.), a strong fortress and the depôt for the lake steamers. Omnibus conveys passengers and luggage ½ m. to the Railway Stat. for Venice, Milan, or Mantua. A carriv

may be hired either here or at Desenzano to Solferino. (See *Handbook for North Italy*, Rte. 26.)

ROUTE 219.

TRENT TO RIVA ON THE LAGO DI GARDA.

6 Aust. m. = 28 Eng. m.

Stellwagen daily in 4½ hrs. No decent inn on the road: a pedestrian must carry refreshment.

Travellers from the N. had far better take this ronte to Lago di Garda than that by Roveredo. The scenery is full of variety and beauty, and carriages can easily, and for a moderate charge, be hired at Trent.

From *Trent* the Adige is immediately crossed, and the road winds up by the detached rock and military post, *Doss Trento*, keeping it on the rt., to a narrow

Defile, which penetrates the limestone cliffs to the W. At its further exit is a

3 m. *Fort*, and then the road bears round to l. over the hill, a rich valley opening to view rt., with the small *lake of Terlago* at its northern end, at the foot of Mte. Gazza.

5 m. *Vezzano* (*Inn*, Corona.) [Here a path over a ridge leads N. to vill. and lake of *Molveno* (Rte. 220 A). The view of the lake, with the Brenta dolomites opposite, is magnificent. Track down to *Molveno requires* a guide. A *path beyond leads N.* into Val di *Non.*]

Turning sharp to S., the road descends by *Padernione* to the pretty

2 m. *Lago Doblino*, in midst of which rises a picturesque *Castle*, with forked battlements, which stopped the advance of Italian revolutionists in 1849. Belongs to Count Wolkenstein. Ask for Vino Santo.

Post omnibuses meet here from three points.

The road presently reaches the hamlet of

3 m. *Le Sarche* (a poor *Inn*). Here the river Sarca issues from a deep gorge to the rt., and the traveller follows its course the rest of the way.

[A difficult mule-track was till 1846 the only means of penetrating by this gorge to the romantic district of the *Giudicaria*; now a good road conquers the defile, and in 6 m. through *wonderful scenery* leads to *Baths of Comano*; then leaving Stenico on a height to rt., reaches, 10 m. further, *Tione*, delightfully picturesque, whence Riva can be reached by *Storo*, a fine circuit: *see* Rte. 220 A.]

The valley is defaced with débris till after

3 m. *Pietra Murata* is passed, when it somewhat recovers its fertility, but is bounded W. by limestone cliffs, and E. by arid hills.

The cliffs end in a lofty crag, holding the romantic-looking castle of

9 m. *Arco* (*Inn:* Corona), a town of 2000 Inhab., occupied in the culture of the silkworm: noted for its peaches. It stands beneath a wall of limestone, which is extensively quarried. *Castle* built 1175. The road now deserts the river, and crosses a rich plain at foot of the most picturesque mountains, bounding it on the W., to

3 m. *Riva* (*Inn*, Sole, good): *see* Rte. 218.

The Sarca enters the lake more to the E., and issuing from it at the S. extremity, close to Peschiera, becomes the Mincio, Virgil's stream, and the 3rd Napoleon's difficulty.

ROUTE 220.

TRENT TO EDOLO, BY THE VALLEYS OF NON AND SOLE, AND PASS OF MONTE TONALE.

Trent to	Eng. m.
Cles, Val di Non	27
Male, Val di Sole	10
Fusine, head of Val di Sole .	10½
Ponte di Legno, Val Camonica	14
Edolo	14
	75½

Stellwagen daily, from Trent to Cles, in 7 hrs., and in summer to Male and Baths of Rabbi, from San Michele stat. 10 m. above Trent. No public conveyance over Mte. Tonale; road indifferent on the Italian side, but practicable for light carriages.

A pedestrian had better start from San Michele Stat. N. of Lavis. He will reach Mezzo Lombardo in ½ hr.; Cles, 4 hrs.; Fusine, foot of Tonale Pass, 7 hrs. (Baths of Pejo, 2½ hrs.).

Travellers from Botzen and the N. can either leave the rly. at *Salurn* and cross the Adige by a bridge to Deutschmetz, or, if pedestrians, continue to San Michele stat., where an omnibus waits.

This route, interesting in itself, opens up a great deal of very romantic scenery on either side, and in conjunction with the Pass of Aprica, beyond Edolo (Rte. 231), offers an excellent variation of route for travellers returning from the Venetian territories to Switzerland, and the best means by which a pedestrian in South Tyrol can reach the Stelvio (Rte. 214).

The valleys of *Non* and *Sole* (Germ. *Nonsberg and Sulzberg — Naunia* of *Pliny) are properly one* valley, as they are traversed by one stream, the *Noce* or Nosbach, descending from the S. side of the Ortler group above Pejo, and joining the Adige at San Michele above Trent. A remarkable bend in its course, however, gives occasion to the 2 designations: the upper portion running W. to E. is the Val di Sole: the lower, almost due S., is the Val di Non.

The *Val di Non* is very singular, being more a succession of uplands and ravines than a valley (the stream flowing deep in a cleft). These uplands are crowded with villages and old castles. Several of the latter, now in ruins, are the original seats of well-known noble families. The genial climate has favoured population, and made the valley a favourite retreat of the Trentines during the summer. *Silk* of excellent quality is the chief production of the valley, and vineyards producing wine for home consumption are extensive.

The Naunes (*Genaunî?*) are mentioned as conquered Alpine tribes in the triumph of Augustus; they are now Italian rather than German, and used to bear an ill name, but the Austrian police have rendered travellers perfectly secure.

It is an uninteresting and dusty road from *Trent* to

7 m. *Lavis* (no good *Inn*). Italian-looking town across the Avisio, and at the entrance of the Fleimser Thal, here called Val Cembra. (Its upper portion is the noted *Val Fassa* among the dolomites: *see* Rte. 221.) A little further is a

2 m. *Ferry* over the Adige, by which a carriage can cross, and a rather pleasant country roads bears towards

4 m. *Mezzo-Lombardo* (Germ. Wälschmetz (*Inn*, Corona, fair, and pleasant place to dine; Aquila Nera; Rosa), Italian village, 2216 Inhab. Old ch. of St. Peter on mountain above; and castle of Wälschmetz commands entrance of pass beyond.

[Here the road from *Salurn* comes in, *by which travellers from Botzen* can arrive (though they had better take rail to San Michele and omnibus from thence, 2 m.). From Salurn the road crosses by a bridge over the Adige, and reaches Mezzo Tedesco (Deutschmetz), 6 m., 1100 Inhab., at foot of the limestone cliffs, with a castle, the highest building in the village. In *a cave* in the face of the precipice above are the ruins of the former stronghold of its owners, the *Castle of Kronmetz.* A bridge across the Noce leads to Mezzo Lombardo. These two places, as their names imply, formerly marked the respective limits of the German and Italian populations. It is not necessary, however, to cross the Noce, as there is a road on l. bank as well.]

The gorge of the Noce, up which the road lies, leads to

The *Pass of Rochetta*, a grand scene. The road crosses the stream twice. A tower on a projecting rock is *Il Visione*, of Roman origin, and a noted signal-post; at the upper exit of the gorge is

2 m. *A Fort*, built 1859, and the broad *Val di Non* opens out, the road climbing the uplands on l.; several villages lie further to l. and at foot of the mountains. There is a deserted castle at Spor, and northward in succession are Belfort, Bellasio, and La Corona, the latter in a cave and inaccessible.

[A very rough road, not passable for carriages, leads from this end of Val di Non through the *Val Sporreggio*, passing villages of Spor and Cavidago, then over a ridge, and by the dried-up lake of Andolo, descending through rich woods to *Lago Molveno*, 5 hrs. from Mezzo Lombardo, a lovely bit of scenery. Thence the valley of the Sarca can be gained by crossing the Mte. Gazza ridge S.E. to Vezzano; or continuing along the cart-road S. over the Molveno Pass to Stenico or the *Baths of Comano*, in 4 hrs. (Rte. 220 A.)

Also from the Austrian fort a road keeps on *the E. side of the* Val di Non *to Fondo, at its furthest* northern *extremity.*]

4 m. *Denno* is reached after a considerable climb, and the views begin to expand. The dolomite peaks of the Brenta Alta, above Molveno, seen S.W. (Across the valley to the E. are seen the extensive plantations and castle of *Thun*, founded 1194, and cradle of the family of that name. Splendid *view* from its terrace.)

Flavon follows; and after a wide sweep round a ravine and long ascent, the village of

5 m. *Tueno*, on a commanding eminence. The *Noce* rushes unseen in a deep chasm, and the eye ranges over the undulating E. side of the valley, divided by ravines, and studded with villages and castles.

3 m. *Cles* (Ecclesia)—(*Inns:* Aquila; Corona d' Oro, good, but beware of extortion), Pop. 2923, dates from Roman times; chief place of the valley, but of small extent; pleasantly situated. Much silk and hemp are produced here, and there are several mills. Ch. on site of a temple of Saturn. 5 min. walk to hill (Poggio) called Dos di Pez gives a *fine view.*

Excursion: 5 m. E. of Cles, on opposite side of valley, reached from the road to Fondo, is the *Sanctuary of Romedio*—singular chapel and hermitage, on top of a precipitous promontory, approached by steps and through 5 chapels; dates from 1135; a great place of pilgrimage.

[*The route to Meran*, 12 hrs., is by *Fondo*, 9 m. of road, lately reported to be bad, to N.E. of Cles. *Inn* poor, but mules can be hired there; thence is a continuous ascent, passing the hamlet of Unsre Frau, to the *Gampen Pass*, 2 hrs. (*Inn.*) Splendid view (Rte. 220A.) It is 7 hrs. more to Meran. The *pedestrian* will find a pleasant way by Ober-Lana and Marling to Meran.]

[*The route to Botzen over the Mendola* —a mule-track—strikes of also from Fondo by the vill. of Rufredo (curious sanctuary of San Romedio may be visited on the way from Cles;

Rufredo can be reached, turning off at Romeno, if the traveller does not depend upon mules at Fondo). The ascent is not great to *Pass of the Mendelscharte* (view magnificent), nor the descent difficult to *Kaltern*, 4 hrs. from Fondo, where a vehicle can be hired, 10 m. to Botzen, charming drive (*see* Rtes. 220A and 217).]

Beyond *Cles* the road sweeps round W. by the Chapel of St. Chiatar (*fine view*), and descends abruptly to the

3 m. *Bridge* over the Noce, where it flows in a deep ravine at entrance of *Val di Sole*.

This valley, a long trough, is of more Alpine character than that of the Non. The scenery is not remarkable, but there are glimpses up the side valleys. The road leads pleasantly through meadows and orchards, passing the entrance of Val di Rabbi, to

7 m. *Male* (*Inn:* Corona, Bortolon's, tolerable, but given to overcharges; there is another, 10 min. beyond the town W., of good promise). Chief town of Val di Sole, and of busy appearance.

[The *Baths of Rabbi* (4 *Inns:* Al Fonte and Il Palazzo the best; charges, 3 fl. in paper money per day), 4000 ft. above sea, and much frequented, are reached by a char-road up the *Val di Rabbi*, 8 m. from Male. The road turns off about 1 m. E. of Male, passes through Magras, and keeps the l. bank of the Rabbies torrent to St. Bernardo, crossing after to rt. bank. A shorter and pleasanter way for a *pedestrian* is by a path mounting steeply from Male and pursuing the rt. bank of the stream for 2 hours, when it crosses to the other bank, and follows the other route through St. Bernardo.

The situation of the Baths is fine for *excursions*, being in near neighbourhood of the S.E. side of the Orteler *group*, of which the *Veneziaspitze, 11,097 ft., is here the* prominent member (*see* Rte. 214A). There is a path to *Pejo W., by which* Sta. Catarina *may be reached* (Rte. 214A). The fine scenery of the *Martelthal* may be visited by a laborious pass over the Gramser glacier, due N. from Rabbi, and some way E. of the Veneziaspitze, 6 hrs. to a good mountaineer, and 2 hrs. further to a small *Inn* at *Gond* (*see* Rte. 213.)

Meran, about 40 m. distant, may be reached through the very pleasing scenery of the *Ultenthal*, in which are the Baths of *Mitterbad*, much frequented by the Tyrolese, and with fair accommodation. *St. Gertrud*, highest village in Ultenthal, is reached in 5 hrs. from Rabbi; *Mitterbad* in 4½ more. At St. Pankraz, 1½ hr., the valley becomes very picturesque. Meran is 4 hrs. further through Ober-Lana and Marling (Rte. 213.)]

2½ m. *Preson*. Opposite this, across the valley, is *Dimaro*, at the entrance of the *Val di Selva*.

[Up this picturesque valley is an easy bridle-track over a low pass into the noble scenery of *Val Rendena* and the *Giudicaria* (*see* Rte. 220A).]

The scenery of the valley is now simply pleasing. Several villages are passed through.

7 m. *Pelizzano* is the most considerable, and here there is a fine opening N., the Val di Pejo, which displays the snowy range of Mte. Tresero. The river Noce, rising at its base, flows through this valley, which is therefore the true head of the Val di Sole. It is perhaps better to halt at

1 m. *Fusine* (*Inn*, honest though homely; far better *sleep* here than at Ponte di Legno beyond). A ruined castle near affords a fine *view*.

[Up the *Val di Pejo* are the *Baths* of that name; rough, and closed in August, but in a fine situation, and past which is the route to the more noted Baths of Sta. Catarina, near Bormio (see Rte. 214 A).]

Ascending from Fusine up a valley

called Val Vermiglio, which falls in line with that of Val Sole, the noble range of the *Presanella* begins to display its snowy summits on the l. This is part of the Adamello group, the great southern counterpart to that of the Orteler, the *Tonale pass* lying between the two.

Vermiglio or Pizzano (*Inn*) is the last village before arriving at the summit. A *Fort* defends a higher reach of road, which after passing a Cantoniera climbs the last slope by easy gradients to the

9 m. *Summit* (6483 ft.): near it to rt. a small *Inn*. It is a bleak highland-looking waste, the scene of sanguinary combats with the Venetians in 1509; with the French in 1799 and 1809; and Italian Revolutionists in 1848. (Here at present the fine Austrian road ends abruptly, and a tract of broken ground must be passed to reach the old Italian road on the rt.)

The chief interest of the view lies in the snow masses to the l., now extending from Monte Piscana, close to the pass S.E. towards the Adamello itself.

The Descent in a short time becomes extremely steep, down a succession of zigzags into *Val Camonica*, at the head of which lies

5 m. *Ponte di Legno* (*Inn* very poor, capable of coffee, an omelette, and beds if *necessary*).

[A path direct N. from here up the course of the Oglio (true head of Val Camonica) leads over the *Gavia pass* to Sta. Catarina and Bormio (*see* Rte. 214 A).]

[It is possible to climb the mountains S. and over glaciers rt. of Mte. Piscana, into the beautiful *Val di Genova*, and to Pinzolo in Val Rendena, in one long day.]

The road down the Val Camonica passes several villages, and through scenery which would be tame but for occasional glimpses of the lofty range to the l., one of which occurs a little below Pontagna up the *Val d'Avio*, at the head of which, and foot of Mte. Avio, is a small lake in the grand neighbourhood of the Adamello.

Vezza is at the entrance of *Val Grande* N., ascending towards Mte. Gavia and closed by a glacier.

[On opposite side of the Oglio S. is *Val Paghera*, known as Val Aviolo. At its head are two great outworks of the Adamello group, the Cima di Pornina and Cima di Baitone.]

10 m. At *Incudine* the beauty for which the valley is famed begins to appear, and the descent is charming to

4 m. *Edolo* (*Inns:* Leone, decent; Due Mori, near the bridge, dear; Post), a small town most picturesquely situated, and with many delightful walks about it (*see* Rte. 231).

[The traveller bound for the Splügen or Como ascends by a good road to Pass of Aprica, 12 m. (a good *Inn* on the summit), and gains a magnificent view over the Valtelline in descending to Tresenda, 5 m. (poor *Inn*). Sondrio (excellent *Inns*) is 13 m. further (*see* Rtes. 231 and 214).

The road to Brescia, down Val Camonica and by the beautiful Lago Iseo, is described Rte. 231.]

ROUTE 220A.

MERAN OR BOTZEN TO BRESCIA, BY VAL RENDENA AND THE GIUDICARIA.

	Eng. m.	Hrs.
Meran to Fondo, Val di Non	22	9
Botzen to		
Fondo	18	7
Malè, Val di Sole	19	6
Pinzolo, Val Rendena	19	7
Tione	10	
Vestone	32	
Brescia	21	

Portions of this route can only be taken by a pedestrian, or on horseback, but they are easy. For the most part it is traversed by a carriage-road, and by public vehicles.

This route runs through one of the most picturesque, though hitherto least visited, of the districts of South Tyrol, and brings the traveller acquainted with the most southern of the great snow masses of the Alps, named from its principal summit the *Adamello group*, lying directly S. of the Ortler group, and sending down two considerable streams, the Sarca and the Chiese, the former flowing into the Lago di Garda, and the latter joining in the Italian plain the Oglio, flowing from Lago d'Iseo. This range is granite; but a remarkable mountain mass, the *Brenta Alta*, directly parallel with it on the E., is dolomite, and displays some of the grandest characteristics of that singular formation. The *Val di Rendena*, the chief object of our route, lies between the two, and is full of interest.

For a pedestrian on his way westward through Tyrol to Lombardy, there could scarcely be a better course. If he come from Switzerland, he should combine with this the pass of the Stelvio, striking off above Meran (Rte. 214), and at *Bormio* following the path *over the Gavia pass*, or that of the Cornio dei tre Signori, to Malè, Rte. 214A. If he have crossed the Oetzthal mountains from Innsbruck, he will have arrived at *Meran*, and can follow the first route here laid down. If he is from Eastern Tyrol, *Botzen* will be his point of departure. In any case, *Malè*, in Val di Sole, must be his first object, and this place can also be easily reached by carriage either from the valley of the Adige, by the Val di Non, Rte. 220, or from the Bormio route by way of Edolo, and Monte Tonale, Rtes. 231 and 220.

Meran.—Drive round by *Burgstall*, on the Botzen road, to cross the Adige by a bridge there, or walk by Marling, an agreeable path, to

7 m. *Unter-Lana*, near entrance of the *Ultenthal*; thence climb the hill to Völlan, and up the short valley beyond, to

5 m. *Platzers*. It is not far from here to the

2 m. *Summit* of the Gampen Pass (comfortable mountain Inn): splendid *view* both ways. A short way below is

1 m. *Unsere Liebe Frau im Walde*. —Italian, Senale. (*Inn.*) The hamlet of

4 m. *Trett* affords a very extensive *view* over the Val di Non, and the descent is rapid to

3 m. *Fondo* (*Inn*, poor). Here a good road commences. *Obs.* two old castles of the Thun family, large proprietors of the Val di Non. [From *Botzen* to Fondo is a shorter journey. There is a carriage-road for a longer distance, and the route is finer. Drive by way of Sigmundskron and valley of Eppan to *Kaltern*, 10 m. Thence it is a steep mule-path over the fine limestone range of the Mendola (noble views, including the dolomites of V Fassa) (*Inn* just beyond summit), a by village of *Rufredo* to Fondo, 4 hrs (8 m.): highest point of the Mendol is to l. (S.), Mte. Roen, 6919 ft., a can be ascended from Rufredo. Fro Mendola Inn a shorter way to Cles

by *Romeno*, 1½ hr., thence to *Cles* 2 hrs. See Rtes. 220 and 217.]

[The pedestrian instead of passing through Fondo may descend from Rufredo by *Amblar*, to the curious *sanctuary of Romedio*, a great place of pilgrimage, and well worth visiting. Thence he can fall into the road to Cles. See Rte. 220.]

9 m. *Cles* (*Inns:* Aquila; Corona d'Oro. See Rte. 220).

10 m. *Malè*, *Val di Sole*. (*Inn:* Corona, *Bortolon*, dear.) There is a fair-looking *Inn* between Malè and

2½ m. *Preson*, where a car-road diverges and crosses the Noce to

½ m. *Dimaro* (a clean *Inn*), at entrance of Val di Selva, and near the junction of the Melledro with the Noce. A rough bridle-track thence to the *Summit* of the *Ginevrie Pass*, whence it is a short descent to

8 m. *Maria di Campiglio*, a pilgrimage ch. (large *Inn*, rough but clean, one good bedroom, and several inferior ones). [*Mte. Spinale* E., ending in a long wall to S., and offering a noble *view*, can be ascended from this in 2 hrs. On the W. is Mte. Ritorto, easily reached, and a fine view.] The road descends to the

2 m. *Val Nambino*, along which the track continues at a considerable height, commanding, as from a terrace, extremely fine views. The dolomite range of the *Brenta Alta* begins to display itself l. soon after leaving Campiglio. The *Cima di Nodis*, 10,433 ft., first comes into sight, and then (after rounding Mte. Spinale) the next highest summit, more to the N., called the *Cima Tosa*, both with snow on their summits, and glaciers in their hollows. Between them is a wild array of pinnacles, and a remarkable gap, the *Bocca di Brenta;* a short valley, the Val di Brenta, *is seen to lead up to* it. On *the rt., or S.W., presently* appear the vast snow-fields of the Mte. Levade, and Care Alto, portions of the Adamello group.

3 m. *Hamlet* and *Chapel* of *S. Antonio*. The descent is now through the *Val Nambrone* W., and passes the village of *Caresolo*, the first hamlet in the *Val Rendena*. Shortly afterwards the ancient ch. of San Vigilio (see below) is passed to the rt., and then the traveller enters

3 m. *Pinzolo*. (*Inn:* Bonapace's, to l. after passing ch. and Piazza; 3 bedrooms, tolerable accommodation; extra room, clean, to be had next door.) Omnibus every morning at 6 to Tione. This village is situated a little above the junction of the Nambino with the *Sarca*. The latter issues opposite Pinzolo, W. from the Val di Genova, and flows hence with an extremely sinuous and picturesque course into the Lago di Garda. There are 2 *remarkable churches* near Pinzolo. 1st, ¼ m. on the road to Campiglio is *San Vigilio*, covered with frescoes on the S. side representing the Dance of Death, date 1536, and of considerable merit. Within they are destroyed, excepting in the chancel, where they illustrate the life of the saint. 2nd, *San Stefano*, a small, very ancient ch., on a rock at the entrance of Val di Genova, which has also frescoes on one side, legends of St. Stefano, and Triumph of Death, date 1519. The interior (key at Caresolo) records in an inscription its foundation by Charlemagne, who, with 4000 knights, destroyed 7 Pagan castles in the valley, and erected as many churches. A fresco represents his presence at a baptism, and other curious ones bear date 1461.

Pinzolo is in the midst of a fine circle of *excursions*.

(*a*) The *Val di Genova*, W., only recently penetrated by cart-tracks for the sake of its dense forests, leads up on the S. side of the Presanella, between it and the Adamello portion of the group to the S. It displays a succession of noble waterfalls. The en-

trance is reached by the rough road through the chestnut wood leading to the little ch. of St. Stefano. The cascade of *Nardis*, 1 hr. from Pinzolo, pours down magnificently on the rt., coming from one of the glaciers of the Presanella. 1 hr. more brings to the falls of *Laris*, in 3 great leaps, on the S. side of the valley. Here are saw-mills, 1 hr. further is *Tedesco*, a few houses inhabited only in summer. The valley bends N.W. till, at a point where the Sarca makes a succession of falls, it turns sharply to S.W., and closes amidst magnificent scenery, of which 2 fine glaciers form a part. There are 2 herdsmen's stations here, Bedole and Venezia, and either would supply quarters for an ascent of the Adamello, 11,832 ft., which lies back on the S., or for a passage of the Col beside Mte. Pisgana (a western buttress of the Presanella), into Val Camonica at Ponte di Legno.

[The *ascent of the Adamello* was first accomplished by J. Payer, Austrian lieut., in 1864, and in the following year Mr. Tuckett and party, after sleeping at the Bedole Malga, at head of Val di Genova, climbed the surrounding cliffs on the S.W., crossed to the l. bank of the Bedole glacier, and ascended this to foot of the final peak, the summit of which was reached by the E.N.E. arête in 20 min. more. *View* of enormous extent and great interest, from the Grivola on one side to the Grossglockner on the other. *Descent* was made by the Val di Miller and Val di Malga to Edolo in Val Camonica. 6¼ hrs. up, and 6 hrs. down.]

[The *ascent of the Presanella*, the most northern member of the Adamello group, and the principal feature of the Tonale Pass, was made by Mr. Freshfield in 1863, from the Tonale side, in 7½ hrs.; he descended by the Val Genova to Pinzolo in 6 hrs.: the track up by the waterfall of Nardis, or the head of Val Nambrone, would probably offer routes as *feasible.*]

(*b*) The *Lake of San Giuliano* (a mountain tarn), 4 hrs. from Pinzolo, is reached by a glen half-way between the waterfalls of Nardis and Laris, on the S. side of Val di Genova. Return may be made in 3 hrs. by a steep and direct descent to Pinzolo.

(*c*) *Madonna di Campiglio*, already noticed, affords a charming day's excursion; with it might be combined an ascent of Mte. Spinale E., or, to the W., that of *Mte. Ritorto*.

(*d*) The *Val di Agnola* E., opening 1½ hr. above Pinzolo, in the Val Nambino, offers a picturesque approach to the grand dolomite precipices of the Brenta Alta, and the return to Pinzolo may be effected by a glen called Brenta dell' Orso, descending into Val Rendena a little below Pinzolo.

(*e*) The *Bocca di Brenta*, is, however, the most remarkable object in the neighbourhood. It is a great gateway between two spires of dolomite, a range of which, fantastically varied, extends from the Cima Tosa, the chief dolomite mass on the N., to the Cima di Nodis, or *Brenta Alta*, 10,450 ft. on the S., the highest of the group. The way to it is by the village of *San Antonio*, and hence down to a saw-mill on the Nambino stream, at the entrance of the *Val di Brenta*, 1½ hr. from Pinzolo. Ascending this valley, and passing a *malga*, a range of cliffs is reached, by a scrambling path to right, and the Bocca is seen in front, with the Cima di Nodis rising in a vast tower "like the Matterhorn" on the right. From its recesses to the S. "rolls out a long glacier ribbon," which leads to the *Bocca dei Camozzi*. The Pinzolo guides have more than once misled travellers by taking them to this, which is no pass, and ends only among impossible precipices. To reach the true Bocca, after passing a *malga*, or herd-hut, there is a long ascent among creeping pine and rocks to the foot of a long slope of snow, up which is a tedious climb, to the sin-

gular gap, 15 ft. wide at bottom, which forms the *Bocca*.

[Through the Bocca di Brenta lies the way to *Lago Molveno*. The road descends in about 1 hr. to the Malga dei Vitelli (the highest herd-hut on that side), and in 1½ hr. more, down a rough cattle-track to l., into the head of *Val delle Seghe*, full of rich beech forest, and surrounded by magnificent *dolomite precipices:* afterwards a fair path leads (in 2 hrs.) to *Molveno*, and its small but beautiful lake. (Rough *Inn*, with decent beds, Giacomo's.) An interesting path leads in 5 hrs., by Mulina and Villa, to *Baths of Comano*, on the carriage-road to Trent or Riva; *or*, turning N., the traveller can reach the Val di Non in 4 hrs. by Andolo and the Val Sporeggio. See Rtes. 219 and 220. *Ascent of the Brenta Alta* was first made by Messrs. Ball and Forster from Molveno, in 1865.]

[The *Val Dalcon* is reached by a pleasant path climbing the hill above Giustino, a little below Pinzolo E., 2 hrs. to summit, and 2 hrs. descent through the woody solitary valley to its exit in the striking gorge of the Sarca. A romantic path here conducts to *Stenico:* see below.]

Below *Pinzolo* the carriage-road crosses a

2 m. *Bridge*, and passes numerous villages to

1 m. *Strembo* (whence a possible path to the Lago di S. Giuliano). At *Pieve di Rendena* is the principal ch. of the valley; and ¼ m. beyond, an ancient ch., with curious frescoes on S. side, marks the site of the martyrdom of St. Vigilius, Bishop of Trent, A.D. 405, and first Christian missionary to these parts.

2 m. *Pelugo* is at opening of *Val Borzago*, W., penetrating to the glaciers of the *Carè Alto*, 11,352 ft., the most southern *snow-peak of the Adamello block (first ascended in 1865* by Messrs. Taylor and Montgomery from this direction).

1 m. *Vigo:* a fair-looking *Inn*.

1½ m. *Villa*. [*Val Valentino* opens W., leads to S. of Carè Alto, and offers a path to the *Val di Fum*. See below.]

2½ m. *Tione* (*Inns:* Cavallo Bianco, good rooms; Corona, fair and reasonable). Pop. 2100. Omnibus daily at 4 aft. to Pinzolo. Picturesque scenery on rt. bank of the Sarca. This is the chief place of Val Rendena, and also of the district called *Giudicaria*, which extends N. up to Pinzolo; S. to Condino, on the Chiese; E. to Stenico, on the Sarca. Its name is derived from the ancient possession of certain rights, and a separate administration. At Tione the Sarca makes an abrupt turn N.E., rushing through *two grand defiles* before falling into the broad valley by which it descends to the Lago di Garda.

[A good road follows the Sarca. It is a specimen of admirable engineering, and offers very striking scenery. Omnibus daily to Le Sarche, 18 m., where it meets others to Trent and Riva. The Castle of *Stenico* is seen high up on the N. side, with a picturesque torrent rushing down the mountain. (*Inn:* near the castle at this romantic village, fair. It is reached by a steep climb, and also by the path from Val Dalcon; see above. *Obs.* Roman and mediæval remains.) Road recrosses the Sarca, enters opener country [a country-road here leads southward by way of Campo (fair *Inn*) and Ballino to *Riva*, a very charming walk of about 10 m.], and passes the *Baths of Comano*, much frequented in summer, but dear to casual travellers. 3 m. farther the Sarca cuts its way through a deep and savage gorge, and the road skilfully descends to *Le Sarche*, and joins the post-road from Trent to Riva, 15 m. from latter place. Rte. 219.

3½ m. At *Bondo* the Val Bregazzo (whence the Arno flows) opens W., and the Val Gavardina E.

[A pleasant path up the Val Gavardina leads to the beautiful Lake of Ledro.]

2 m. *Roncone* is on the watershed between the Sarca and Chiese.

4 m. At *Pieve di Buono* the *Val Daone* opens rt.

[The *Val Daone*, traversed by a cart-road on N. side for 3 hrs., contains magnificent scenery, being a succession of gorges with rocky porphyritic walls. It leads to E. side of Mte. Castello, the most southern member of the Adamello group. *Daone* is the only village. Here the valley approaches Mte. Castello W., enters the granite region, becomes extremely wild, and then turns to the N. as *Val di Fum*. (Near its entrance, high on the l., is *Lago di Caf*, known also as *L. di Campo*; a path from this leads over the *pass of Mte. Campo*, and by another lake, L. d' Arno, into the upper part of Val Saviore, and so into Val Camonica, Rte. 231.) The Val di Fum, passing at the back of the Care Alto E., penetrates nearly to the Adamello. There are some *herd-huts* in the valley 4 hrs. from Boazze, and a path over into Val Valentino and Val Rendena. A snow pass also has been made from its head into Val Genova.]

Descending the Chiese, the scenery is delightful to

4 m. *Condino*. (*Inns*, several: Albergo della Torre, very fair.) Chief place of the Val Bona, or upper Chiesa. (*Giudicaria* ends here.) Road keeps the rt. bank, and passes a

3½ m. *Bridge* leading to *Storo*.

2½ m. *Lodrone*. *Frontier* between Austria and Italy (Douane here). [The valley of the Calfaro (belonging to Italy) is full of enchanting scenery. Good road. At *Bagalino* is a country *Inn*; thence the valley turns directly N. towards the last summits of the granite range, and from its head the *pass* of *Croce Domini* leads into the Val *Camonica, S. of Breno.*]

After passing the Swiss-looking *Lake of Idro*, 7 m. long, the traveller reaches

13 m. *Vestone* (*Inn:* Tre Spade).

21 m. *Brescia* (*Inns:* Albergo d' Italia; Regina d' Inghilterra). (See *Handbook for North Italy.*)

ROUTE 221.

TRENT TO CORTINA D' AMPEZZO, BY THE FLEIMSER OR FASSATHAL, THE FEDAIA PASS, CAPRILE, AND PASS OF GUSELLA.

21 Aust. miles = 99½ English m.

Rail to Neumarkt; carriage-road to Cavalese in the Fleimserthal, and as far as Campedello in Val Fassa. Bridle-tracks and mountain-paths for the rest. A daily Stellwagen from Neumarkt to Predazzo, beyond Cavalese. 3 or 4 days will suffice for a pedestrian to reach Cortina, which is on a good post-road descending to Venice.

This route lies through some of the most interesting *dolomite scenery*, conducting the traveller round the N. base of the Marmolata, through the grand gorge of Sottoguda, to the foot of the majestic Mte. Civita (where lies the charming lake of Alleghe), and over the Gusella pass, full of striking views to Cortina, thus crossing the chief dolomite district.

The traveller from the N. had bette

make Botzen his starting-place, whence by the porphyry gorges (*see* Rte. 217) a carriage-road extends to Wälschenhofen, 10 m., and then 4 hrs. over the interesting Caressa pass will bring him to Vigo in the Fassathal. For any one not interested in the geology of the Fleimserthal or the mineralogical treasures of Predazzo, this would be a better route than from Trent or by Neumarkt, as it is shorter and more varied in scenery.

The Fassa- or Evasthal, the Fleimser or Fiemmethal, and Val Cembra or Zimmersthal, are parts of one long continuous valley, some 60 m. in length, through which the Avisio flows, entering the valley of the Adige at Lavis. The above names apply respectively to the upper, the middle, and the lower portions.

From *Trent* it is better to take the rail to Neumarkt, as the road is dusty, and straight to

6 m. *Lavis* (no good *Inn*). Here the Avisio issues from *Val Cembra*.

[This valley, a mere ravine, is tedious to ascend, from the prodigious number of lateral clefts that break into it from the porphyry slopes on either hand, and which so lengthen the way that a distance of some 25 m. to Cavalese is increased to nearly 40 m. Nevertheless, the lower part is fertile and well wooded, and there are many highly picturesque and primitive villages throughout the entire length.

Cembra, to which there is a good road, is 3 hrs.' walk from Lavis. *Inn:* Lanziger's. The road ends at Favra, the next village, whence a horse-track leads to

Capriana in 4½ hrs., and from Capriano to *Cavalese* is 2¾ hrs.]

15 m. *Neumarkt* Stat. affords the readiest access to the Fleimserthal by a good road, and daily Stellwagen. It passes

3 m. *Montan* (*Inn, Löwe*), where, at *foot of the wooded dolomite hill*, the Cistonberg, stands *Schloss Enna*. (*Enna* was the Latin name for Neumarkt.)

At *Kalditsch*, or *Delladizza*, is a fair *Inn*, usual dining-place.

[Here a carriage-road comes in, carried in zigzags from *Auer* in the Adige valley (a stat. on the rly.). This, therefore, is the nearest way from Botzen to Cavalese.]

7 m. *St. Lugano* (3587 ft.) is *summit of the pass;* thence the road descends to

6 m. *Cavalese* (*Inn*, l'Uva, dear), 1440 Inhab., chief place of the Fleimser Thal, which extends about 9 m. below (to Val Floriana), and about 12 m. above; the ancient *Gothic ch.* on a height is worth visiting. It has some good pictures by Unterberger. *Palace* of the Bps. of Trent is now a prison. The Cima Lagorei (8574 ft.) to the S.E. is the highest porphyry peak in the Alps.

4 m. *Tesero. Panchia.*

2 m. *Ziano.*

3 m. *Predazzo* (*Inns*: Alla Nave d'Oro, Jacomelie's, very comfortable; Rosa). This spot, the centre of ancient volcanic action, is famous for its mineralogical treasures (specimens at the inn). Varieties of melaphyr, porphyry, syenite, and granite may be noticed in every wall. In the visitors' book at Jacomelie's the names of some of the most eminent European geologists and mineralogists appear. Many sawmills.

[*Val Travignalo* opens E., entirely porphyritic, very sparsely inhabited; it ends in a woody basin, where is *Paneveggio*, 4 hrs., a farmhouse, sawmill, and *Inn* (tolerable beds); thence over an easy pass, by the side of magnificent dolomites to the E., is a path into Val Castrozza (hospice of *San Martino* at its head) to *Primiero*, 6 hrs. from Paneveggio (*see* Rte. 222 A).]

Above Predazzo the valley narrows into a gorge cut by the stream through the rim of the Predazzo crater.

Forno, poor village, is in the midst

The first village of the upper valley, *Val Fassa*, is

7 m. *Moena* (*Inn*, bad). The traveller is now in the district of the dolomites; but their peaks are scarcely yet visible, although he has already passed under the Weisshorn- and Latemar-Spitzen to the l., and the Sasso di Loch is now in front on the rt.

Joh. B. Zachia sells minerals.

[W. a path ascends to the *Caressa Pass*, lying between the two great dolomite masses, the Latemar-Spitzen S., and the Rosengarten-Gebirge N., and leads to *Wälschenhofen*, 4 hrs., whence there is a road to Botzen, 13 m.

E. a little beyond Moena is the *Pellegrinothal*, with a bridle-track. At the head of it is a small *Inn*, 9 m., and pilgrimage chapel, and a pass over to *Falcade*, in a populous valley, descending to *Cencenighe* (3 small *Inns*), in the valley of the Cordevole; a road thence to Agordo and Belluno. From Pellegrino there is also a pass over a col, close by the *Sasso Val Fredda* (9000 ft.), to the S. side of the Marmolata, by which, through the *gorge of Sottoguda*, Caprile can be reached in 9 hrs. from Moena.]

Road crosses the Avisio, and presently

5 m. *Vigo* (*Inn*, Rizzi's, very comfortable) is seen on hillside to l.: may be reached by a path across the fields; carriages make circuit, and a steep climb. This chief village of the Fassathal is spread over green slopes. Ch. of St. Johann below, small Ch. of Sta. Juliana above.

Excursions.

(*a*) By Ch. of Sta. Juliana lies the path slanting up to the rt., and keeping along a ridge in same direction till it ends in wooded crags, 2 hrs., from which is a very impressive view of the amphitheatre of the *Rosengarten*, or, better *still, ascending higher to the* level summit of the *Sasso dei Mugoni* Alp above *on the l.*

(*b*) The *Sasso di Damm* (9000 ft.), on E. side of the valley. Ascent is through Pozza, over a shoulder, into a basin: work round to its eastern rim, and follow the grassy but narrow edge upward till it ends in a point, 4 hrs., whence is a *fine view* of the Marmolata E., Sellaspitze and Langkofel N., and the whole range of the Rosengarten W.

In Pozza the priest sells minerals.

(*c*) A third excursion, interesting to the geologist, may be taken up the Monzoni valley, to the summit of the ridge above the *Monzoni-Alp*, where a mass of syenite, with hypersthene veins, interrupts the dolomite wall uniting the Sasso di Loch with the Marmolata; many rare minerals and interesting plants are found here.

By one or other of these excursions only can any adequate impression be obtained of the dolomites of the Fassathal.

The bosses of the Sellaspitze are seen at the head of the valley on the way to

3½ m. *Mazin*. Situated where a brook from the Anlermoja-See (a tarn lying among the precipices of the Rosengarten) falls into the Avisio.

3½ m. *Campedello* (*Inns:* Bernhard's, 2 bedrooms, one of them decent, scanty provisions; Valentini). Above this village N. are a series of extraordinary dolomite crags, forming part of the Langkofel. *Bernhard* (not the innkeeper) is a good ordinary guide, and has minerals for sale.

[The *Duronthal*, opening W. from Campedello, offers a fine view of the Marmolata, and leads (the path following the stream) to a *col*, 3 hrs., between the Rosszähne l. and Plattkogel rt. The precipices of the Falbankogel line the upper part of the valley on the l. From the col path turns N., and reaches in 30 min. *châlets*, which supply milk and cheese; thence, bearing W., over the undulating Seisser Alp, with fine views of the Langkofel and Schlern, the path crosses to a gap in its western

edge, and descends to *Castelruth*, 4 hrs., by a paved track, from which also *Ratzes Baths* l., at foot of the Schlern, can be reached. From Castelruth (2 good *Inns*, pleasant summer quarters) see Rte. 227 for paths to Botzen or Brixen.]

The head of the valley now bends round rapidly towards S.E.

2 m. *Canazei.* [Near this a path strikes N. by a steep ascent, and leads between Langkofel and Sellaspitze over the *Evas Joch* to *Plan* (small *Inn*, 3 hrs.), at head of Grödenthal; from this point, over the *Grödner Jöchl* E., is path to *Corfara*, fair *Inn*, at head of Gaderthal: *see* Rte. 227.]

Alba, a small vill., is placed where the valley forks. [Branch to the rt. ascends the Contrinthal to the Sasso Vernale, standing S.W. of the Marmolata, and a path between the two leads over the *Contrinjoch* (9051 ft.) to Val Ombretta (*see* below.)] Our path, hitherto level, takes the l. branch by

1½ m. *Penia*, and, turning E., presently climbs a steep ascent on l. hand of gorge to the

Fedaia Pass (Germ. *Fedden*), disclosing grand views of the 3 glaciers on the N. side of the Marmolata, and its precipices of bare rock. The

4 m. *Fedaia-See*, a small tarn, occupies a verdant basin, rich with alpine flowers. On l. rises the *Padonspitze*, (8878 ft.), worth climbing for the full view of the Marmolata opposite.

[*Ascent of the Marmolata.* This mountain (11,465 ft.), the highest and most central of the dolomite region, rises on this N. side in a succession of snow-slopes and glaciers, divided by bosses of smooth rock, to a long ridge, falling in one vast wall of precipice to the S., but rising in 2 principal summits, the Marmolata proper to W., and Marmolata di Rocca to E. It is therefore only accessible from the N., and the route for those coming from the Fassathal is by the Fedaia-See. The best quarters to start from, however, are at Caprile further on. (There is no good guide, but Pellegrini of Rocca is sufficient for all but the final peak.) From Caprile the *Punta Serranta*, the most eastern of the spurs of the Marmolata, may be climbed without going round by the Fedaia-See. The huts of the *Lobia-Alp*, 3½ hrs. from Caprile, and on the E. side of the Fedaia Pass, have afforded sleeping-quarters. ½ hr. further ascent of glacier begins, much crevassed; it leads to a rocky wall, which surmounted, the final ridge is attained; but all expeditions failed in reaching the western end (the true summit crowned with snow) till that of Herr Grohmann in 1864. He was followed by Mr. Tuckett in 1865. The latter left Caprile at 2·30 A.M., reached Fedaia Col in 3 hrs. the foot of the middle glacier in ¾ hr.; ascended it in a S.W. direction, kept well to rt. above, gained a snowy hollow running up to the ridge between the Marmolata di Rocca and the Marmolata proper, and reached by it the E. foot of the latter, which was then ascended without difficulty, 3½ hrs. from foot of the glacier. *View* very grand; no difficulty in the ascent.]

½ m. *Summit* of the Pass (6883 ft.) is reached very soon after passing the Fedaia-See. *View* displays a fine array of jagged mountain forms. A conspicuous one to S.E. is Monte Civita, the most picturesque, in form and situation, of the dolomite mountains. A steep path descends into a valley —the head of the *Pettorinathal*—turning S. and close under the grand precipices of the Punta Serranta, the eastern end of the Marmolata.

[At the S.E. corner a valley opens W., and a path leads to the *Pellegrinothal* over the Col of the Sasso Val Fredda.

A short way up this path a track turns off rt. towards the S. face of the Marmolata, leading into *Val Ombretta*, a desolate spot directly under the great S. precipices of the Marmolata, grandly seen on the ascent. From the Val Ombretta is a track over the Contrin

joch (9051 ft.) into the Contrinthal, and so by Alba into the Fassathal.]

Arrived at the S.E. corner of the mountain, the path suddenly turns to l., following rt. bank of the stream, which presently rushes into the grand

5 m. *Gorge of Sottoguda*, a narrow cleft nearly a mile long, between walls of rock 1000 ft. high, the path carried from side to side on 12 log bridges. It issues near

1 m. *Sottoguda village*, whence, looking back, the entrance would not be suspected.

The shortest path is now along a meadow on l. bank of stream to

3 m. *Rocca*, a vill. on the edge of an abrupt descent. Take the opening from the Plaza on l., and descend by a rough track and zigzags through fields to valley bottom.

[High on l. is seen a picturesque rock, with a few cottages, the vill. of *Lastei*. It is reached from here by a path through the woods, leading to a lofty terrace-path suspended over the Cordevole and offering *splendid views*. The rock itself is part of a singular circle of dolomite crags.]

Below Rocca the valley almost immediately falls into that of the Cordevole, running N. and S., issuing from a ravine N., and opening up a magnificent view of *Monte Civita*, a vast array of pinnacles, S. The village in view is

1½ m. *Caprile* (*Inns*, Signora Pezze's, further end of street, clean and honest, 3 good bed-rooms :—another near ch.). This village, dreary in itself, is within easy reach of noble scenery. A small column at S. end of the street still bears the Lion of St. Mark, a relic of Venetian supremacy.

Excursions.

(*a*) *Lago Alleghe*, 2 m. below, must on no account be missed. It is one of the most lovely spots among the Alps. Monte Civita (10,438 ft.) rises superbly at S. end. Cross to W. side for best view.

(*b*) *The Col Dai*, reached by a climb of 3 hrs. above the vill. of Alleghe, and in front of the grand precipices of the Civita. From the Col is a very striking view of the vast tower-like *Sasso di Pelmo* and the numerous peaks of Cadore and the Val di Zoldo, all dolomite. Ascend to the rt. by some herd-huts, and the view is greatly improved; and if time allow, work round through a gap to front of the Civita again, and visit *Lago Col Dai*, a tarn in the midst of the Civita precipices, whence view of Marmolata opposite and of Lago Alleghe far below. *See* Rte. 222A.

(*c*) *Lastei*, mentioned above, is also well worth visiting, 2 hrs. from Caprile.

[There is a road from Caprile through Alleghe to *Cencenighe*, 8 m., down the Cordevole valley, whence there is a fair road to *Agordo* 7 m., and Belluno 20 m.: fine scenery. *See* Rte. 222A.]

To *Cortina* take either A—a path by the ch., ascending a short distance, and striking back to the rt. by a terrace-path to

3 m. *Sta. Lucia* (1 hr.), vill. on a promontory, ch. at corner, commanding a fine view of Val Fiorentina and the Sasso di Pelmo at its head. Titian was snowed up here for a fortnight, and afterwards executed a fresco on the ch. wall, since rudely repainted.

[From Sta. Lucia a good bridle-road, interesting for the near view it affords of the Pelmo, leads up Val Fiorentina, through Selva (guide for Pelmo here), 1 hr. (*Inn*), and Pescul, ½ hr. (*Inn*), and over the very grand pass, *Forcella Forada*, 2 hrs., on N. side of Pelmo, to Borca, 2½ hrs. (tolerable *Inn*), on Ampezzo road. The panorama of dolomite peaks from the summit is hardly to be surpassed. *Or*, from Pescul the *Forcella di Ponie* may be taken, reported finer than the Forada, and allowing an ascent of *Monte Rochetta*, whence a fine *panorama*.]

Our track skirts the base of a hill, and leads up a hollow to the N., at the head of which is the block of dolomite called Monte Gusella.

5 m. Summit of the Gusella Pass is reached (Cima di Fermin on rt.). The

Marmolata is finely seen behind, W.; and a very remarkable view is disclosed in front, down a lateral valley of the Ampezzo, lined by fantastic dolomites; and over several more distant dolomite ranges, amongst which the Tofana l., Croda Malcora or Sorapiss opposite, and the great Antelao rt., are the most conspicuous.

The *Descent* is by cattle-tracks over pasture, past

Milk Sheds l., and then through dark pine woods to a shoulder in the *Val Costeana* commanding the Ampezzo valley below. Bear to l. for vill. of *Lacedell*, and beneath lies

8 m. *Cortina* (*Inns:* Aquila Nera; kept by Ghedina, good; Stella d'Oro). *See* Rte. 228.

Or B, said to be a more beautiful road, striking up the valley N. from Caprile until the village of Buchenstein comes in sight, and then to the N.E. to Andraz (Rte. 227), Schloss Buchenstein, and the Tre Sassi Pass —whence is a good carriage road to *Cortina*.

ROUTE 222.

TRENT TO VENICE, BY VAL SUGANA.

112 Eng. m.

Good post-road to Treviso, thence rail to Venice; Postwagen daily from Borgo to Primolano. 10 hrs. posting from Trent to Bassano; a good walker would require 2 days.

The scenery on this route is far superior to any on that by Verona. The *Val Sugana* is highly picturesque, *the gorge of the Cismone* very striking, *and the spurs of the hills* beyond Bassano *offer charming* views over the great Venetian plain. As a route to Venice it is 30 m. nearer than by Verona, but the uninterrupted rly. communication gives the latter the advantage in time.

The new improved road, soon after leaving Trent, enters the gorge of the Fersina, and, avoiding the steep gradients of the old, is carried by an easy gradual ascent to

7 Pergine (Germ. Persen)—(Post, al Caval Bianco)—a pretty town of 4470 Inhab., with a *Castle* of the Bishops of Trent on a rock of slate, on the l. bank of the Fersina. It stands in the midst of charming scenery, near the water-shed between the Adige and the Brenta, at an elevation of 1550 ft. above the sea. Beyond it the river Brenta takes its rise in the two small picturesque lakes of Caldonazzo and Levico, on the rt. of the road. The upper part of the valley through which it flows, and our road descends, is called Val Sugana, and it presents features of extreme interest. The post-road between Pergine and Levico, being carried through a defile flanked by heights which conceal all view, will convey but a very limited notion of the beauties which surround the cradle of the Brenta. [Those who are not pressed for time may make a circuit by a road which runs by Sta. Caterina, along the W. margin of the Lake of Caldonazzo, through the extensive chesnut-woods of Castegne, which overshadow it, and through Calceranica, to the village of Caldonazzo at the lower end of the lake. Hence the road continues across the valley into the post-road at Levico.]

Levico (*Inn:* Corona), a village of about 3670 Inhab., with mineral springs, whose medical properties are recommended for rheumatism, liver complaints, and consumptive disorders. A large *Bath-house* has been built, with accommodation for 300 persons; however, the country in the immediate vicinity is bleak and treeless.

Masi is a pleasantly-situated village, and the fine dolomite peaks of the Cima Dodici (7660 ft.) begin to show themselves to the S.

16 *Borgo di Val Sugana* (Germ. Borchen)—(*Inns:* Croce Bianca; Aquila), the principal place in the valley, at an elevation of 1475 ft. above the sea, has 3900 Inhab., most of whom are occupied and enriched by the culture of silk. It is somewhat compressed within the neighbouring heights, but occupies the site of *Burgum Ausugii*, a military station on the great road made by the Romans to connect the shores of the Adriatic with the colony of Tridentum. Among the castles with which this part of the valley abounds, that of Borgo, which belonged to the Counts of Telvana, is the most conspicuous.

Grigno is on the boundary of Tyrol, and in the province of Venice. Near this the vale of Tesino opens out from the N. It is inhabited by a race who follow the profession of pedlers and printsellers, and wander all over the world with rude pictures of saints, &c., for sale. This trade began in the middle of the 17th centy.; and though it has now much fallen off, the inhabitants of this obscure valley still maintain agents in some of the principal cities of Europe and America. The family of Artaria come from hence. The children of the valley never fail to return with the earnings of years of toil, to spend them and end their days by the banks of the Tesino. The Brenta, which has hitherto flowed E., now turns S. In ascending the valley, this stage is charged 2 posts instead of $1\frac{3}{4}$.

17 Primolano.—Napoleon here surprised and defeated the Austrian vanguard in the memorable campaign of 1796. Primolano, as well as Borgo and Levico, were also the scenes of engagements between General Medici's division of the regular Italian army and the Austrians in July, 1866. There is an excellent carriage-road from this to Feltre, of about 12 m., on which there is a daily diligence. Excursion to Primiero and Agordo in Rte. 222A.

[From Primolano, or Borgo, or, better still, from Pedescala or Valstagna, *an excursion may be made S. of our road to the Sette Communi*, or 7 German *parishes, or communities*, in a mountainous district S. of the Alps, with 40,000 Inhab., surrounded by an Italian population, and yet keeping themselves distinct in manners, language, and dress.

They were supposed by some writers to be the descendants of the Cimbri, defeated by Marius near Verona; while they were regarded by others as a remnant of the Alemanni, whom Clovis vanquished at Zülpich, near Cologne, A.D. 496, and who, it is said, obtained an asylum in Italy from Theodoric. At the present day this language is no longer an enigma. The inhabitants of these communities are Germans, speaking an old Alemannic-Swabian dialect, which has, of course, a resemblance to that of the Nibelungenlied. The Alemannic-Swabian tribe occupied, in the middle ages, part of Western Tyrol, and the Vorarlberg. The Swabian colonists of the county of Tolna in Hungary, and the *Gottscheer* of Carinthia, also belong to this ancient Germanic tribe, and have preserved, like the inhabitants of the *Sette Communi*, its peculiar dialect, or, strictly speaking, the dialect that prevailed at the period when they respectively separated from the main body of the tribe. The inhabitants of these communities may perhaps be the descendants of Alemannic-Swabian colonists, who settled here in the 11th or 12th centy., but it is far more probable that they are merely a remnant of their tribe, isolated by the encroachment of the Italian population and language, which, it is well known, has been, and still is, gradually gaining ground on the German language in Cisalpine Tyrol, and will probably, at no distant period, entirely supersede it. The *Sette Communi* themselves are becoming more and more Italianized, especially since they have discontinued to receive their clergymen from Swabia. The people carry down a large quanity of timber in the rainy season by the Valstagna, to be floated down on the Brenta to Bassano. The chief town is *Asiago*, containing a Pop. of 4600, where the traveller will find a tolerable Inn, which he can make his head-quarters.]

Between Primolano and Cismone

Brenta traverses the magnificent defile of *Covelo* (Kofel), and the road is carried through it at a considerable height above the river, with precipices above and below it. Where the rocks are highest and wildest a singular fortress-cave once existed in the face of the cliff, 100 ft. above the road. It was capable of containing a garrison of 500 men, and its guns completely commanded the passage. Maximilian took it from the Venetians in 1509, and it was thenceforth held by Austria, though within the territory of Venice. It completely commanded the passage of the valley: it had no visible approach from above or below, and was supplied with water from a spring within the cave. Its powder magazine was cut out of the rock.

"For 2 or 3 leagues the scenery continued much in the same style; cliffs nearly perpendicular on both sides, and the Brenta below. Beyond, the rocks began to be mantled with evergreens and gardens. Here and there a cottage, shaded with mulberries, made its appearance; and we often discovered on the banks of the river ranges of white buildings, with courts and awnings, beneath which numbers of women and children were employed in manufacturing silk. As we advanced the stream gradually widened and the rocks receded, woods were more frequent, and cottages thicker strewn. About 5 in the evening we left the country of crags and precipices, of mists and cataracts, and were entering the fertile territory of the Bassanese."—*Beckford.*

At Cismone, where the torrent Cismone enters the Brenta, Napoleon halted the night before he routed the Austrians at Bassano, 1796, and was glad to content himself with half a private soldier's ration of bread for supper.

A few miles lower down is the pretty town of Valstagna, on the W. bank of the Brenta, famous for its manufacture of broad-brimmed hats. It is placed *at the opening of a deep ravine which penetrates into the Sette Communi, and offers the easiest access from the valley of the Brenta, by which the principal* traffic is carried on with Bassano. By the stone bridge over the Brenta at Valstagna, the traveller, with a very slight détour, may visit the hamlet of Oliéro, with a large paper manufactory; no traveller should pass this picturesque spot without seeing the magnificent natural cavern in the dolomitic limestone, which here forms a vertical wall towards the valley of the Brenta, and from which issues a considerable stream or river of most limpid water, evidently one of the principal subterranean drains of the superjacent table-land of the Sette Communi. By devoting an hour to the excursion travellers may easily explore it by torchlight. The stalactites are fine, and the whole view very striking. There is a road to Bassano by the rt. bank of the Brenta.

The narrow defile of the Brenta ceases at Campese, before reaching Bassano, where the river enters the great plain of the Vicentino.

19 *Bassano* (*Inns:* Sant' Antonio, clean, and civil people; Il Mondo), a picturesque town, whose old walls are draped with ivy, of 15,000 Inhab., prettily situated on the Brenta, here crossed by a massive-roofed wooden bridge which replaces one blown up by the French. Palladio had previously constructed a bridge here, swept away by an inundation of the Brenta in 1748. The painter *Giacomo da Ponte* was born here, and named Bassano, after his native place.

The *Museum*, in Piazza San Francesco, contains a valuable library of 60,000 vols.; a collection of autographs, 15th to 19th centy.; a *Picture Gallery*, in which are many works of Giacomo da Ponté, of Guariento, Dazio da Trevigi, P. Veronese, Bonifazio, &c. Casts from the works of Canova, and a collection of his Drawings and MSS., were the gift of his brother. *Coins*, Roman, Consular, and Imperial; Venetian of the middle ages. *Prints*, 12,000, including playing-cards by Mantegna and Schongauer; many rare engravings of Ugo da Carpi, Ant. Trento, G. and Nicolo Vicentini,

Geological specimens and minerals, the gift of Cav. Parolini to his native city, partly formed by the eminent geologist G. B. Brocchi, a native of Bassano.

The *Castle*, in the centre of the town, built by Eccelino the Tyrant, who was born at the neighbouring village of Romano, is now occupied by the archbishop. It is partly in ruins, but is imposing from its situation and group of many towers: the archbishop's dwelling is worth a visit. The view from the castle is fine. The *Palace of the Podestà* contains frescoes and statues.

The *Villa Rezzonico*, near the town, is celebrated for its exquisite views, extending as far as the Euganean hills, and over those of the Sette Communi, Asolo, &c. It contains, besides other works of art, the Death of Socrates, an oil painting by *Canova*.

The grounds of the Villa Parolini, outside the walls, are very beautifully laid out, and contain a fine Pinetum and a botanical garden, which is maintained by its owner in correspondence with the chief gardens of Europe by a printed catalogue of seeds.

A pleasant walk (2½ miles) can be made to the beautiful mineral well of Santo Georgio.

In 1796 Napoleon, in this neighbourhood, surprised and annihilated the Austrian army under Wurmser, 4 days after the battle of Roveredo; having made a forced march hither from Trent, 60 m., in the short space of 2 days. He afterwards bestowed the title of Duke of Bassano on his minister Maret.

[*Possagno*, the birthplace of Canova, is only a 2 hours' drive from Bassano: the road thither is good, and runs through a lovely country, passing by Romano, the birthplace of the noted tyrant of Padua, Eccelino, and Crespano; this district suffered much from the earthquake in 1846, the central or *most violent action* of which was about *Romano.* The distance is about 10 m., a walk of rather more than 3 hrs. The road runs along the last declivities of the Vicentine Alps, and over the tertiary hills, which extend from their base to the great plain between the Brenta and the Piave. The village of Possagno, the name of which would probably have never been heard of beyond its own province but for the great sculptor, whose father was an obscure architect and builder of the place, is prettily situated at the base of o[illegible] he most southern prolongations [illegible]lps, in a small valley separating [illegible] the tertiary group of the Asolan [illegible] With the laudable intention of [illegible]ing a permanent benefit on the [illegible]f his birth, and of leaving a [illegible]ent of his truly Christian piety, [illegible], began during his lifetime a [illegible]ncent *Church*, in the form of an [illegible]e temple, combining a Doric [illegible]yle of the Parthenon at Athens with the cupola of the Pantheon of Rome. The general plan was by Canova himself, but the carrying out of the work was intrusted to an architect of the neighbouring town of Crespano, Giovanni Zardo, by whom it was completed after the sculptor's death. The ch. is dedicated to the Creator and the Holy Trinity, bearing on the pediment the inscription, "*Deo Opt. Max. Uno ac Trino.*" It contains an altarpiece painted by himself, but possessing little merit, a bronze bas-relief of a Pietà, or entombment of our Saviour, a very fine work, and the last which he modelled; and the tomb of Canova, whose body was removed here from Venice, where he died on the 13th Oct. 1822, and which is deposited in a marble urn made by himself for the tomb of the Marchese Berio at Naples, and which had not been claimed by that family. He left by his will money to complete this edifice, and to construct a *magnificent Bridge* of a single arch (110 ft. span) over the strea[illegible] of the Astego, so as to render Possag[illegible] more accessible to travellers. T[illegible] bridge is crossed about ¾ of the w[illegible] from Bassano to Possagno, just beyo[illegible] the village of Crespano. It is prin[illegible]pally of brick, the arch being of [illegible] material; part of the spandrils,



the base and coping of the parapet, are of stone. The munificence of Canova, thus left to Possagno, becomes a perpetual legacy and source of profit, from the influx of strangers resorting to the spot, whom he and his works have attracted.

Canova's House, called the *Palazzo*, the most remarkable building in the village, for the church or temple is on the hill above it, is elegantly fitted up, and contains many interesting relics of the great sculptor. A very handsome wing has been added to it since his death, by his amiable brother the Bishop of Mindo, to form a museum, which contains casts of most of his works, some of his unfinished sculpture, and a monument to the memory of the daughter of the Spanish nobleman the Marquez de Santa Cruz, which remained on his hands, being unpaid for. The Museum and the House are liberally shown to strangers.

An interesting excursion may be made from Possagno to *Asolo*, 4 m. distant, a very picturesque mediæval town of 3500 Inhab., at the foot of a hill surmounted by the ruins of a *castle*, from which one of the most extensive panoramas of the great plain of the Brenta and the Piave, with the encircling Alps, and the distant insulated group of the Euganean hills, opens before the traveller. On a fine summer evening the two silver lines of the Piave and the Brenta may be followed from their Alpine valleys to the sea, in the midst of the green alluvial plain, in which Treviso, Vicenza, Padua, are easily recognised. Venice, with its cupolas and steeples, is seen near the extreme E. horizon, which is terminated by the blue line of the Adriatic; whilst behind, to the N., the snow-capped peaks of the Alps rise in majestic grandeur.

The small town of Asolo is surrounded by a wall with mediæval turrets, and several of its houses have *painted façades. In the Town-house is preserved one of Canova's earliest works, a bas-relief, presented by him to the municipality in grateful remembrance of their having conferred upon him his first title of nobility, when it had been indignantly refused to him by the authorities of Bassano, on the plea of his being a mere stone-cutter, a taglia pietra.*

The castle, a quadrangular building, with a high tower, is an interesting monument of the 13th centy. It was the residence of the beautiful Caterina Cornaro, the last queen of Cyprus, after the forced resignation of her kingdom to the Venetians in 1489. Here this lady of elegant taste and refined education closed her days in comparative obscurity, in the enjoyment of an empty title and a splendid income, and surrounded by a small court and several literary characters. Of those, one of the most celebrated was Pietro Bembo, the historian of Venice, afterwards cardinal, whose celebrated philosophical dialogues on the nature of love, the 'Asolani,' have derived their name from this locality.

The geologist will find much to interest him in the country about Bassano, Possagno, and Asolo, which was for the first time illustrated by our distinguished countryman Sir R. Murchison, to whose masterly illustration of the geology of the Alps we must refer our readers for one of the best guides to this remarkable geological district.

Good roads lead from Asolo to Bassano on one side, and to Belluno, Treviso, and Vicenza on the other: the country is richly cultivated; no district in Northern Italy is more delightfully situated than the Asolan hills. "A few miles E. of Asolo, on the road to Corunda, is Mese, once seat of the Venetian Manins, now of Sig. Giacometti, containing several rooms painted in fresco by *Paul Veronese*, who has introduced his own and his wife's portraits."—*A. H. L.*]

Our route lies through Godego and Villarazzo, to

14 *Castelfranco*, an ancient town of 3800 Inhab., in a very flat plain, surrounded by walls and many towe

It was the birthplace of *Giorgione*, whose house (now that of the Rainate family) still forming part of the N. wall, has nothing of former days about it. A Madonna and Child, with S. Liberale in armour (said to be the painter), and St. Francis below, an excellent production of his pencil, decorates the principal *church*. The *Casa Pellizzari*, in the square near the ch., contains, on the first floor, painted friezes, which are said to be by Georgione. In the Sacristy is a fresco of Justice, by *P. Veronese*. The Villa Soranzo, outside the town, is a fine building, by San Micheli.

16 *Treviso* (*Inns:* Albergo Reale; Quattro Corone, good), *Tarvisium*, situated on the Sile, a tributary of the Piave, in a fertile plain, was originally capital of the Trevisan Mark, and is still the chief town of the province, and the residence of a bishop. Pop. 18,600. The old *Cathedral of St. Peter* (*Duomo*), with five cupolas, is a fine building, though unfinished. Here is a chapel, nobly painted by *Pordenone* in fresco, but nearly ruined. The altar-picture is an Annunciation of the Virgin, by *Titian*; and there are two *Paris Bordones*, of slight merit, in this church. A picture by Domenici, a Trevisan artist, representing a procession of the authorities of the town, is curious. The *Ch. of San Nicolo*, a fine Gothic edifice of the 14th centy., contains paintings by *G. Bellini* and Paris Bordone, and a famous picture by *Fra Marco Pensabene*, generally, but erroneously, attributed to Sebastian del Piombo. "A very noble performance; the Madonna very grand, and with a dignified expression."

In the Monte di Pietà there is a very fine *Giorgione* — the Entombment of Christ, said by some to be his last work, and even finished by Titian. It is very grand in invention.—*C. L. E.* The Villa Manfrini has extensive gardens.

Railway to Udine and Trieste (Rte. *250*). *Diligences* daily for Belluno, the *Ampezzo Pass*.

Railway to Venice. 4 trains daily, *in about an hour.*

Preganziol Stat.

Mogliano Stat.

Mestre Stat.—*Inns:* avoid the inns; the Albergo Reale or Campana is the best. Carriages may be left here: the innkeepers charge 1 franc a day for standing-room.

The *Railway* from Mestre is carried on a long bridge across the Lagunes, joining Venice with the mainland.

23 VENICE *Terminus.*—*Inns:* Hôtel de la Ville, on the Grand Canal; Albergo Danieli, Riva de' Schiavoni. (See *Handbook for North Italy*, Rte. 26.)

ROUTE 222A.

PRIMOLANO, IN VAL SUGANA, TO CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, BY PRIMIERO, AGORDO, AND CAPRILE.

Primolano to	Eng. m.	Hrs.
Fonzaso	9	—
Primiero	17	6
Agordo	18	8
Caprile	15	5
Cortina	16	7
	75	Eng. m.

Carriage-road to Fonzaso; mule-track thence through Primiero to Agordo; a char-road most of the way to Caprile, and foot-path to Cortina; 3 days to walk.

This route leads through secluded, curious, and some very grand scenes. *Primiero* is interesting as a community founded by fugitives from Friuli at the time of Attila's invasion, and for the extraordinary dolomites at the head of the valley. Agordo and Caprile a

the midst of very noble scenery. See Rte. 221.

Primolano, at the entrance of the defile of Covelo, is described Rte. 222. (Vehicles obtained at the Post-house.) The road to Feltre strikes off E. by zigzags over a hill, and then descends by a bare valley to the river

5 m. *Cismone*, which, rising beyond Primiero, joins the Brenta below the defile of Covelo.

3 m. *Arten*. The road continues on to Feltre, about 4 m., but at this village a *branch road* turns off l. to

1½ m. *Fonzaso*, a straggling village; mules or donkeys to be hired at a house at further end on rt.-hand side.

Bridle-path at first runs high above the Cismone in a rocky gorge; then (to avoid a dangerous bridge) winds among stony hills to rt., passes a shrine raised in memory of a pestilence, and reaches, on a pleasant upland, the villages of

Sarriva and *Zorzoi*. Path then re-enters the ravine of the Cismone, and passes

A *Ruined Tower*, once a toll-house for Primiero. Presently the

9 m. *Valley Forks*. [The l.-hand branch ascends to Canale St. Bovo (*Inn*), a dependency of Primiero, in a wild valley, partly filled by a lake, *Lago Nuovo*, formed by a rockfall on W. side from the Cima d'Asta (9192 ft.). It is the entrance to the granite district of the Cima d'Asta.]

Take *rt.-hand branch*. In a short distance the *frontier* between Venetia and Tyrol is crossed, and a small

1 m. *Inn* (Osteria) appears in a green solitary spot (good coffee and bread here, and the rare fern *Asplenium Seelosii*, to be gathered among the rocks). Ascending by side of the stream, a *chapel* is seen on a pinnacle in front, marking where the ravine ends, and the valley, becoming wide, rich, and populous, turns N.E.

[Over a low range of hills N.W. is the frequented path to Canale St. Bovo, passing through the village of *Gobbera*. *From it is a striking* view S. *down the two gorges.*]

4 m. Imer and *Mezzano*, large villages, are passed, and the picturesque dolomites at head of the valley are seen before entering

3 m. *Pieve di Primiero*, or *Fiera* (*Inn*, Aquila Nera, Bonetti's, further end of street to rt.; best of three, and comfortable), 2366 ft., chief place of the valley, and in old times of a small republic founded by fugitives from Attila; became noted in 15th centy. for its silver-mines, worked by German colonists, who built the church, German Gothic of 13th centy., and presented a *monstrance* of solid silver, still preserved in sacristy. Close by is the

Fürst Amt, a tall fortified house, with eyelet-holes for cross-bows, built for defence of officers of the mines.

Ironworks have been established by Ct. Welsperg, who has a house in the town.

Village of *Transacqua* ("across the water"), with *Ormanico*, was a fief of the Venetian Doges, and possesses a curious little church with frescoes (if not destroyed) and picture of St. Marc; head reputed to be by Titian. (?)

Castello della Pietra on a rock in the distance, see below.

[Beyond Primiero the valley of the Cismone turns N. *Siror* was one of the ancient settlements; near it were the principal silver-mines, abandoned from earthquakes. A frequented road ascends the stream to *S. Martino* (*Inn*), 2 hrs. To the E. of this hamlet rises the Palle di San Martino (10,968 ft.) with its magnificent dolomite crags, and in 4 hrs. more the road—finished 1872—crosses a col (6664 ft.) to *Paneveggio* in Val Travignolo (solitary *Inn* or hospice); thence 4 hrs. to *Predazzo*, in Fassathal. See Rte. 221.

From S. Martino, the traveller, turning E., may gain the *ridge* between the Cimon della Pala (10,642 ft.) N. and the Cima della Rosetta S., 3 hrs.; descend by a series of magnificent gorges and basins, through most striking scenery, into the *Val delle Comelle*, and crossing to right bank of the torrent just above a cascade, reach the village of Gares in a charming situation, 3 hrs. Thence an easy walk

2 hrs. N. and then E. by Forno di Canale will bring to *Cencenighe*, on the road to Caprile; but much finer scenery will be visited by crossing the *Gesurette Col* from Garès E. into the Valle di San Lucano (see below), and entering the Caprile road at Taibon.]

Crossing the Cismone, and leaving to l., the spot where a village was buried in the great earthquake of 1348, a bridle-road passes through

Tonadigo, and ascends towards the most remarkable object in the valley, the

2½ m. *Ruined Castello della Pietra*, on an isolated rock, now inaccessible; originally built to defend the approach to the valley, afterwards the stronghold of the Welspergs. Behind it to l. is a wonderful array of shattered dolomite peaks, one of which, the Cima Cimedo, is almost unique for the variety of its horns and pinnacles, especially as seen from near Primiero. In the valley at their foot is a hunting lodge of Count Welsperg, ½ hr. behind the castle. [A very fine pass can be made this way into the *Val di San Lucano*, offering a short route to Caprile: see below.] Our path, ascending across the face of the castle precipice, bears to rt., and ascends a long wooded valley pointing E., and leading to a grassy

3 m. *Col*, whence is an abrupt descent among scrub and bushes into

Val di Mis. (*Sagron*, the earliest settlement of the Primiero refugees, is seen below on rt.) The route keeps high up on l. side of the valley, and circles round the hill till it turns N. to

6 m. *Gosaldo*, a village with a new church.

[The Val di Mis turns in an opposite direction. S.E., and descends into the great Bellunese valley—Val di Mel.]

[From Sagron there is a bridle-road to Agordo, possibly more direct, leading past the great copper-works, but far inferior in scenery.]

Alpine uplands succeed Gosaldo, *lying at the base* of the *Sasso di Campo, a great* dolomite mass to the *N. Then a Descent* through woods to

Frassene, amidst rich and smiling country, with a view forward of the grand circle of dolomites surrounding the small plain.

7 m. *Agordo* (*Inn*, Albergo delle Miniere, at upper end of the Piazza: beware of extortion). *Casa* of the Monzoni family, large proprietors in province of Belluno, on one side of Piazza, and domed church on the other. Town delightfully situated in valley of the *Cordevole*, where it opens into a small plain girdled by mountains. The most remarkable of these are the *Palle di San Lubano*, 2 lofty towers of dolomite at entrance of valley of that name, N.W. of the town. The *copper-mines* 2 m. S. of Agordo, where the valley again contracts to a defile, are of great note and antiquity, and distinguished by a unique method of smelting. The wooded eminence S. of the town has delightful walks and *views*.

[The road to Belluno, 20 m. (omnibus), passes through the copper-works, and traverses for many miles a defile of great grandeur, issuing into the charming scenery of the Val di Mel, 5 m. from Belluno. See Rte. 233.]

The road up the valley passes large village of

1½ m. *Taibon* l., at entrance of the *Valle di San Lucano*, [named from a small and ancient church of great repute 5 m. up, from which also the dolomite towers—the Palle di San Lucano, mentioned above—receive their designation. This valley displays *extraordinary scenery* at the upper end, where the precipices and turrets of Monte Agnaro (9441 ft.) on the S. surpass those of the Palle on the N., and are almost unequalled in their grandeur. There are also several beautiful *waterfalls* up the rt.-hand branch, leading to an easy pass over the *Forcella Gesurette*, which conducts to *Garès*, a charming village amidst a grand amphitheatre of rocks, whence is a circuitous but easy path by Forno di Canale (*Inn*) to *Cencenighe*. This route would be preferable for a pedestrian to the direct road. Distance about 20 m. instead of 6.



From the l.-hand branch (*Valle d' Angoraz*) of the Val di San Lucano, a pass may be made highly recommended by Mr. Tuckett, as "traversing some of the grandest scenery of the dolomites." The glacier at its head should be ascended to a depression in the ridge between the Cima di Canali W., and the Sasso di Campo E. From this there is an immediate descent into the Val di Canali, which leads direct to the Castello della Pietra, the path working round to l. of it before descending to Primiero.]

Valle di Comparsa opens rt., leading to the back of Monte Civita.

The valley becomes wild and dreary. In front a distant long line of grey wall is none other than the Marmolata, lost before approaching

6 m. *Cencenighe*. 3 small *Inns*: Stella d'Oro, clean, but very small. Village at entrance of *Val Canale* [at head of which is *Falcade* (*Inns*) and a pass into the Pellegrino Thal, communicating with Val Fassa].

[Ascent of *Cima di Pape* (8238 ft.), formed of volcanic ash, S.W. from Cencenighe, 5 hrs. to summit, is much to be recommended for its magnificent dolomite panorama, including especially the E. face of the Primiero dolomites.]

Send forward to order boat for Lago Alleghe.

A road is constructing hence up the valley, which is somewhat barren, to

4 m. *Lago Alleghe*, the beauty and grandeur of which cannot be appreciated till the further end is reached, where the view *backward* of *Monte Civita* (10,438 ft.) is most superb. The lake was formed 11th January, 1772, by a slide from Monte Pizzo W., the remains of which still form a vast dam at the lower end. The walls of 3 villages then submerged may be discerned from W. shore at certain times.

A boat will best display scenery and save the détour of the road by the E. shore through village of Alleghe. Church on a green mound by the lake.

[A path *over the Col Dai*, 3 hrs. *above village E., from* which the S. *side of Sasso di Pelmo is* very grandly seen, leads into *Val di Zoldo*. *Dont*, 3 hrs. further, has a fair *Inn* (Cercena's). *Forno*, 1 hr. further (*Inn* tolerable, also a Cercena's); thence a romantic defile 12 m. to Longarone on the Piave and great road. Rte. 228.]

In the defile above the lake to the rt. are curious *stratifications of rock*. The road is savage and desolate to

4 m. *Caprile* (Rte. 221). For the fine scenery in the neighbourhood and the route over the

Gusella Pass, 7 hrs., to

16 m. *Cortina d'Ampezzo*, see Rte. 221.

ROUTE 223.

BRIXEN TO VILLACH, BY THE PUSTERTHAL.

27 Aust. m. = 127¾ Eng. m.

A *Railway* from Franzensveste, down the Pusterthal, is begun.

Eilwagen daily in 26½ hrs. From Niederndorf a branch diligence starts for the Ampezzo, and communicates with one for Belluno. Plenty of Stellwägen between the intermediate towns. Posting is fairly done. Travellers from Innsbruck, if not using the diligence, need not go down as far as Brixen, but should hire carriage at Mittewald for Unter-Viutl, the first stat. in the Pusterthal.

The valley of the Rienz or Pusterthal, though not in itself very interesting, contains within its secondary or tributary valleys, entering it from the N. and S., some very fine scenery. The finest feature is the dolomite mountains rising on the S. side, which are well seen at the entrance of the Ampezzo Pass at Innichen, where they approac close to the road, and at Lienz. T

post-road is very good, except from Unter-Vintl to Brunecken; it is the highway into Carinthia, and to Venice by the Pass of Ampezzo (Rte. 228), which affords the most direct communication from Innsbruck or Munich to Venice.

The inhabitants of the lower Pusterthal are of a more serious turn of mind than the Tyrolese in general, and their sombre and ugly costume corresponds with this character. The women wear a misshapen woollen cap, and draw over their legs thick woollen stockings, which leave a bit of the ankle and knee bare: many of them, however, are very pretty.

The traveller entering the Pusterthal from the Brenner crosses the river Eisack a little below Mittewald, by the *Ladritscherbrücke*, a single arch thrown over a deep abyss. In coming from Brixen the Eisack is crossed lower down near Neustift. The country from Neustift to Niederndorf is far inferior in interest and sublimity to other parts of Tyrol. The Rienz, which collects the waters of the lower Pusterthal, joins the Eisack at Brixen.

At the entrance of the Pusterthal, and at the end of a deep glen, raised considerably above the Rienz, called Mühlbacher-Klause, lies the village of Mühlbach. (*Inn:* Sonne, good and cheap.) A mile beyond it is a ruined fort, through which the road passes under an archway. It was in former times the key of the passage up and down the valley, and in the war of independence was a keenly contested post, being easily converted into a strong military position. The French attempted to blow up the old fort, with only partial success, owing to the strength of its walls.

Unter-Vintl. — *Inn:* Post, civil people; clean, but dear.

The road is carried under the hill which bears the *Convent Sonnenberg*, originally occupied by the Roman station Litamum.

From the village of St. Lorenzen a path strikes S. into the valley of Gader, which is guarded by the Castle of Michaelsburg, and thence to the Grödnerthal, whose very interesting scenery is described in Rte. 227.

23½ Brunecken (*Inns:* Golden Star, very good; Post, good, moderate, and clean) is the principal place in the valley, though it has only 1800 Inhab.: it is prettily situated at the foot of a castellated eminence, squeezed in as it were between it and the Rienz, at the opening of the Ahrnthal from the N. and the Gadesthal from S. The *castle* built by the bishop of Brixen is now a prison. The view from it is fine. It was at Brunecken that Charles V., after his hasty flight from Innsbruck over the Brenner, to avoid falling into the hands of Maurice of Saxony, first ventured to rest.

[N. up the Ahrnthal, or vale of Taufers, runs a footpath leading over the High Alps by the pass of the Krimmler-Tauern into the valley of the Salza, a distance of about 36 m. (Rte. 225.)]

About 8 m. E. from Brunecken the valley of Antholz opens out on the N.; a few miles up it lie the baths of Antholz. The stream which flows down the valley is said to contain fine grayling (asche). Beyond them a path crosses the mountains to St. Jacob's in the vale of Tefereggen, and hence to the foot of the Grossglockner. (Rte. 224.) An improved road, keeping pretty nearly an uniform ascent, has been made at vast expense from Brunecken to Welsberg. (*Inn:* Golden Rose, very clean.) The castle of the Counts of Welsberg, built 1140, is seen N. at the entrance to the Gsiesthal, the valley in which Haspinger, the Tyrolese leader, was born.

14¼ Niederndorf (*Inns:* Post; Schwartz Adler), a neat village of 1000 Inhab. Dolomites of Landro in view: the highest is the Bürkenkofl (9514 ft.). They continue to form the grand feature in the landscape for some distance. The road presently crosses the Rienz. At Toblach the road to Venice by the Pass of Ampezzo (Rte. 228), turning out of our road to the rt., follows the course of that river S. nearly to its source in the Creppa Rozza, one of the piety



esque chain of Alps which wall in the Pusterthal on the S. The point of separation of the roads is marked by a colossal cross. The mountain barrier over which this road is carried presents some very picturesque features. It is well worth the traveller's while to turn aside and explore the remarkable scenery of this pass as far as Cortina.

The plain of Toblach (Toblacher-Felde), a considerable tract of elevated table-land (4150 Eng. ft. above the sea-level), forms the watershed between the Adriatic and the Black Sea. On this table-land the Drave (Germ. Drau), which flows into the Euxine, takes its rise in the Rohrwald rt. of our road, and accompanies our road for the rest of the way. The first village on its banks is

Innichen (*Inns:* Bär, good; Rössl, also good: a good place to stop at) (3413 Eng. ft. above the sea), which nearly occupies the site of the Roman station Aguntium, as is proved by antiquities, inscriptions, &c., found here. It contains a very remarkable *Münster*, built 1284, in the Romanesque style. It has 2 doorways with porphyry shafts,, a vestibule for Neophytes, a chapel under the high altar, a baptistery, and a music gallery. The elegant portals are furnished with figures of monsters. In a silver shrine above the altar of the *Stiftskirche* repose the relics of St. Candidus—a gift of Pope Hadrian.

The mountain called Drei Schuster Spitze (3 Cobblers), rising on the S., is a highly picturesque member of the dolomites; height 10,350 ft. The Sextenthal is worth exploring from Lienz.

From this, or from Lienz, the pedestrian may make his way into the Gailthal (Rte. 223A.)

Sillian (*Inns:* Post, good and moderate; Rieser), a village of 1200 Inhab.

Mittewald on the Drave. (*Inn:* Post, good.) About two-thirds of the way from this place towards Lienz, the Drave, there a furious torrent, works its way through a narrow cleft called the Lienzer-Klause. The road barely *finds room at its side: it is partly cut through the rock, partly* raised on terraces of masonry. This pass was twice defended by the Tyrolese in 1809. In August the French General Rusca lost 700 men in attempting to open a communication between Italy and the Pusterthal. Later in the same year he passed without opposition, but his rear-guard under Broussier was not so fortunate. As he drew near, a small band of sharpshooters from the Pusterthal appeared on the heights; the ground was covered with snow nearly to the height of a man, and, while the French were floundering through it, in vain trying to force their way, the Tyrolese by the aid of snow-shoes climbed up and down with the greatest ease, singling out their enemies, who stood completely exposed in the depths below to their unerring rifles. Very few were disabled among the French, so sure was the aim of the peasants' rifles—every shot told in a death-wound. The road then passes through the village of Leisach before reaching

33½ Lienz (*Inns:* Post, very good; capital head-quarters for excursions; —Rose;—Fischwirth). *Eilwagen* to Brixen and to Villach.

The town of Lienz, the last in Tyrol, 2400 Inhab., occupies one of the most charming situations in all Tyrol, on the rapid Isel, which, rushing out of the Tefereggenthal, joins the Drave a little below Lienz. It is named after a Roman station Leontium, which stood on the high road leading over the Monte Croce from Aquileia to Valdidena, near Innsbruck. In the ancient Gothic Landgerichtshaus called *Liebburg*, built in the 16th centy. the counts of Görz, the ancient lords of this district, frequently resided. The modern *château* of the Count von Görz, at the mouth of the Iselthal, is now used as a brewery: fine view from its tower. There are 5 churches here: the *Parish Ch.* is Gothic of 12th centy.; and 2 convents: 1 for nuns of the Dominican order.

N. of Lienz the valley of the Isel opens out into the Pusterthal. Up it runs a path N.W. to Windisch-Matrei, a distance of 18 m. (See Rte. 224.)

The peculiar feature of the upper portions of the Pusterthal and the not

valley of the Drave is the range of dolomite mountains forming the partition-wall between Tyrol and Italy, which raise their inaccessible precipices and fantastic pinnacles above the intervening heights.

[*Excursions.*—(a.) The *most interesting* is to *Heiligenblut and the Grossglockner*, the highest mountain in the Noric Alps. A rough bridle-road leads from Lienz, in 2½ hrs., over the Iselsberg, a low lateral ridge, forming the boundary between Tyrol and Carinthia, by the village of Iselsberg, and the Pampenegg, a solitary house, to Winklern (see Rte. 244), in the Möllthal, at the extremity of which, about 16 m. higher up, lies Heiligenblut. It is reckoned a walk of 7 hrs. from Lienz to Heiligenblut, and 14 or 15 more from thence to Gastein this way, over the Rauriser-Tauern. (b.) The *Gailthal* and *Monte Croce Pass.* Roman roads and dolomite mountains (see Rte. 223A).]

Among the picturesque mountains in the vicinity of Lienz, the most conspicuous are, the Gaimberg on the N. or sunny side of the valley, richly cultivated from its base to its summit, and the Rauhkofel on the S. or shady side, a vast obelisk of bare dolomite limestone rising out of a forest of black firs. The two form a remarkable contrast.

Nikolsdorf, about 8 m. from Lienz, is the last place in Tyrol: the frontier of Carinthia is crossed before reaching

Ober-Drauburg (Post; rough inn), a small village, overlooked by an old castle. There is a road from this village into the vale of the Gail by Laas and Kötschach (fair inn). Rte. 223A.

Greifenburg (*Inns:* Beim Nägler; Post). The Drave becomes navigable at Greifenburg.

[*Excursion.*—Leaving the valley of the Drave at Greifenburg, an agreeable walk over the hills to the S. leads the traveller in 2 hrs. to Oberdorf, situated on the little lake called the Weissensee, where a wretched sort of canoe may be obtained, in which the traveller is paddled in about 3 hrs. to the E. and more interesting end of the *lake, whence a very agreeable path leading through the Stockenboyerthal, abounding in iron-forges,* at one of which is a decent country inn, fully 3 hours' walk from the lake, enables the traveller to regain the Valley of the Drave at Paternion. In the Stockenboyerthal exists a quicksilver-mine.]

3 Sachsenburg, a village with iron-forges, situated in a narrow defile of the mountains. There are 3 ruined castles near it. The Drave is re-crossed immediately, and a little further on the Möll enters the Drave from the N., the road crossing it. The only carriage route to Heiligenblut, and the scenery of the Gross Glockner, is up the Möllthal, Rtes. 201 and 244.

32¾ Spital
Paternion
23¾ *Villach Stat.*
} described in Rte. 243.

ROUTE 223A.

THE GAILTHAL, FROM SILLIAN IN THE PUSTERTHAL TO VILLACH ON THE DRAVE; ALSO PASS OF SANTA CROCE.

18¼ Aust. m. = 86 Eng. m.

The Gailthal, about 80 m. long, runs S. of the Drave valley, and nearly parallel to it. The upper end (Lesachthal) is accessible only by foot or bridle paths, and the track through it winds much on account of numerous lateral gullies. At Kötschach the carriage-road from Ober Drauburg (Rte. 223) enters, and continues down the valley. The route does not offer much striking scenery, but it embraces some points of interest.

From near *Sillian* is a steep ascent through woods into the *Kartitschthal*, a cheerful valley ascending to the watershed at In der Innerst. The Gail ripples from the grass on the other side, and the *Lessachthal* begins.

Pilliach is a large vill. on an enormous fan of débris; busy in pilgrimage time.

16 m. Sta. Maria Luggau (Inn: Guggenburger's, fair; accommodation al



at the *Convent*, a large building, pleasantly situated). The small ch., dedicated to the Virgin, and dating from 1560, is famous as a place of pilgrimage. The surrounding scenery is quiet and picturesque, with glimpses on the S. into rocky "*cirques*."

[Lukau may be reached from Lienz by a path in 7 hrs., not always practicable, which leaves the road at *Leisach*, ascends to the Kerschbaumer Alp, crosses a col above it, displaying fine views of the near dolomites, of the distant Norics N., and the Carnics S., and drops by the side of a torrent through a long and singular cleft into a lateral valley opening upon the Lessachthal.]

Lorenzen. [From this vill. *ascent of the Paralba*, S., offering one of the *finest panoramas* in the German Alps, has been made. At the vill. of Frohn is the guide Lugger. Course is up the Frohnthal to the *Boden*, or highest level of the valley, 2½ hrs.; a good timber road continues up to the *Hochalbel pass* (7550 ft.). There road ceases. A *fine view* of Dolomites and Norics. *Summit* of Paralba (western peak) is reached from the pass in 1 hr. by a good cragsman. *View* includes all the chief dolomite mountains, Antelao, Pelmo, Sorapiss, Marmolata, and Drei Schuster; *all* Friuli, *all* the Norics, and some of the Zillerthal mountains, also the Karavankas and Julian Alps, in profile. From the *pass*, descent can be made to Sappada or to Forni Avoltri (Rte. 228 A).

16 m. *Kötschach* (*Inn:* Kürschner, very fair). A little above this the true *Gailthal* begins, with a drop from the level of the upper valley. The road from Ober Drauburg comes in behind Kötschach. On opposite side of the valley is *Mauthen* (*Inn:* fair), where the old Counts of Görz collected toll (*Mauth*).

[Behind Mauthen is a gap in the hills, guarded E. by the conical peak of the *Polinik* (7743 ft.), and W. by the grand dolomite mass of the *Kollin Kofel (about 9300 ft.), forming the S. wall of the Valentinerthal. Through this gap went the old Roman road* over the Carnic Alps from *Loncium* (Lienz) to Aquileia. It is now but a rough track used for light timber-carts. Near the summit (3 hrs.), among Alp pastures, is the farmhouse of *Auf der Plecken*. Formerly the Hospice, it still serves as an *Inn*, and affords fair summer quarters. The pass (4600 ft.) is through portals of rock. On the S. side occur two Roman inscriptions on the rocks; the earliest attributed to Julius Cæsar. The old *Roman road*, of which the rut-marks are still visible, diverges to the rt., while the present one is carried round the steep face of the hill on the l., sometimes on wooden brackets. *Timau* (Germ. Tischlwang) is the first village below. It is one of the ancient German colonies to the S. of the Alps. Near it is a third Roman inscription; and below *Paluzza* (wretched *Inn*) is Zuglio, the ancient *Forum Julii*. This valley is named St. Pietro or Bute, from its stream, and enters that of the Tagliamento near *Tolmezzo* (fair *Inn*), 24 m. from Auf der Plecken (Rte. 250).]

Light one-horse cars may be obtained at Kötschach to convey travellers down the Gailthal. Population principally Slavonic, villages few, sides of the hills wooded. Scenery is finer in approaching

22 m. *Hermagor* (*Inn:* Zum Mohren, Forster's, small, but very comfortable). A picturesquely situated town at entrance of the Gitschthal, named after St. Hermagoras, the first Christian Bishop of Aquileia. Opposite S., are the fine peaks of the *Gartner Kogel* (7186 ft.), the N. and W. spurs of which form the sole habitat of the plant "*Wulfenia*." Fine view of Italian mountains from summit.

[From Weissbriach at head of the *Gitschthal* the Reisskofl (7748 ft.), the most eastern peak of the Lienz Dolomites, can be ascended. Also a road crosses a low col to Greifenburg, passing the sequestered *Weissensee*, Rte. 223.]

The *Dobroč* (Dobratsch), a mountain near the junction of the Gail and the Drave, is a fine object from Hermagor, and in descending the valle

the Julian Alps come nobly into sight S.

13 m. *Emersdorf.* [Near this vill. a road, offering interesting scenery, strikes off to the back of the Dobratsch, through the mining district of Bleiberg (*Inn*, good) (whence the *Dobratsch* is best ascended). It is the shortest and most picturesque route to Villach, Rte. 243.]

Further on the road *divides.* [That to l. crosses the river to Feistritz, and leads to Maglern on the high road from Villach to Fervis, Rte. 250.] Our route continues on l. bank of river and at foot of the Dobratsch till it crosses to

9 m. *Arnoldstein;* thence skirting a portion of the plain noted for the Turkish defeat in 1492, it reaches

10 m. *Villach* (Rte. 243).

ROUTE 224.

BRUNECKEN TO HEILIGENBLUT, BY ANTHOLZ, THE VALLEY OF TEFEREGGEN, AND THE KALSER THAL.

Brunecken to	Eng. m.	Hrs.
Nieder Rasen	8	—
St. Jacob, Tefereggenthal .	22	—
Kals (Kalserthal) . . .	24	—
Heiligenblut	—	7

The post-road as far as Nieder Rasen; a country road, good for light carriages, to Gassen, near the head of the Antholz valley; bridle or foot-paths the rest.

By this very picturesque route, crossing two easy cols, the magnificent scenery of the Gross Glockner can from *this side* be most pleasantly reached *by a pedestrian.*

From Brunecken keep the high road of *the Pustherthal* E. to

Neunhauser; small *Inn* at the opening of the Antholz valley N., a short distance up which is

8 m. *Nieder Rasen.* Road continues without much ascent to

4 m. *Baths of Antholz* (*Inn*, homely), an alkalo-chalybeate spring, used both for bathing and drinking, and recommended for women. The snow-peaks and glaciers of the great chain can here be seen beyond the head of the valley.

2 m. *Antholz village*, also called *St. Walburg.* (Small *Inn.*)

3 m. *Gassen* or *Oberthal*: thence a path ascends on the E. side of the *Antholzer See*, a small but beautiful lake embosomed in forests, to the

6 m. *Tefereggen Joch* (6664 ft.), the vast snowy mass of the Riesenferner or Hoch Gall group lying to N. The scenery of the pass is highly picturesque, resembling the Klonthal in Glarus; and the

Descent leads by another small lake (whence the *Riesenferner* above is finely seen), and by the short valley of the *Staller Alp*, into that of *Tefereggen* at

Erlsbach, the highest hamlet of the latter valley.

[The upper portion beyond Erlsbach is called the *Affenthal*, and is shut in by snow mountains, over which there is a path into the Valley of Taufers (Rte. 225). The chalets of the valley are all built of stone on account of the scarcity of wood.]

To the rt., down the Tefereggenthal, is

7 m. *St. Jacob* (*Inn*, the Elder Bassler's, best, tolerable for the situation).

[A path leads in 7 hrs. S. to *Welsberg*, in Pusterthal, by Ober and Unter-Gsies, Pichl, and Taisten.

Also, from *St. Leonard*, 1 m. below St. Jacob, a path leads N. over a small glacier in 8 hrs. to *Pregraten*, in *Virgenthal:* a fine route to Windisch Matrei (see Rte. 224 A).] Passing

St. Leonard, it is 2½ hrs. to

St. Veit (*Inn:* fair). 2 hrs. lower still is

14 m. *Hopfgarten* (*Inn:* tolerable), chief place of the valley; 1000 Inhab. The Tefereggen Thal, though narrow in parts, is picturesque throughout



and below St. Jacob well cultivated. A coarse dress of undyed black or brown wool used to be distinctive of the people, and is still the wonder. Most of the males become pedlers, travelling all over Europe with table-cloths, gloves, &c., and supplying Tyrol with the cowskin mats known as *Tefereggen Decken* (though none of these articles, it is stated, are made in the valley). They all return, if possible, to end their lives in their native valley.

Below *Hopfgarten* it is a fine but gloomy scene of Alpine devastation, and the Tefereggen Bach descends in several small cascades. Presently

The *Alpenthal* opens S.

[A path ascends this, and passes over by the Bockstein to the Bürglerthal, by which it reaches the Pusterthal at Mittewald, 8 to 10 hrs.]

A fine view is displayed near village of *Huben*, just before entering the

3 m. *Iselthal*. To the rt. this valley descends to Lienz (Rte. 226).

[The route to Heiligenblut from this point may be varied to advantage as regards scenery, though not distance, by ascending the Iselthal N. to Windisch-Matrei, 2 hrs. (*Inn*, Rauterer's, excellent), and crossing over a pass E., the *Matreyer Joch* (7360 ft.), into the upper Kalserthal, 4½ hrs.: stiff climbing first ¾ hr. Avoid watercourse, keep up the alp to rt., bearing round rt. till clear of forest, then l. to what appears lowest point of the hill, where it is all smooth pasture. *Summit* marked by a cross. (*Good alpine plants.*) *View* here, over surrounding mountains, is magnificent. From no other point in the Eastern Alps of so low an elevation are 3 of the mightiest masses of snow mountain so closely and so perfectly seen: the Grossglockner is to the l.; the Gross Schober (11,107 ft.) to the rt.; and behind, N.W., is the Gross Venediger. *Descent*, 1 hr., is easy to find; the lower part is steep; avoid détour by Grossdorf, the upper *village in the valley, and make* direct *for ch. of St. Ruprecht*, near which is *the Inn.*]

The *direct route* to Heiligenblut is up the

Kalserthal, which opens immediately opposite that of Tefereggen. The entrance is contracted; path up right bank, through village of Peischlag and tiresome scenery, till at

7 m. *Kals* (*Inn*, near ch. of St. Ruprecht) the valley becomes more open, cultivated, and rather populous. ¼ hr. further is

1 m. *Grossdorf* (*no Inn*), the principal village. The valley terminates in flank of Grossglockner, seen at intervals.

[*Ascent* of the Grossglockner (12,454 ft.) has been repeatedly made from Kals, and is recommended as preferable to the route from Heiligenblut; it requires, for a single traveller, 2 guides instead of 3, is 1 hr. shorter, and more than half less costly. 2½ hrs. to the night quarters in the *Jorgenhütte*, on the Ködnitz Alp, affording magnificent views of the Grossglockner and of the Ködnitz glacier at its foot. Starting at 3 A.M., it is 2 hrs. up the slopes to the *Ködnitz glacier*, which, with rope and crampons, can be passed in 1 hr. In 2 hrs. more the Burgwartscharte (very steep) is climbed to the *Adlersruhe*, the point passed in the ascent from Heiligenblut (Rte. 244). From the huts to the *peak* is 6½ hrs., exclusive of stoppages. Schmell, Schmidt, Gräfles, and Hutten, to be heard of at Kals, are able and trustworthy guides. Provisions should be brought from Lienz or Windisch-Matrei. (On the Burgwartscharte, more than 10,000 ft. above the sea, *Ranunculus glacialis* and *Aretia glacialis* may be seen in flower.)]

[*Route over the Kalser Tauern to Uttendorf in the Pinzgau.*—From Kals the path leads N. through Grossdorf, and by W. bank of the stream to the foot of a hill (Auf der Steige) that seems to bar all entrance to the upper Kalserthal (known as the Dorfer Alm). The path climbs the hill, affording a fine *View* of the Kastner glaciers, and descends to the level ground of the Alm. The last hut, affording night quarters, but no provisions, is 3½ hr

from Kals, and is opposite a fine waterfall on the E. side the Laimet Kogel. Here pasture ceases, and is succeeded by stony *débris*; 1 hr. further is the *Dorfer See* (6226 ft.), and 2 hrs. beyond that the *Tauern* (8387 ft.) is reached; crucifix on summit marks boundary between Salzburg and Tyrol. The Medels Kopf rises on the rt., and in some years there is much snow on both sides of the Col—most on the N. side. *Descent* is over countless blocks of rock, past, first a green lake, and then a white one, the *Weiss See*, to the *Schafbühel*, a mountain that stands between two branches of the Stubbachthal; the path climbs this, working to E. side of it, and coasting round, to avoid the *Tauern Morass*; passes a lake of that name, at the N. end of the morass, and ascends once more to W. of the *Schwarz Kahr See*; then over a ridge the traveller reaches the *Hopfbach Alp*, the highest inhabited spot in the valley. This belongs to a peasant (Enzinger), who with 2 others have been named, from the extent of their property, the 3 kings of Ober Pinzgau. (The W. branch of the Stubbachthal is reached by a path along the W. border of the Weiss See and by the Schwarz See to the Hopfbach Alp.) From this point a car-road runs down the valley to *Uttendorf* in the Pinzgau (Rte. 230). From the Dorfer Alm to Uttendorf is 8 hrs.' good walking. The scenery of this pass, especially on the Kalser side, is very fine, and the whole is more continuously interesting than any of the neighbouring passes—the Rauriser, or the Velber, over the main chain.]

[Path to Windisch-Matrei by the *Matreyer Joch* or Präsler Tauern strikes off W. from Kals: see above.]

The route to Heiligenblut from *Kals* ascends the

Bergerthal, E., keeping on its left-hand side, and steep at first; then by side of the hill, nearly level with the Col, which is seen opposite, it crosses a torrent descending from the Grossglockner (here coming into view), and, *immediately leaving* the principal path, *bears to the rt.*, reaching after a steep *climb*

3 hrs. *The Col*, or *Peischler Thörl* (8766 ft.), between a spur of the Grossglockner N., and a prolongation of the Gross Schober S., forming a wild and lofty ridge, with a fine *view*.

Thence the path descends into the *Leiterthal*, easy for the first hr., and then the footing becomes awkward, especially at the

2 hrs. *Katzensteig*, where the path follows a slippery ledge, covered with broken slate, by the side of a precipice, which, however, is of no great depth.

Views of the glacier by which the Grossglockner is ascended, and of the Sennhütten, which afford sleeping quarters.

Path crosses the torrent, and descends through picturesque larch forests to

2 hrs. *Heiligenblut* (Rte. 244.) From *Windisch-Matrei* to this place is a hard day's walk, as *two* passes have to be crossed. St. Ruprecht's, however, affords a sleeping place. The route is delightful either way, but is perhaps best appreciated travelling from W. to E. The neighbourhood of the Grossglockner is magnificent. *The two passes are noted among botanists.*

ROUTE 224A.

WINDISCH-MATREI TO BRUNECKEN, BY PREGRATEN AND ST. JACOB.

	hrs.	m.
Windisch-Matrei to Pregraten	3 or	10
St. Jacob	8	

An interesting variation of the preceding route may be made by following the valley of Virgen instead of that of Tefereggen. This opens into the main valley just below Windisch-Matrei. There is an Inn at Virgen



few miles up the valley, but none higher up. The curé at Pregraten will however receive travellers, but his means of accommodation are limited. At the village of Ober-Mauern, a short distance above Virgen, is a ch. adorned with some curious old frescoes in remarkably good preservation. A gigantic figure of St. Christopher on the outside of the ch. has the date of 1468, and the whole walls of the interior are covered with frescoes in a similar style. The lower part of the Virgenthal is not interesting, but the upper part as one approaches Pregraten is very fine. That hamlet is situated directly at the foot of the Gross Venediger Spitze (12,052 ft.), after the Grossglockner the highest of the Noric chain. Its ascent presents no serious difficulties, and may be readily made from Pregraten within the day by an experienced mountaineer. Bartholomi Steiner of Pregraten is a good guide, and well acquainted with the mountain: it was he who first ascended it from this side, all former attempts having been made from the N. side, which presents great difficulties. From Pregraten a wild and rugged path leads by the Lasnitzthal over the mountain-ridge which separates the Virgenthal from the valley of Tefereggen. The upper part of the pass lies over rocks and snow, and there is no path, so that a guide should by all means be taken. The ridge or *col* is covered with a small glacier, rather steep, so as to render *crampons* useful. The view from the summit is very fine; both that of the central chain to the N., where the Venediger-Spitze is seen rising out of an extensive sea of ice, and towards the S., where it commands the whole range of dolomite peaks, S. of the Pusterthal, the fantastic and picturesque forms of which are seen to particular advantage from this point. (To the immediate l. is the tower-like peak of the Lasörling (10,158 ft.), ascended by Von Sonklar, in 1861, in 6½ hrs., from his night-quarters on the Lasnitzen Alp. The Musspitz, *a little to the N., is only 20 ft. higher.)* The path descends the *valley of the Tegisch*, a small stream which enters the valley of Tefereggen at St. Leonard, which is only about 1 m. below

8 hrs. St. Jacob (*Inns*). Rte. 224.

ROUTE 224B.

ST. JACOB TO HEILIGENGEIST, BY THE OCHSENLEUTE TAUERN.

	hrs.
St. Jacob to	
Col	6½
Heiligengeist	2

Leaving *St. Jacob*, the valley of Tefereggen becomes wilder, and cultivation ceases.

1½ hr. *Bridge* to l., where the path to Antholz and Brunecken crosses the *Schwarzbach*. Here the valley, now called the *Affenthal*, turns towards the N., and the path to the Tauern continues along l. bank of stream to a

1½ hr. *Second Bridge*, by which the path crosses to the rt. bank. At the end of another hour there is a little climbing, the ascent hitherto having been very gradual, though undulating; then the *valley forks*, the l. branch is taken, and just within its entrance is

1½ hr. *Jagdhaus Alp* (6601 ft.), on the Affenbach, a collection of a dozen or so Alp huts, used only in summer. The valley now circles rapidly round to the rt. northward, leaving behind it on the S. side the fine glacier of the Fleischbach; then the path ceases, and at a

1 hr. *Small hut* the ascent to the Tauern begins, with no difficulty, excepting that arising from loose crumbling slate near the

1½ hr. *Summit*, or *Merbjoch* (9279 ft.). The views hitherto have been grand only at intervals; but from the Tauern the prospect is "most glorious and sublime." In front, and stretchi

westward, is the snow-clad range of the Zillerthal group, while the mighty Drei Herrn Spitze (11,492 ft.) is seen to the rt., partly hidden by an intervening peak. Behind, S., the view is scarcely inferior, for there the Hoch Gall (11,283 ft.) shows his untrodden snow above the immense Gross Lengstein glacier. The Tefereggen valley is terminated suddenly, close to the summit of the pass, by a wall of granite, the clay slate resting upon it on each side.

The descent into the *Ahrnthal* is over a glacier, too steeply inclined to be traversed without crampons, or unless the snow is tolerably deep. The alternative is a path round the head of the glacier, which is certainly unpleasant if not dangerous. The necessity for a *guide* is here apparent.

1½ hr. *A copper-mine* is passed near the bottom, and soon after on the rt. is reached, for sleeping quarters,

Kasern (*Inn*), 5158 ft. There is only a church at the neighbouring

½ hr. *Heiligengeist.* (See Rte. 225.) The whole walk occupies 8½ hrs., *exclusive* of stoppages, to do it comfortably.

ROUTE 225.

BRUNECKEN TO ZELL, IN ZILLERTHAL, BY VALLEY OF TAUFERS AND THE KRIMLER TAUERN.

Brunecken to	Eng. m.	hrs.
Taufers	10	3
Kasern, near Heiligengeist	18	6
Kriml Inn	—	9
Zell	—	8

The valley is about 35 m. long, with *a good* carriage-road as far as St. *Valentin, near Heiligengeist.* Tolerable *country Inns* at Taufers, Steinhaus, *and Kasern* (near Heiligengeist), and a good one at Kriml, to which, from Brunecken, it is reckoned 17 or 18 hrs.

This route conducts the traveller into N. Tyrol by the pass which separates the Zillerthal group from that of the Noric Alps. It abounds in striking views of the snowy chain, and leads past one of the noblest waterfalls in Europe (Kriml) at its northern foot. The Valley of Taufers, by which it is approached from the S., is the most considerable side valley of the Pusterthal, and is as interesting for its scenery, as remarkable for its populousness. The Ahren, by which it is watered, gives its name to the upper portion. Running nearly due N. from *Brunecken*, (Rte. 223) the road passes over a small open plain to

2 m. *St. Georg.* At the entrance of the valley, and the first village of importance, is

1½ m. *Gais*, l. bank of stream, with a *church* of 9th or 10th centy. S.E. on the hill is the Castle of *Kehlburg*, anciently belonging to the bishops of Brixen.

[The *Mühlbachthal* penetrates N.E. to the snowy group of the Antholz Mountains; and at about 3 m. distance are the baths of Mühlbach.]

From *Gais* the road crosses the Ahren, passes in ½ hr. the ruins of *Schloss Neuhaus*, and reaches

2½ m. *Uttenheim*, 524 Inhab., with a castellated mansion at further end, and a ruined fort above on the l. The next large group of cottages is

3 m. *Mühlen*, at entrance of the *Mühlwalderthal.*

[This valley stretches westward, and then turns north to the foot of the Hoch Feil and the Möselenock, belonging to the Zillerthal chain. *Lappach* (4633 ft.), the highest village, affords quarters for the ascent of either of those mountains. The latter can be ascended, and Ginzling in the Zemthal reached, in 16 hrs. from Lappach. See Rte. 230.]

1 m. *Taufers*, or *Sand in Taufers* (*Inns*: Post, and Elephant; the former comfortable for a pedestrian, and cheap), at foot of the precipitous Pursteinwand, and amidst very picturesque scenery. See the view from the castle, wh



formerly closed by a wall the further passage of the valley; dating from the 11th centy., rebuilt 1481, and now partly in ruins, it is inhabited only by a peasant family. The *Rainthal* enters to the E. of Taufers. In the angle between the Ahren and the Rain are the *Baths* and *Inn* of *Winkel*, said to afford good accommodation.

[The *Rainthal* is well worth exploring. Its only village, *St. Wolfgang*, is 4 hrs. from Taufers, and opposite the entrance of the *Bachernthal*, E., which leads up to the Gross Lengstein glaciers, and is closed by a noble amphitheatre of snow mountains, the highest of which, the Hoch Gall (11,283 ft.), is the loftiest of the Antholz group. The other branch of the valley above St. Wolfgang is the *Knuttenthal*, N., by which a path crosses in 4 hrs. the *Klammljoch* (7605 ft.) to the *Jagdhaus Alp*, in the uppermost part of the Tefereggenthal; thence it is 1 hr. of wearisome ascent and descent, through forests of *Pinus cembra*, to the *Oberhaus Alp*, from which point to St. Jacob (Rte. 224) it is 3 hrs.]

On leaving Taufers, and passing the castle, the now narrowing valley takes the name of the *Ahrenthal*, and becomes romantically beautiful. It first bends towards the N.W., till at

3 m. *Lüttach* (*Inn*) it turns decidedly N.E., and becomes extremely populous.

[The *Weissenbachthal* opens here W., and an interesting *excursion* may be made up it in 1½ hr. to Ch. of St. Jacob.]

Houses now almost line the way, and much copper-smelting is going on. Snow mountains also come very finely in view, each small lateral valley N. breaking into the main Zillerthal range. The first of these is the *Trippthal*, N.

3 m. *St. Johann* is the parish church of the Ahrenthal; it contains pictures by Schöpf. The opening of the *Frankthal* N. is passed.

3 m. *Steinhaus* (a *good Inn*, best sleeping-place hereabouts), at entrance of the *Keilthal*, N. The *Wallthal* soon follows.

1¼ m. St. Jacob. [Near this is a *path over the Hörndl* Joch (8365 ft.) into the *Sondergrund* branch of the Zillerthal (Rte. 230).]

3½ m. *St. Peter*, church upon a picturesque rock. Here the third or highest portion of the valley, now called the *Prettau*, is entered.

3 m. *St. Valentin*, 4580 ft. [A path by the *Weisskahrscharte* (8481 ft.) leads into the Hundskehlgrund branch of the Zillerthal.]

Road beyond this bad.

1 m. *Kasern*, 5181 ft. (*Inn*: small, but recommendable).

1 m. *Heiligengeist*, no *Inn*, but a small church, built 1455, as house of prayer for travellers over the Kriml, and to afford a burying-ground for those who perish by accidents. Considerable copper-mines, worked since 15th centy., and employing 200 men, are in the neighbourhood, and the metal is also obtained by steeping old iron in the water flowing from the mines.

[A highly praised but somewhat difficult route strikes off here E., up the Windbachthal, and over a secondary ridge to *Pregraten* in the Virgenthal, and so to Windisch-Matrei.]

A guide for the Kriml may be hired among the numerous cheese-carriers employed over the pass—strike a bargain. Road ceases at Heiligengeist; path continues up the valley, left-hand side. Ascent commences in ½ hr. At extremity of valley the Ahren issues from the base of the mighty Drei Herrn Spitze (11,492 ft.), so called from the "three lords," the Counts of Tyrol and Görz, and the Abp. of Salzburg, whose domains met at that point. Path to the Tauern is tolerably marked, but might easily be missed in foggy weather. Just before reaching

3 hrs. the *Col* (8994 ft.), at a point marked by posts, a path to l., and a circuit of 10 min., avoids the glacier on the other side.

The *view* is very fine: below, on one hand, the vast glaciers of the Drei Herrn Spitze; on the other, the fertile vale of Taufers, and the towering head of the Hoch Gall, S.E

¾ hr. A spring, on the descent, of excellent water, l. side of stream.

Path turns abruptly to l. into

Achen Thal, and just above this, from among blasted and fallen pines, the largest glacier of the Drei Herrn presents a scene hardly surpassed for savage grandeur.

1½ hr. *Tauernhaus*, a châlet, where it is possible to sleep.

Path continues down the valley through wild and picturesque scenery, and by 2 or 3 cascades; one of them, the Rainbach, offers a beautiful picture, having a mountain with pointed summits and fine glaciers (Reichen Spitze or Ziller Spitze?) for background.

2 hrs. *Falls of the Ache.* Fine view of the Pinzgau Valley below, from eminence above the falls. These are almost unrivalled, the uppermost far the finest (described Rte. 230). About 1½ m. distant from the lower fall is

1 hr. *Kriml* (a very fair *Inn*, Kirschdorfer's; horses for hire here). For visiting the waterfalls another hour should be added to the descent. (In reversing the route it is reckoned 5 hrs. to the Tauernhaus, 2 to the summit 3 to Heiligengeist). [Char-road from Kriml to Mittersill in the Pinzgau, about 19 m, or 4½ hrs. to drive.]

A *path*, described Rte. 230, leads from the waterfall to

4 hrs. *Gerlos* (tolerable *Inn*, Kammerlander's Obere Gasthaus), a long village in a marsh; rough bridle-track hence, 14 m. to

4 hrs. *Zell*, in Zillerthal (several good *Inns*): see Rte. 230.

ROUTE 226.

LIENZ IN THE PUSTERTHAL TO MITTERSILL IN PINZGAU, BY THE ISELTHAL AND WINDISCH-MATREI.

20 hrs. Just outside of Lienz the *road crosses the Isel* near the castle of *Bruck.*

The vale of the Isel runs in a nearly N.W. direction; its entrance, about 2 m. from the town, is a contracted gorge. The pathway along the l. bank of the Isel is crossed at intervals by timber-courses (ṷ 111), down which the stems of trees are hurled from the heights above. The principal villages passed are Aineth and St. Johann im Wald. Upon the advance of the French, under General Rusca, in the fatal year 1809, from the E. upon Lienz, the entire population of that town fled for refuge into the innermost recesses of the Iselthal, where they found a friendly reception from its inhabitants. A detachment of 200 French, sent into the valley by Rusca, were attacked, routed, and expelled (8th Dec.) by a handful of peasants, collected and headed by the innkeeper of Aineth, Johann Oblasser. He was, however, made prisoner by a much larger force in the same month, tried by a court-martial at Lienz, and shot before his own door on 29th Dec.; after which his body was hung up over it. A little above St. Johann, the valley of Tefereggen, with the village of Hopfgarten, opens on the W., and that of Kals, up which runs a path to Heiligenblut (see Rte. 224), on the N.E. Our path continues nearly due N. to Windisch-Matrei. 2 m. before reaching it we pass the mouth of the Virgenthal, out of which the Isel issues, a valley well worth exploring (see Rte. 224A).

6 hrs. *Windisch-Matrei* (6 hrs.' walk from Lienz): Rauter's Inn is very comfortable. This is the chief village in the valley. Pop. 2470. It was seized by the Slovenes in the 7th centy., whence its name of Windisch. It is prettily situated, overlooked by 3 old castles, those of Weissenstein (upon a dolomite rock) and Zolheim are still habitable. [A path goes over the Matreyer-Jöchl in 3½ hrs. to Kals on the way to Heiligenblut (Rte. 224).] One of the finest points of view in these valleys, the Mattrei-Kalser *Thörl*, may be reached by a good walker in 2½–3 hrs. from this, leavin on l. the Brettesthal. From the t

7017 ft., the group of the Hochshober, the Glocher, and the Gross Venediger, combine to form a wonderful alpine picture. From the Thörl the Kals occupies an hour. Directly up the valley, N. of Windisch-Matrei, runs our path into the Pinzgau, following the valley, as far as

4½ hrs. Tauernhaus (4956 ft.) (a hovel of an inn, where bread, milk, and a guide may be found). "Hence an ascent, not difficult, but easily mistaken in foggy weather, leads to the Velber-Tauern, where the path crosses snow, and almost immediately descends abruptly on the N. side, through a wild series of rocky scenes, where it might be easily lost during fog or snow. No habitation occurs for some distance. About halfway down is a remarkable semicircular precipice, which seems completely to close the passage. At the N. foot of the pass, about 4 or 5 hrs.' walk from the Tauernhaus, already mentioned, are 2 similar inns: the second, called Schösswend, is the best, where tolerable accommodation might be obtained."

9½ hrs. Mittersill (*Inns:* Grundmer; Bräu Reup)—Rte. 230.

ROUTE 227.

BRUNECKEN, THROUGH THE GADERTHAL (ENNEBERG), TO CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, OR BY THE GRÖDENTHAL TO BOTZEN.

	Eng. m.	Hrs.
Brunecken to		
St. Leonhard	19 or	7¼
Cortina	—	7
St. Leonhard to		
St. Ulrich, *Grödenthal*. .	—	7
Castelruth	—	2
Botzen	—	5

Char-roads in the lower, and bridle or cart tracks in the upper valleys; for the rest, mountain-paths. Inns small, but fairly clean.

The Gader and Gröden valleys are peculiarly interesting. 1st, in their *scenery:* for they lead through, or give access to, some of the principal *Dolomite mountains*, the strange and majestic character of which, however, can only be fully appreciated by excursions rt. and l. 2ndly, in the *language* of their inhabitants. This is Romansch, but differing from that spoken in the Upper Grisons valleys, as it approaches nearer to the Italian, resembling in this respect the dialect of the Lower Engadine. It is termed *Ladinic*, and is traced to the presence of Roman military colonies, by which Rhœtia was protected and held in subjection: such were Sublabio at the mouth of the Grödenthal; Enna (Neumarkt) and Tridentum, near the entrance of the Fassathal; Ausugum in Val Sugana; and Litamum, at the mouth of the Gader valley.

From *Brunecken* keep the road to Brixen for a short distance to village of

2 m. *St. Lorenzen.* Here the castle of Michaelsburg guards the entrance to the Gader valley, which opens out due S. opposite the convent of Sonnenberg, to whose abbess much of it belonged. *Litamum* was near the modern village of Pflaurenz, l. bank.

Scenery of the Gader is tame in the lower part, but the road is picturesque, winding among dark pine-forests, and sometimes cut out of the precipitous mountain sides.

6 m. *Valley of Enneberg*, or *Rauhthal* (Val di Rudo), is seen opening E. (The name of Enneberg is sometimes given to the whole Gaderthal.) *St. Vigil*, backed by a primæval pine-forest, is its highest and principal village. Certain dolomite peaks of the Ampezzo appear at its head.

[There is a path from the Enneberg, a little above St. Vigil, over the Col di Latsch, into the Progsthal: see Rte. 223.]

The road descends to

Zwischen Wasser (Lung Hiega), at the entrance of Enneberg, and passes to the flank of the *Pleisberg*, running at the edge of a gulf with the torrent far below, where a narrow tongue of land is seen bearing a cottage called Klein Venedig (little Venice). Presently it reaches

Picolein, opposite to which is *Thurn*, on a peninsula, the site of a village buried by a landslip? bones, &c., are often dug up.

5 m. *Preromang* (*Pratum Romanum*), opposite St. Martino, and the opening of the vale of Campil, W. Presently the

2 m. *Wengenthal* opens E., where the inhabitants are industrious and opulent. The Gaderthal now contracts to the *Gorge of Pontalg*, beyond which it opens and bears the name of *Abtei*, or in Romansch *Badiathal*, giving the name of Badiotes to its inhabitants. The village of Abtei is often called from its church,

4 m. *St. Leonhard* (*Inn*, Evangelista's, close to church, tolerable; one fair sleeping-room with 3 beds). The traveller is now surrounded by dolomite mountains. The Hoch Kreuzkogel, E., is, however, the only conspicuous one. The village is built on a slope formed of its débris, and it threatens further ruin; under it, but more than 1000 ft. higher than St. Leonhard's, is the small pilgrimage church of Heiligen Kreuz, much resorted to.

Beyond St. Leonhard the traveller turns E. to Cortina and the Ampezzo, or W. to the Grödenthal and Botzen.

A. *To Cortina.* The path divides at hamlet of

1½ m. *Muda*, and, turning E. along l. bank of stream, reaches

3 m. *St. Cassian* (curé's housekeeper entertains travellers), celebrated for the enormous richness in fossil shells of certain beds in the volcanic ash of its vicinity. Herr Clara, a noted collector, was formerly priest of this village.

[*The direct* path hence to Cortina lies S.E. over the *Valparōla*, and by the *Tre Sassi* pass under the precipices of the Tofana, about 6 hrs. The more interesting, though circuitous one, is the following.]

From *St. Cassian*, by wet green slopes, the ridge may be climbed which separates the valley of the Gader from that of the Livinallungo. The track passes near the fossil beds and the *Prolongei Berg* on the l., but there is no regular path, and a guide will save time.

Views from the summit, N. and S., are very fine, including the glaciers of the Marmolata. The *descent* (to l.) is over undulating, frequently boggy slopes, till a bridle-path is reached. The scenery is especially picturesque on approaching

4½ hrs. *Buchenstein* or *Pieve* (3 *Inns*: largest, in the Piazza, fair; Finazzer's —with a shop—small but comfortable). This village, 5060 ft. above sea, hangs on the steep side of the hill. Fine view of the Sella Spitze W., and of Mte. Civita down the valley S.E., as also of the Marmolata over ridge opposite, by climbing 1 hr. above village.

[*Corfara*, in Upper Gaderthal (good *Inn*), may be reached from Buchenstein over a grassy col in 3 hrs.; *Campedello* in Upper Fassathal, by ascending the Livinallungothal beyond *Araba*, and crossing a low pass to Gries, and thence to Campedello in 5 hrs.; and *Caprile*, down the valley, and close to the splendid scenery of Lago Alleghe, in 2 hrs. From Caprile *Agordo* is 6 hrs. further down the valley, whence a good road 20 m. to *Belluno*: *Cortina*, E., is reached by Sta. Lucia and Mte. Gusella, 7 hrs. (an interesting pass); and *Campedello* in opposite direction by the grand gorge of Sottoguda, and fine pass of the Fedaia, 7 hrs. For Caprile see Rte. 221.]

From *Buchenstein* an umbrageous terraced path with delicious views, including a distant glimpse of Lago Alleghe, is carried round the hill N.E. to

¾ hr. Andraz (small Inn, good beer

and continuing up this lateral valley passes the

¾ hr. *Castello* (called on the spot *Schloss Buchenstein*), a singular ruined castle on an isolated dolomite rock. A stream diverted formed once a moat on the side of access. Keep to rt.-hand fork of valley; the ascent is picturesque to the

1 hr. *Summit* of the Tre Sassi Pass. (A little before this the direct path from St. Cassian has fallen in.) Hence, on the l., the lofty precipices of Mte. Lagazuoi and Mte. Tofana line the descent down the Val Costeana by pastures and woods, good carriage-road, the Croda Malcora and Antelao showing finely in front, to

3 hrs. *Cortina.* Rte. 228.

B. *From St. Leonhard to Grödenthal and Botzen.*

½ m. *Muda*, hamlet; where path divides, take that to rt., which pursues W. branch of the valley. The village was once destroyed by a rockfall, 1821, which formed at the time a lake, *Sompunter See*, no longer existing.

[To obtain a fine view of the dolomites, and shorten the distance into the Gröden Thal, a path (6 hrs.) may be taken over the Guerdenazza Plateau W. by the *Crespeina Joch*. It starts at a point between St. Cassian and Muda (opposite side of stream, guide quite necessary); final part of ascent by a labyrinth of rocky walls and terraces. *Summit* is a pathless desert of white rock with grand views of the neighbouring dolomites, especially S., where the Marmolata, Sella Spitze, and Lang Kofel, are successively finely displayed. At the narrow isthmus of the *Joch* a steep funnel-like descent leads into the *Langthal*, and past the singular Schloss *Wolkenstein* stuck against the face of a precipice. Lofty dolomite walls guard the exit of the Langthal upon the Gröden valley at Sta. Maria: see below.]

1 m. Stern (small Inn). Ascending the valley beyond this, leave *Colfosco*, the highest village, on the rt., and cross stream S. to

3½ m. *Corfara* (a fair country *Inn*, with an offset containing several small but clean bedrooms). The precipices of the Guerdenazza rise loftily to N. (2 hrs. from St. Leonhard).

[From the summit of a partially-wooded hill (1½ hr. from this *Inn* E.) is a *magnificent view*—Marmolata with its glaciers, Sella Spitze, Guerdenazza Plateau, Hoch Kreuzkogl, and some of the Ampezzo dolomites, all in sight. The W. Noric Alps visible N.

Cortina may be reached by a direct route (avoiding the circuit by St. Cassian) over the Alp of which this hill is a spur. It offers very fine views, but after leaving the Alp the way is very difficult to find (no path), a scramble by woods and rocks, and at last by a small tarn to the *Tre Sassi*, a wild scene, whence easy walking (see above) to Cortina. 8 good hrs. altogether.]

Ascent of pass now begins over grass slopes between enormous buttresses of the Guerdenazza on rt., and Sella Spitze on l., to the

1¾ hr. *Col* (6992 ft.), whence is a charming but steeper descent among clumps of *Pinus cembra*, under the magnificent precipices of the Sella, and with the Langkofel now in front, to

1 hr. *Plan*, a very humble *Inn*, but sufficient for night quarters.

Char-road hence down the valley.

[Here the route to Botzen may be varied by taking a path which strikes S. over the Evas, or Fassa Joch, an easy and verdant ridge, to ascend on this side between the Sella Spitze on l., and Langkofel rt. Glorious views on summit level of the glacier side of the Marmolata. A narrow path marked by crucifixes leads with a most abrupt descent into Val Fassa at Canazei, 2½ hrs. ½ hr. further is Campedello (poor *Inn*, Bernard's, but better than Plan; one fair bedroom): see Rte. 221. Hence, to reach Botzen, are 2 routes—a. Down the valley

noted for the Rosengarten dolomites near Vigo, and for the mineralogical treasures at Predazzo; then from *Moena* (or Vigo), by a path W., crossing the saddle between the Rosengarten and Latemar dolomites, called the *Caressa Pass*, to Wälschenhofen, and by the romantic porphyry gorges (Karneidthal) to Botzen.—*Or*, *b*. Up the Durontbal from Campedello, and over the *Seisser Alp*, amidst a grand array of dolomites, to Castelruth, 5 hrs., and thence as below.]

The *Grödenthal* or *Val Gardena* runs East and West for 18 m., opening at Kollman on the Eisack valley. The scenery is more picturesque than that of the Gader. Pop. 4600, occupying numerous handsome villages, mostly employed in carving crucifixes and toys from the wood of the *Pinus cembra*, now becoming scarce: the exports of these to the annual value of 4400*l*., consigned to agencies in the principal European capitals. Women work a coarse bobbin-net, and travel with it themselves through Germany, retaining an excellent character, and returning to marry at home. The dialect, Ladinic, a variety of Romansch, differs from that of the Gaderthal.

½ hr. *Santa Maria*, or Wolkenstein, at entrance of *Langthal*, rt., opening between grand dolomitic walls. ½ hr. up is the curious Schloss Wolkenstein: see above.

[The path hence over the *Crespena Joch* (already described the reverse way) may be well varied on this side by turning rt. opposite the small chapel in the Langthal; and ascending a gully amongst fir-trees, a rough climb of 2 to 3 hrs., to a col overlooking the plateau. The descent may be made to Colfosco by the Crespena Joch, and Putzthal, or even by a scramble down gullies to the rt. towards the Sella Spitze and into the head of the Gaderthal.]

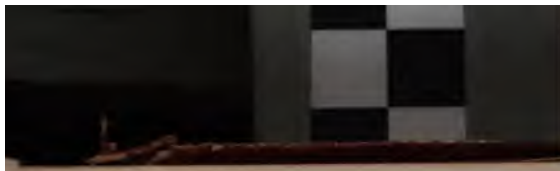
¾ hr. *Sta. Christina* (a rural *Inn*): *the village* and ch., from which a *fine view on* a height to rt. is passed lower down. The chateau of Fischberg, built by the Wolkensteins, but now a farmhouse, occupies a picturesque slope l., and the gigantic peak of the *Langkofel* (10,000 ft.), impending on S. side of valley, begins to show itself. This is one of the chief dolomite mountains, and deserves to be studied from the Seisser Alp: see below.

1 hr. *St. Ulrich* (*Inn*, Rössli or White Horse good; Adler), principal village of Gröden (4050 ft.). Madonna, by a pupil of Canova, in church. Purger's, close by, is a good shop for carvings.



LANGKOFEL.
A Dolomite Mountain in the Grödenthal, taken from St. Peter's, near Ulrich.

[The Grödenthal now becomes a *defile*, with the stream and road, the latter often very steep, at the bottom. Village of St. Peter is seen high up to rt., and the road emerges beneath the picturesque castle of Trostburg belonging to the Wolkensteins, and over a covered bridge upon the Brenner road (1¾ hr. to drive down, or 3½ hrs. to walk) at Kollman (*Inn*); thence 7 m. to Botzen: see Rte. 217.]



The more interesting, and far more direct route for a pedestrian to Botzen, diverges from the Grödenthal at S. Ulrich, climbing the hills S. by St. Michael, to

2 hrs. *Castelruth* (*Inn:* Das Lamme, homely, but quite comfortable; Rothe Rössl—both good and clean). These are pleasant summer quarters, pure air, 3500 ft. above the sea-level. This is a good starting point for excursions among the dolomites. The hill behind the village is laid out in charming walks. It has a good modern Gothic *church*. Antoine Brücker is a good guide, and keeps safe horses for the mountains. He is also the owner of a side-saddle! Above the village, on a rocky hill, is the chapel of *St. Kummernitz*, a female saint, with a beard, granted to protect her virtue, and found effectual; it grows still on her statue.

[Brenner Road can be reached in 1½ hr. at Törkele; carriages there at the *Inn*. There is also a bridle-track to Kollman.]

The *Seisser Alp*, famous for rare plants, and the largest and richest in Tyrol, feeding 1200 head of cattle, and yielding abundance of hay, belongs to Castelruth (*Castellum Raptum*), which occupies a lower plateau of porphyry, with numerous traces of Roman and mediæval importance, the old Brenner road having formerly passed over it.

[The Seisser Alp may be visited en route from St. Ulrich to Castelruth, by a path through Pufl; thence ascending its N.W. outlier, the *Puflatsch Alp* (3 hrs.' good walking), whence the surrounding dolomites are displayed to great advantage: the Langkofel, Platt Kogel, Ross Zähne, Hohe Schlern, the latter the most western member of the group, stand in a half-circle E. and S., and there is a distant view, W. and N., of 4 chains of snowy mountains,—*the Adamello, the* Ortler, *the Oetzthal, and the Zillerthal portion of the Norics.* (*From* S.E. corner *of the Seisser Alp is a frequented* track by the side of the Platt Kogel into the *Duronthal* (fine view of the Marmolata), by which is a picturesque descent to Campedello at head of the Fassa Thal: see Rte. 221. Path descends to Castelruth on W. side of the Puflatsch.]

½ hr. *Seiss.* Path proceeds over a pleasant cultivated plateau towards the wooded flanks of the Schlern, jutting from which appears the fragment of *Schloss Hauenstein*, once the habitation of the Minnesinger Oswald Von Wolkenstein, date 1410. Beneath it the path from Ratzes falls in.

[*Ratzes Baths*, 1 hr. distant, are close under the precipices of the Schlern; homely accommodation, crowd of peasant patients, but separate arrangements and table-d'hôte for visitors of the upper class. Pleasant wood walks, best point for *ascent* of the Schlern, 4 hrs.]

The path from Ratzes leads down to *Azwang*, nearest stat. on Brenner railroad, and 9½ m. from Botzen. The more direct way to Botzen for a pedestrian is by

1 hr. *Völs*, supposed to have been once a Roman station for light troops (*Velites*), and down to

1 hr. *Steg*, where is a bridge over the Eisack to Blumau Stat. on the railroad, 6½ m. from

2½ hrs. *Botzen:* see Rte. 217.

ROUTE 228.

INNSBRUCK TO VENICE, BY BRUNECKEN AND THE PASS OF AMPEZZO.

Innsbruck to	Eng. m.		Eng. m.
Mittewald. .	43½	Capo di Ponte .	26
Brunecken .	25½	(Belluno. . .	5)
Niederndorf .	14½	Conegliano . .	29
Cortina. . .	26	Venice (Rail) .	36
Tai Cadore .	22		222½

Capital carriage-road to Conegliano, thence rail (3 hrs.) to Venice. Eilwagen daily to Niederndorf, by way of Brixen. Thrice a week on to Belluno, and thence daily to Conegliano. Inns of a comfortable country sort. Travellers posting need not go on to Brixen, but at Mittewald hire for Unt. Vintl, the first post station in the Pusterthal.

This route—made 1830-40—is the only carriage-road through the *Dolomite Mountains*, several of which are finely seen between Niederndorf and Belluno. Two other routes to Venice are more interesting historically; but this surpasses them in scenery, which is wild and romantic.

From *Innsbruck* by the Brenner road (Rte. 217) as far as

43½ m. *Mittewald Stat.* (*Inn:* capital, but dear).

Travellers by diligence go on to Brixen, and change there into the Pusterthal diligence.

At fortress of

4 m. *Franzenzfeste* (Rte. 217) the road turns off E., and crosses the Eisack by the *Ladritsche Brücke*.

[A little below this, at a signpost to *Spinges*, the pedestrian can ascend the hill to that village, with fine views, and descend thence to Mühlbach on the Pusterthal road, a shorter and pleasanter way.]

The post-road winds round E. and then N. through picturesque broken country, the road from Brixen joining it before reaching

4½ m. *Mühlbach* (*Inn:* Sonne, good and cheap). **The traveller is now in the *Pusterthal*.**

3 m. *Unter-Vintl* (*Inn*, dear) is the first post stat.;

14 m. *Brunecken* (*Inns*, good) (Rte. 223) is the 2nd; and

14½ m. *Niederndorf* (*Inns*, fair) the 3rd. (For details see Rte. 223.) The road now soon crosses the Rienz, issuing from the *Höllensteinthal* S., and ascends to a tract of elevated land (4150 ft.), on the other side of which the Drave takes its rise. The village of Toblach is seen l., and at a

2½ m. *Signpost* the road turns S. to penetrate the gorge of the Rienz. (A short cut for a pedestrian leaves the road at the 2nd bridge from Niederndorf, and makes for a brewery near the Toblacher See, which it leaves to the rt. and rejoins the road.)

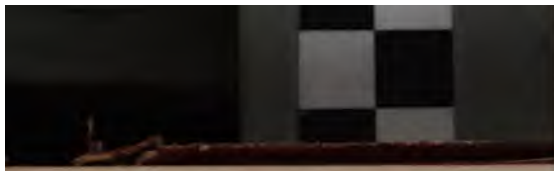
The *Toblacher See* is a small shallow lake, buried in woods below the road. The road keeps on the E. side, and presently enters grand portals of dolomite rock, losing sight of the Pusterthal, and mounts through forests and fine rock scenery, where for more than a mile the Rienz runs underground, to

7 m. *Landro or Höllenstein* (*Inn:* Post, clean and comfortable); solitary cluster of houses where the valley opens upon a green meadow, and a desolate tarn (Dürren See). Scenery grand and gloomy. The splintered spires of the Drei Zinnen, 9831 ft. (*3 battlements*), are seen up a gorge to l., and in front Monte Cristallo (10,644 ft.), fantastically jagged and holding glaciers, both dolomite.

[Up the gorge towards the Drei Zinnen or Cime di Lavaredo, runs a path to *Sexten*, and another diverges rt. to *Auronzo*, both noted for extraordinary scenery (Rte. 228 A).]

Road formerly on E. side of the lake, but destroyed by earthslips, is now carried by embankments on the W. At

2 m. Schluderbach (Inn, small, but good), Ploner, the Wirth, is a guide to glaciers of the Cristallo.



[A path here strikes S.E., ascends a low col, and reaches, 2 hrs., the *Lago Misurina*; grand dolomitic views. 2 hrs. more will bring to Cortina (see below).

Another path climbs the woods rt. above Schludersbach, ascends by a striking ravine to a grassy col (6508 ft.) E. of the Geislstein, and descends, fine views all the way, to *Prags Bad*, 6 hrs. (Rte. 223.)]

Further on, a singular blood-stained dolomite, the Geislstein, or Crepa Rossa (10,281 ft.), is seen on rt., and road ascends to

5½ m. *Ospitale*, a solitary tavern, built as hospice, with a small chapel at side of the road. Still ascending, there soon appears to rt. a hole in a crag above, through which the sky is seen; the summit of the Tofana comes in front view, and presently, on l., is passed the site—the ruins having been entirely removed—of

3 m. *Peutelstein Schloss*, on edge of a tremendous precipice, to visit which it is worth a few minutes' détour across the meadow l. for the *view* down the Ampezzo, and of the wild mountains in all directions. W. is Monte Tofana (10,721 ft.); a glacier is seen among its precipices (first ascended by Grohmann in 1863). E. is Monte Cristallo, and on each side of the Ampezzo rise lofty dolomitic mountains. In the distance S. certain strange sharp peaks are seen belonging to the Val di Zoldo.

The *castle*, once the northernmost outpost of Venetian territory, was captured with the Ampezzo by the Emperor Maximilian, 1511. (Between Ospitale and Peutelstein, about ½ m. before reaching the latter, a path descends into gorge l., crosses a fearful chasm, shows well the position of the castle, and rejoins road below it.)

Beyond Peutelstein the road is carried down zigzags, and by a considerable détour (which allows time for a traveller *to visit the castle, or take the path through the gorge, and rejoin his carriage at the bottom) into the Ampezzo valley, crossing the Boita*, which rushes from the gorge, and forms the stream of the Ampezzo; scenery woody and confined till near

6 m. *Cortina d'Ampezzo* (*Inns:* Aquila Nera, Ghedina's, good; Stella d'Oro, at further end, small, but very comfortable; Post): chief village and centre of administration for Ampezzo district, clean and flourishing. Byzantine *Church*, with a handsome modern campanile of white granite; a picture of Murder of Innocents, by Zanchi, has been washed over. Scenery around bare, but striking. Croda Malcora, or Sorapiss (dolomite), impends, with many pinnacles, to the E., and the Antelao shows like a vast obelisk lower down, with the Sasso di Pelmo, one of the most remarkable of the dolomites, opposite to it W., but not seen from Cortina. *The Dolomite region* E. and W. affords many

Excursions.

a. To *Lago Misurina:* 1½ hr. to pass of Tre Croci, E. of Cortina; thence turn l.; and on reaching lake, 1½ hr., ascend summit of Monte Piana, ½ hr. *beyond*, for a view into the heart of the dolomite world.

b. To *Forcella Grande*, guide necessary. From the Tre Croci ridge descend rt. to a small clearing in the wood with a shepherd's hut (Bastian's); here *a grand rock amphitheatre* opens S. in the mass of the Malcora, with a waterfall in the midst; descend further through woods, 1 hr., to the opening of the *Val di San Vito* rt., which leads up to the Forcella; here the great mass of the Marmarolo lies on the l., and that of the Malcora, or Sorapiss, rt. The climb is through a succession of basins and clefts, keeping on the right-hand slope to the *Col* (7536 ft.), 3½ hrs. From the uppermost basin, a climb to the ridge rt. will show a *glorious view* over the Ampezzo valley to the western dolomites. From this basin it is a short ascent to the col; descent very steep down a sor of funnel to a small green promontor noble views of the Antelao close

hand, and of the Pelmo opposite, with the whole of the lower Ampezzo. From here bear rt. to a small *Alp*, and descend by a short track to St. Vito, or by a longer and easier to Chiapuzza. At St. Vito is a small *Inn*; have a car waiting for the return to Cortina; take a long day. By the *reverse way* Chiapuzza is the best point to commence ascent.

c. The above-mentioned *Waterfall* affords a separate excursion. From the herd-huts (Bastian's) below the Tre Croci, where it is first seen, descend through the woods to the stream, and climb up to the fall. Beyond it is a tarn (6334 ft.), 3 hrs., sublimely situated in the heart of the Malcora precipices. The glen is sometimes called *Val Sorapiss*. Ascending this, and turning rt., brings to the *Seletta Pass* (8696 ft.), a difficult rock climb; and return to Cortina may be made by the *Pian della Bijontina*.

d. Ascent of the Sorapiss (10,858 ft.), the highest peak of the Malcora mass (the name is sometimes applied to the whole), was first made by Herr Grohmann, in Sept. 1864, from the head of the Val Sorapiss, in 5 hrs., descending with great difficulty to the Forcella Grande; a wonderful dolomitic view.

e. To *Schloss Peutelstein*, above described; but vary route by ascending nearly to the Tre Croci, then scramble up rocks to l., part of the *Crepo di Sumelles* (fine view from summit of Marmolata, &c.), and descend by *Val Grande*, uninhabited, to Ospitale; view of the castle in descending very picturesque. Follow road, but when near castle turn l. into gorge, as above described.

Several routes diverge from Cortina.

[A. By *Monte Gusella to Caprile*, 7 hrs., and beautiful Lake of Alleghe, which also possesses in Monte Civita (10,438 ft.) one of the sublimest specimens of dolomite scenery. Striking *view from* col E., and from village of *Sta. Lucia*, of the Pelmo (Rte. 221). *Caprile* (fair *Inn*, Pezze's) is itself a *fine centre of* excursions. The valley thence may be followed down to Agordo, 5 hrs. (Rte. 222 A), and through a grand ravine to Belluno, 20 m. further, by a good road; or Val Fassa may be reached by the surprising gorge of Sottoguda and Fedaia Pass in 8 hrs. (Rte. 221).

B. To the *Gader or the Gröden valley* a path leads by the side of the Tofana, and the Pass of Tre Sassi to *St. Cassian*, 6 hrs. (curé's house), or 1 hr. further to St. Leonhard's (small *Inn*, Evangelista's); thence the Gader may be descended to Bruneccken, or the Western Dolomites explored, by way of the *Grödner Joch* or *Guerdenazza Plateau* (see Rte. 227).

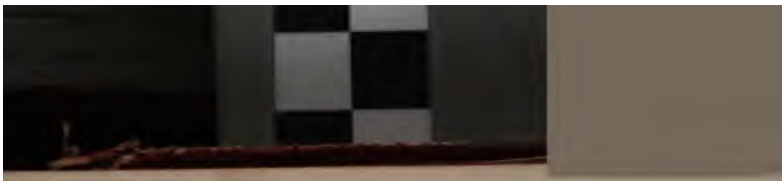
If, however, the traveller be bound for the *Grödenthal*, he should avoid St. Cassian altogether, striking off soon after crossing the Tre Sassi, and climbing by woods and rocky dells to the great Alp above St. Cassian, whence noble views and an easy descent to *Corfara* (fair *Inn*) at head of the Gaderthal, and foot of the Gröden Joch: 8 good hrs. from Cortina.

C. The pedestrian may vary his route southwards, by striking E. over the Tre Croci, and by Palu, near which is a grand view of Monte Marmarolo, to *Auronzo* (2 rough *Inns*), which displays an exceedingly fine dolomite range (ascend a grassy hill, *Monte Melone*, for the view); thence 14 m. of good road leads to Pieve di Cadore, through romantic scenery. *Inn* fair at Tai, where is junction with the Ampezzo road (see Rte. 228 A).]

Below *Cortina*, Zuel and Acquabuona are the last villages in Tyrol; soon after

5 m. *The Venetian Frontier* is crossed. Austrian *paper money* no longer taken. Country inns inferior. Postmasters not always to be trusted.

4 m. *St. Vito* (*Inn*, small, but decent), finely situated between the Antelao and Pelmo. *Forcella Grande*, as above, well taken from here; or Forcella Piccola, leading to Pieve di Cadore between the Antelao and Mel



whence also the *ascent of* the *Antelao* is best made. [The Antelao (10,890 ft.?) commands both Cadore and Ampezzo, and is seen from Venice and the Adriatic. The ascent, by rather difficult rock and ice, costs, without halts, 6½ hrs. up and 5 down. Ossi, of Resinego, near Borca, is the only competent guide; ascended 1863 by Grohmann, and in 1864 by Mr. Latham and Lord F. Douglas.]

About 1 m. before reaching Borca, the enormous devastation caused by a landslip from the Antelao, 1814, is seen, particularly on rt., where 2 villages where overwhelmed, and 100 persons perished.

2 m. *Borca* (*Inn* tolerable—2 decent bedrooms); best quarters for ascent either of Antelao or Pelmo.

[The *Sasso di Pelmo* (10,375 ft.), W., rises like a vast tower on all sides, but summit may be reached by a ledge and couloir requiring a good head. Above the couloir is a glacier. First ascended by Mr. Ball in 1857—6 hrs. up, 5 down. *View* magnificent.]

[An easy pass, *Forcella Forada* (6895 ft.), by side of the Pelmo, leads in 7 hrs. to Caprile; small *Inn* at Pescul, 4 hrs., in *Val Fiorentina;* thence by Sta. Lucia (Rte. 221). From Borca an interesting *excursion* may be made to *Zoppé*, romantically situated at S. base of the Pelmo, 7 m., or 3 hrs. Titian took refuge there during a pestilence in Cadore, and has left a small picture in ch. A remarkable dolomite, the *Sasso di Bosconero*, seen S.E.]

6 m. *Venas* (*Inn:* tolerable). The Cadore scenery begins to open finely. The road winds round a vast ravine, showing Antelao N., and village of *Valle* occupies a picturesque promontory over the Boita, from which the road now turns away, and ascends by long gradients over the battle-field where the Venetians defeated the troops of Emp. *Max. in 1508, to*

5 m. Tai Cadore (*Inn*, Giovanni Tommas; plenty of rough accommodation and hospitable attention, but rooms charged higher than in Tyrol). *[s. a.]*

[1 m. N.E. from Tai is *La Pieve di Cadore* (Plebs), birthplace of Titian 1477. Small town on a ridge of hill ending in a bluff, upon which are the ruins of the *castle* once belonging to Patriarchs of Aquileia, afterwards to the Venetian government, taken by the French 1796; offers a fine *view*. In the ch. is a reputed picture by Titian over a side altar belonging to the *Vercelli*, in it are portraits of Titian, his brother, and nephew. On the tower of the Pretura (modernized) is a crude modern portrait of the great painter. The small *house* in which he was born, down a lane out of the S.E. end of piazza under the castle hill, is marked by an inscription. (By a *field-path* from this, the high road may be regained a mile below Tai.) *Domegge*, 4 m. up valley of Cadore, is said to possess a picture by Titian painted for a standard. At *Zoppé* (see above), 13 m. W. from Cadore (leave high-road at Vodo by foot-path), is a small altarpiece by him: and a fresco that has been painted over remains at *Sta. Lucia*, near Caprile, where Titian was snowed-up one winter time. The dolomite mountains in the neighbourhood of Cadore appear in several of the backgrounds of Titian's pictures; Mte. Marmarolo (8924 ft.) N.W., Mte. Cridola (8473 ft.) N.E.

A good but hilly road ascends the Cadore valley, and branches off l. to *Auronza* (see above)—a remarkable *cul de sac*, guarded by noble dolomite mountains; and on the rt. leads E. through a fine gorge to *Sappada*, whence is a cart-track over a low pass to *Forni Avoltri*, and eventually to Tolmezzo on the Tagliamento. Another leads N. over the Carnic Alps to *Innichen* in the Pusterthal (*see* Rte. 228A).]

From Tai Cadore the road winds round into the gorge of the Piave, and by zigzags (a short cut for pedestrians strikes off where road turns to

about 2 m. from Tai) descends abruptly upon

5 m. *Perarolo* (*Inn:* good; not the posthouse), at junction of Boita with the Piave, in a deep ravine; busy place for the timber trade. The ravine continues for several miles between bare and riven mountains; valley widens a little at

12 m. *Longarone* (*Inns:* Post, good; Leone d'Oro). [A fine opening E. leads to *Cimolais*, whence are paths to the upper Tagliamento, along the E. side of the picturesque dolomite range ending N. with *Monte Cridola* (8473 ft.).] It is about 14 m. from Longarone to Belluno.

9 m. *Capo di Ponte. Road divides;* [rt., following the Piave, leads to Belluno, 5 m.: Rte. 233.]

A bold wooden bridge—of which the buttresses, marked by winged lion, with date 1606, are probably Venetian — crosses the Piave 90 ft. above stream, and carries road S., ascending a moderate ridge, and then skirting the beautiful

Lago Possino (or *Sta. Croce*), upon which, near the S. end, is

9 m. *Sta. Croce* (*Inn:* La Corona, decent; clean beds). Road then climbs over an old moraine, and descends to skirt shore of a small lake,

4 m. *Lago Morto;* desolate scenery; valley closes again, formerly barred by a wall, and issues through a narrow defile at

5 m. *Serravalle*, 5350 Inhab. In the *Ch.* are pictures by Titian, Virgin and Child, and Pordenone. Remains of mediæval towers up hills on either side. Road here enters the plains. The best inns are at

2 m. *Ceneda* (*Inns*: Rosa; Post; Aquila Nera;—Leone d'Oro, the best, clean, is at S. end of town); considerable cathedral town. Remains of good frescoes in portico of town-hall; *Duomo, uninteresting; fine view* from pilgrimage chapel on hill, or from *Bishop's castle*, above the town. Road passes through rich flat country to

9 m. *Conegliano* (*Inn:* Post); here hills finally subside, and *rail* supersedes road. A huge *castle* overlooks the town; remains of frescoes by Pordenone on some house-fronts; damaged altarpiece by Cima in the *Duomo*.

(Travelling post *the reverse way* an extra horse is required between Ceneda and Santa Croce, Perarolo and Venas, Sterzing and the Brenner.)

9 m. *Spresiano Stat.* For this and following stations see *Handbook for Northern Italy*, and Rte. 222.

9 m. *Treviso.*
14 m. *Mestre* } (Rte. 222).
4 m. *Venice* terminus.

ROUTE 228A.

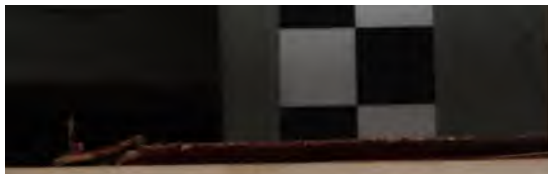
INNICHEN IN PUSTERTHAL TO PIEVE DI CADORE, BY THE SEXTENTHAL.

Innichen to	Eng. m.
Sexten	5
St. Stefano	17
Tai Cadore	18
	40

A tolerable hill-road to St. Stefano, thence excellent to Cadore.

This route offers remarkable scenery in the Sextenthal, and a fine approach to Cadore; also the shortest communication between Eastern Tyrol and Venice.

Innichen (*Inn:* Zum Bären); a low hill, the last spur of the Carnic Alps, conceals the entrance to the Sexten Thal. Upon it stood the Roman *Aguntium*, frequently ravaged by



barbarians, and destroyed, 610, by the Slovenes; road winds through wooded scenery. *Wildbad*, small bath-house, to rt. A path across meadows l. shortens distance, and displays, up the *Innerfeldthal*, a magnificent view of the *Drei Schuster* (10,350 ft.).

5 m. *Sexten* (*Inn*, small but clean; first by the side of the road below ch.; also 1 or 2 boarding-houses further on), a thriving village: 1 mile beyond, a magnificent amphitheatre of dolomite mountains opens to the rt., the principal of which are the Drei Schuster, impending over Sexten, and the Monte Popera (10,143 ft.). Road ascends by Moos to the

6 m. Summit of Pass (5360 ft.), where is a Mauthhaus, now a rude Inn.

Descent: the grand dolomitic mountains of Auronzo appear to rt., while those of Sappada are in the distance S. The scenery becomes romantic approaching

7 m. *Comelico* (wine and bread at a small *Inn*), a populous district; 2 or 3 villages, destroyed by fire, have been rebuilt in ugly style. A steep *meadow-path* saves much time down to

4 m. *St. Stefano* (*Inn*: Giraldi's); a large Italian village, in a fine situation, on the new road from Cadore to Sappada.

Turning S.W. from *St. Stefano*, the road soon enters the magnificent gorges of the Piave at the foot of *Monte Cornon* S., issuing into the opener

7 m. *Valley of Cadore.*

[A road at this point turns off rt. through a narrow defile to *Auronzo* (formerly Oberrentsch). *Villa Piccola*, first village, has handsome ch. and official buildings; *Villa Grande*, the second, is a long straggling village (2 rough *Inns* beyond ch.). The valley is remarkable for a wonderful range of dolomites N., ending in the *peaks of the Cime di Laveredo* (the *Drei Zinnen of Landro*). *Mte. Melone, a grassy Alp S., displays* a grand *dolomitic panorama*, including on S. the *Foppa* and *Monte Marmarolo*. New road constructing through valley (*see* Rte. 228).]

Tre Ponti, a triple bridge, formerly fortified, resting on single centre pier at junction of Auronzo stream with the Piave. Road crosses again by a lofty

New Bridge at Pelos.

[Here a road branches off E. to the large village of *Lorenzago*, and is continued for a few miles further in view of the great rock walls of Monte Cridola, but at present it ends abruptly in the forest, beyond which a path leads over the low grassy *Col* of *Mauria* (4190 ft.) to the upper valley of Tagliamento, the source of which it passes. At *Forni di Sopra* or Vigo (small *Inn*), 3 hrs. from Lorenzago, a road is again found descending through the romantic valley of the Tagliamento, called *Canal* or *Val di Socchieve*, of which *Ampezzo* is the principal place (*Inn*, Due Columbe), to *Tolmezzo*, 30 m., and thence to *Udine*, 35 m., capital of Friuli.]

3 m. *Lozzo*, a busy village

3 m. *Domegge*, a dirty one, with some old houses, a remnant of a Titian picture, and a large new ch. Further on, an opening in the hills E. displays a strange array of jagged dolomites; an ancient *chapel of the Virgin*, picturesquely placed, is passed; and on a ridge in front, to which there is a long climb, is seen

4 m. *Pieve di Cadore*, with the ruins of its *castle* overhanging the deep ravine of the Piave to l. There is but a poor *Inn* here, but fair quarters are met with at

1 m. *Tai Cadore*, on the *Ampezzo* road (*see* Rte. 228).

ROUTE 229.

SALZBURG TO INNSBRUCK, BY REICHENHALL.

21 Aust. m. = 98½ Eng.

This journey may be performed by railroad all the way by going round by Rosenheim and Kuffstein (Rte. 185). The following route is a post-road, excepting the first part, by rail to Reichenhall, 1–2 hrs.—but it is distinguished by some very fine scenery.

Salzburg (Rte. 195), the first stage lies chiefly over the plain, with the majestic *Untersberg* to the l.

6 m. A small strip of Bavarian territory, which extends E. as far as Berchtesgaden, now crosses our route. It is not more than 10 m. broad.

Freilassing Junct. Stat. Here the rly. to Rosenheim, Munich, and Innsbruck, diverges.

Travellers should not omit to request the Austrian custom-house officers on the frontier to plumb their baggage, otherwise their boxes will probably be searched, and an hour's delay caused on the opposite frontier.

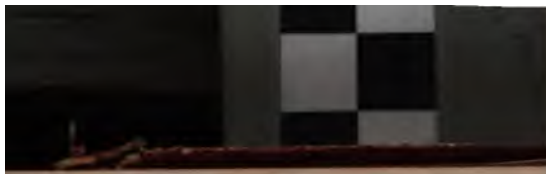
4 m. *Convent of St. Zeno l.*, secularized in 1803, but, in 1853, part of it appropriated to an establishment for the education of English girls; ch. is of 12th cent. Notice sculptured portal, stalls, monuments, cloisters.

1 m. *Reichenhall Stat.* (*Inns*: Post, clean and comfortable; Löwenbräu; Russischer Hof), a cheerful, flourishing Bavarian town of 3000 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Saal, consisting of handsome houses, chiefly built since a conflagration which consumed the place 1834.

The affix to its name of *hall* shows the connexion of the place with *salt-works, from which* the inhabitants chiefly derive employment and prosperity. The principal edifices—the *Brunnenhaus*, in which are the forci pumps for raising the brines; the off of the salt-works, and the *chapel*; *boiling-houses* (Südhäuser), &c., bu 1854—show some of the good ta which has prevailed in the best c structions at Munich. There are *salt-springs*, which burst forth ab 50 ft. below the surface of the grou a spacious shaft has been sunk do to them, and they are approached a flight of stone steps. Some them are so strongly saturated as be fit for boiling at once; the oth are conveyed to the long evaporati houses outside the town, near Salzburg road. These are filled w stacks of thorn-faggots (whence German name, *Dorngradirhäuser*); a the salt water, being pumped up to roof, is allowed to trickle through faggots, thereby exposing it to the which dries up four-fifths of the wat particles, while the salt remains behi

A water-wheel raises the weak br to the top of the houses, one 57 ft., other 77 ft. high, where it is distribu along a trough furnished with spo alternately on the one side and other, to discharge it over the tho stack, which is 6 ft. wide at top an ft. at bottom. It takes half-an-hour trickle to the bottom, and, according the dryness of the atmosphere, is rai from 5 to 20 per cent. in saltness.

Much fuel is thus spared, as the wa is not boiled until it is brought to state of strong brine. The strong and most abundant spring, called Gnaden, or *Edel-quelle*, having 24 cent. of salt, issues from a calcare breccia, and is perhaps unequalled copiousness by any other brine-spri in the world, giving 3300 cubic ft. water in 24 hrs. It furnishes ab 200,000 cwt. of salt annually. T water of the lowest spring is pumped by a stream of fresh water rising a sh distance from the salt-spring, which prevented by an ingenious arrangem from mixing with the brine, and afterwards carried off into the S through a subterranean vaulted ca 7089 ft. long, running under the to and passable by boats. The bo *houses*, in which the salt is mad



constructed on a far more scientific and effective principle than those at the Hall, and elsewhere in Austria. Close to the town the river is traversed by one of those wooden grates (Rechen) which serve to collect the timber cut on the neighbouring mountains, and floated down by tributary streams into the Saal. (See § 94, 95, 111.) The store of wood laid up for fuel, &c., in the yards is immense.

Reichenhall is the centre of the Bavarian salt-works, and the greatest curiosity in this neighbourhood is the system of hydraulic works by which the superfluous brine from these springs and from Berchtesgaden is raised by a system of pumps over mountains nearly 2000 ft. high, and is distributed to Traunstein and Rosenheim, towns many miles distant, but more favourably situated by the vicinity of forests for obtaining fuel to convert the brine into salt. The total length of the brine conduit or aqueduct, from Berchtesgaden, through Reichenhall, to Traunstein, is about 60 m.

As many high mountains and deep valleys intervene between these places, the water is raised to the required height by means of pumps of a very ingenious construction, made by a mechanist named Reichenbach. The pipes to hold the brine are of cast iron, while a series of wooden pipes convey fresh water down the mountain to turn the machinery. Both the pipes and the engine-houses are seen by the road-side on the ascent leading out of Reichenhall to Innsbruck.

Berchtesgaden is about 11 m. from Reichenhall, a picturesque drive by a good road, through the Pass of Hallthurm (Rte. 199) Einspänner 3½ fl.

On the road to Salzburg stands *Achselmannstein*, a frequented bathing establishment near Reichenhall. Good *Inn*. Brine-baths, fir-needle baths' and goats'-whey.

On quitting Reichenhall the road begins to ascend through scenery of the most romantic character. A short way within the grandly-wooded Stein Pass rise the ruined castle Carlstein and the ch. of St. Pancras on 2 rocky heights. At the roadside is a watermill, where boys' marbles are made (Schussermühle). A little further on the small tarn called Thumsee is passed on the rt., lying at the foot of lofty cliffs. The defile attains the height of grandeur near the spot where the road from Munich by Traunstein (Rte. 185) falls in. Observe the pipes of the brine aqueduct scaling the face of the cliffs high above the road.

To this succeeds a steep descent, and the road continues hilly to

9¼ *Melleck*, where is situated the United Austrian and Bavarian *Custom-house*. Here baggage is examined.

There is a noble view from the little *Inn* at *Melleck* looking S.W. over the snowy Loferer Alp. A steep descent leads into Unken, the first Austrian village, across the boundary stream, and through a *gateway* built by Paris Lodron, Archbishop of Salzburg, to close the Pass Stein, at the time of the Thirty Years' War.

The defiles through which our road runs were the scenes of repeated contests between the Bavarians and French on the one side, and the Tyrolese, in the wars of 1805 and 1809.

8 m. from *Unken* is the *Schwarzberg Klamm*, a very grand gorge, well worth exploring.

6¾ Lofer (*Inn:* Löwe), a considerable village, in a basin-shaped valley, at the base of high mountains, at the junction of the road from the Pinzgau, Gastein, &c. (Rte. 202), with that to Innsbruck, 8 m. from Lofer: following this road is the remarkable scene of the *Seissenberg Klamm*.

Beyond Lofer the Innsbruck road quits the side of the Saal, and enters another defile, walled in by precipitous heights, called *Pass Strub* (2172 ft.), which forms the portal of Tyrol on this side. This defile was heroically defended by the Tyrolese in 1805: but there is scarcely a glen in all the land of which the same may not be said.

Three attacks of the Bavarians were repulsed by a mere handful of peasant who, though at length compelled

retire, left 1500 of the enemy dead on the field, having lost 170 themselves. The pass was again successfully defended in 1809, with most unequal force, against the army of the Duke of Danzig and General Wrede.

6¾ Waidring. — *Inn:* Post, clean; best night quarters between Reichenhall and Innsbruck. At Fishlack a cross-road turns W. to Kuffstein. It is an almost continuous descent from Waidring to

9½ St. Johann (*Inn:* Post: the civil landlord knows the country well, and is capable of giving good information), a large village, in a broad open valley covered with meadows, at the foot of toe grandly-formed mountain the Kitzbühlerhorn. Picturesque house-architecture, of wood, hereabouts. The Pramanthal here opens S. At Fieberbrunn Margaret Maultsach was cured of a fever, whence the name. A good carriage-road hence into the Pinzgau at Mittersill (Rte. 230), by Kitzbühel and the Pass Thurn (Rte. 234).

7 Ellmau. (Post, clean; trout.) The summit-level of this road.

7 Söll. (Post.) A prettily-situated village: near it is the old castle of Ittern. The road descends hence without interruption into the valley of the Inn, which it enters at the base of an isolated limestone rock, crowned by a ch. called Gruttenberg, about 1 m. N. of

8¼ Wörgl (*Inn:* Post) is a station on the *Railway* from Innsbruck to Munich and Salzburg (Rte. 229 A).

33 m. Innsbruck (Rte. 212).

ROUTE 229 A.

MUNICH TO INNSBRUCK (RAIL), BY ROSENHEIM, KUFFSTEIN, SCHWAZ, AND HALL.

24½ Germ. m. = 112¾ Eng. m.

2 trains daily in 7 to 9 hrs.

See Rte. 185 for the Rly. from Munich to

46 *Rosenheim Junct. Stat.* From this the line to Innsbruck ascends the l. bank of the Inn, which in the lower portion of its course is uninteresting. Opposite

Raubling Stat. is the walled town of Neubeuern on the rt. bank, with a castle on the hill above.

Brannenburg Stat. in a pretty spot. The *Castle* overlooking the valley belongs to Count Palavicini, and has been restored. The *Wendelstein*, 6400 ft. high, may be ascended in 4 hrs. from this: rather difficult.

Near Fischbach are seen the ruins of the Castle *Falkenstein*, and further on those of Kirnstein. Kiefersfelden is the last Bavarian village. Before crossing the frontier of Tyrol a little chapel is passed, erected by King Louis of Bavaria in honour of his son Otho, in a defile called the Klause.

20¾ *Kuffstein Stat.* This old frontier fortress stands on the opposite (rt.) bank of the Inn (*Post; Hirsch), although its modern detached forts occupy both banks. The stronghold on the top of the rock is accessible only by one steep approach. Provisions and stores are drawn up by pulleys and cranes. It is a state prison. It was the only place which remained in the hands of the French after Hofer's rising in 1809. When the Emperor Maximilian laid siege to it, 1502, the Bavarian commandant derided him by sweeping the wall with a besom whenever a ball struck it. Upon which the emperor ordered up siege-guns from Innsbruck, battered down the wall, and hung the commandant as a de-



serter. See the view from the *Calvary*, if not from the castle.

The Rly. crosses the Inn to its rt. bank near Kirchbühl, and soon reaches

Wörgl Stat. (*Inn:* Post, an old house, not very clean, but can furnish a good dinner, with trout). Here the post-road from Salzburg (Rte. 229) falls in, and a new road into the Pinzgau by Mittersill diverges (Rte. 234).

From Wörgl it is worth while to ascend the *Hohe Salve*, one of the finest points of view, and the most accessible in Tyrol.

Kundl Stat. On the post-road to Rattenberg stands (l.) the solitary *Church of St. Leonhard*, a peculiar example of late Gothic (date 1500). *Obs.* its S. doorway; the pillars supporting its roof decorated with figures of monsters, double lions, and dragons; the carved pulpit and stalls.

Rattenberg Stat., a dirty town of 1000 Inhab., having silver and copper mines and smelting-houses, and surmounted by an old castle, but no tolerable *Inn*. The river, hitherto rarely seen, now approaches the road. The rly. is carried through the solid rock, in an artificial gap formed by blasting, leaving on one side an old watch-tower. Beyond this the rock has been scarped to a depth of 100 ft., to make space for the rly. between the mountains and the river. There are more silver and copper mines, with smelting-houses, at the next village,

Brixlegg Stat. (*Inn:* ** Judenwirth.) From this an excursion into the Zillerthal (Rte. 230) may be made. A short tunnel. The valley of the Inn from hence to Innsbruck exhibits the most noble and romantic mountain scenery. The view terminates, in fine weather, with the glaciers of the Brenner, Stubay, and Oetzthal. The road passes the picturesque castles of Matzen, Lichtwer, and Kropfsberg.

Jenbach Stat. (*Inn:* Bräu) is situated at the mouth of the Achenthal, up which runs the beautiful road to *Munich by Kreuth (Rte. 188)*.

A bridge leads from this across the Inn, past the Castle of Roth-holz, to the village of Strass (Post, a clean *Inn*), situated at the mouth of the picturesque Zillerthal, a valley which deserves to be visited; it is described in Rte. 230. l. Near the Inn is the grand *Château of Tratzberg*, belonging to Count Enzenberg, restored in ancient taste and splendour. Rt. on a height, the Benedictine convent.

On approaching Schwaz the most conspicuous object is the great *tobacco manufactory*, near the river, once a convent, employing 4000 persons, belonging to government.

27½ *Schwaz Stat.* (*Inn:* *Post).—Schwaz is situated on the opposite (rt.) bank of the Inn, and has 5020 Inhab. It was almost entirely burned to the ground in the campaign of 1809 by the Bavarians, who committed wanton atrocities and cruelties. Its celebrated silver-mines, which in the 15th centy. were worked by the Fuggers of Augsburg, in partnership with the Empr. Maximilian, and afforded them, between 1470 and 1560, more than 3½ million marks of silver, are now exhausted. The iron and copper mines, however, are still productive. The smelting of the ore, the manufacture of vitriol, and several other trades and manufactures, as woollen stuffs, hats, &c., give employment to its industrious population. Many of the adits of the mines open at the road-side, and on either hand vast heaps of rubbish and scoria are piled. At the end of the principal street, which includes many old quaintly-painted houses, stands the *parish Church*, of late Gothic, built 1502, roofed with copper plates—a local product,—remarkable for its ornamented, gable-headed W. front. Within is a good deal of marble; on rt. let into the wall is the monument of the smelting-master, *Hans Dreyling*, designed by *Colin* of Mechlin, and cast in bronze by Löffler, 1578, a work of art of great excellence. Another bronze bas-relief to the memory of a young man of the Fugger family hangs against one of the piers.

Not far from Schwaz stands th

ruined castle *Frundsberg*, the cradle of the family which produced the renowned commander Knight George, the conqueror of Francis I. at Pavia.

Fritzens Stat.

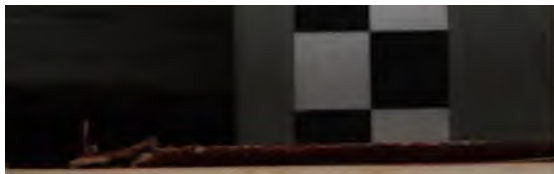
Hall Stat. (*Inns:* Bär; Krone), an ancient and well-smoked town of 5200 Inhab., 6 m. from Innsbruck, at the foot of the Salzberg, a mountain distinguished for its bare white precipices destitute of wood. It evidently derives its name from the same source as the Greek ἅλς, salt, and is chiefly remarkable for its salt-mines and pans, belonging to the Austrian government. The evaporating-houses and cabinet of models of the mining-works are shown to strangers on application to the official manager. (§§ 94, 95.)

The *Münzthurm* or mint, a Gothic tower, rises conspicuous above the other buildings of the town.

The *Salt-Mine* is situated more than 5000 ft. above the sea-level, at the extremity of a wild and narrow ravine, hemmed in by limestone cliffs, called Hallthal, about 8 m. N. of Hall. It is approached by an extremely steep and rugged road, barely passable for carriages. On the whole, neither the mine nor the approach to it possesses interest sufficient to compensate for the détour. The salt is obtained in the form of brine by a process similar to that in use at Hallein. (Rte. 200.) The brine is conducted from the mine to the salt-pans in Hall in wooden pipes. Reservoirs are constructed at short intervals to receive it, and prevent the bursting of the pipes from the vast pressure which such a column of water would cause if uninterrupted. Strangers desirous of seeing the mines had better apply for an order at the office in Hall. Arrived on the spot, they are provided with miners' clothes, lights, and a guide at the Verwaltungsgebäude. The entrance through the gallery, called Maximiliansstollen, is low and inconvenient, but opens out into numerous large chambers. The quantity of salt produced has fallen off of late years since the demand from Switzerland has diminished; and Tyrol and the lower Engadine alone draw their supplies from hence. At one time the annual produce of the mines was 264,000 centners, and nearly 700 men were employed at the mines and pans; at present the quantity gained and the number of labourers is reduced by one-third.

A small marble monument bearing an urn, attached to the outer wall of the *Parish Church*, on the rt. of the W. entrance, marks the *Grave of Speckbacher*, the bravest and most skilful and prudent leader of the Tyrolese in their struggle for independence. He was the companion of Hofer, and died here in 1820. Hall and its vicinity are the scene of the hero's most memorable exploits; thrice did he gain possession of the bridge of the Inn, which formed the key of the Bavarian and French position, in the course of the year 1809. On the evening of the 11th of April, the whole male population of the lower Inthal rose *en masse* under Speckbacher's command; watch-fires, fed by the women and children, blazed through the night from every height. The Bavarians, fearing an assault upon the bridge, strengthened that post to the utmost; but in the mean while Speckbacher, at the head of a chosen band of peasants, crept round to the other side of the town, awaiting the dawn in ambush. As soon as the garrison, suspecting no attack on this side, opened the gates in the morning, Speckbacher's party rushed forward, seized the gates, disarmed and made prisoners of the guard, and gained possession of the town with the loss of only 2 men.

On the rt. bank of the Inn is seen *Schloss Ambras*, a large but not picturesque castle, frequently mentioned in the chronicles of the 12th and 13th centuries. The present edifice was erected by the Archduke Ferdinand, Count of Tyrol, who, in 1564, made his beautiful wife, Philippina Welser (see Innsbruck, Rte. 212), a donation of the new Schloss Ambras. It was Philippina's favourite summer residence, and Ferdinand spared no expense in forming the collection of armour and other curiosities kno-



as the *Ambrasser Sammlung*. This collection was transported to Vienna in 1796 to save it from falling into the hands of the French, and is now placed in the Lower Belvedere. This castle retains a few antiquarian objects: several suits of armour, some old pictures, and Roman mile-stones found in Tyrol, and some fine specimens of wood-carving by Tyrolese artists. It was converted into a Military Hospital and afterwards used as a barrack, but in 1842 the troops were removed; since which it has undergone a thorough repair. The view from its battlements, embracing the grand scenery of the valley of the Inn, with innumerable villages, and the two large towns of Innsbruck and Hall, is of very great interest. A window of the castle is pointed out as that from which Wallenstein is said to have fallen when he was a page, but if such an accident actually occurred it was no doubt at Burgau and not at Ambras. See Rte. 165, and Schiller's *Wallensteins Tod*, act iv. sc. 2.

The Tummelplatz, near the castle, is so called because the lists stood there in which tournaments were held.

The Railway crosses the Inn opposite Mühlau, where there is a chain bridge just above the mouth of the Sill, and ascends the right bank of the Inn, partly on a wooden viaduct to

18½ INNSBRUCK STATION. (Rte. 212.)

ROUTE 230.

INNSBRUCK TO GASTEIN OR SALZBURG, BY THE ZILLERTHAL, THE GERLOS PASS, AND THE PINZGAU.

27¼ Aust m. = 128¾ Eng. m.

Rail as far as Jenbach. Stellwagen to Zell every day, morning and evening, in 3¼ hrs. (carriage with 2 horses, 8 fl.). For travellers from the N. Brixlegg Station saves distance, but there is no omnibus. A bridle-path only over the Gerlos Pass to Kriml. One-horse cars can be obtained at each village down the Pinzgau to Lend, on the Salzburg post-road. Jenbach to Fügen in a carriage, 1½ hr.; Fügen to Zell, 2 hrs.; Zell to Gerlos on foot, 4 hrs.; Gerlos to Kriml, 4 hrs.—good sleeping-place. Kriml can be reached in 1 day from Jenbach, Lend the day after.

The Zillerthal is interesting chiefly for the fine Tyrolese type of its inhab. Its upper branches, however, which penetrate to the high snowy range, are very picturesque. The Pinzgau is monotonous, but much fine scenery is to be found in the lateral valleys S., and the waterfall at Kriml is superb.

Innsbruck, by rail, to

23¾ m. *Jenbach* (see Rte. 229 A.). (*Inn:* near station). The road thence crosses the Inn by bridge of Rotholz, and a carriage, by a small toll, may pass through grounds of Château Rotholz, shortening distance to

2 m. *Strass* (*Inns:* Post, clean; Neuwirth), village at mouth of the Zillerthal. (The limestone mountain on N. side of the river Inn is the Sonnwendjoch, 8507 ft.) On the steep face of mountain forming l. wall of the Zillerthal is the chapel and hermitage of Brettfall.

2½ m. *Schlitters* is the first village; then

2½ m. *Fügen* (*Inns:* Post; Stern; Aigner's), most populous place in the valley, with a needle factory. Church contains some native painted carvings. *Château* of Count Dönhof close by, now modernized, was built by the Függer family. The *Hacklthurm*, a feudal tower 4 stories high, has been replaced by an ordinary house. The performance of a musical family at one of the inns (Aigner's) is worth listening to.

2 m. *Uderns* (Inn) is inhabited by pedlers, who traffic in gloves, chamois leather, &c., all over the Continent. After passing through hamlets of R

Kaltenbach, Aschau, and Mitterndorf, a turn of the road shows

8 m. *Zell* (*Inns:* Post, new, good house, only one with a *view;* Engel, close by, is fair. Welschwirth, Greiderer's, and others, in village over the bridge, are also good, *in a rustic way*). This chief village of the valley, 1078 Inhab., occupies both banks of the Ziller, opposite the entrance to the Gerlosthal. 1 m. S. are the gold-mines of *Hainzenberg*, still producing small quantities. The stamping-mills are curious. The hill above the chapel of Maria Rast affords a *view*, and another is obtained by climbing to the two little chapels on the l. side of the valley; path strikes up near the Engel inn. The Gerloswand (7023 ft.) rises opposite; the Ahorn Spitze (9745 ft.) and the Tristen Spitze (8934 ft.) fill the end of the valley S.; while the field of snow to their rt. is the Ingent Spitze, an outlier of the snowy range of the Zillerthaler group.

The inhab. of the Zillerthal are chiefly pastoral. They are large built, and handsome, industrious, and thorough specimens of the Tyrolese character; immensely fond of dancing and singing, and extemporizing satirical verses. Their costume *was* picturesque—it is seldom seen now—but a wedding or a festival (Kirchweihe) are opportunities not to be missed for observing manners, &c. Large numbers, especially about Mayrhofen, had been secretly converted to Protestantism, but after much persecution were, in 1837, by an edict of the Tyrolese estates, expelled the country, finding an asylum by a grant of the King of Prussia in Silesia.

Excursions.

Above Zell the valley extends due S. 5 m. to *Mayrhofen* (*Inns:* Gläser and Neuhaus, the latter a little off the road—both decent). The village is ½ m. further. The accommodation is *not so good as at* Zell, but the place *better situated for Excursions*, as above *this the valley* becomes much more *interesting, and* divides into 4 branches.

a. The branch retaining the name of the *Zillerthal*. This runs E. for about 15 m., and ends among glaciers and the grand scenery of the Krimler Tauern. From Mayrhofen it is 2¼ hrs. to *Brandberg*, 1¼ hr. to *Haisling*, and 1½ more to *Auf der Au*. Here the valley *divides* into 3, and a path ascends by each branch to cross the main chain into the Prettau, or Upper Ahrnthal. The easternmost branch is the *Zillergrund*, and it is 4 good hrs. to the *Joch*, and 3 down to *Kasern* or *Heiligengeist*. The central one is the *Hundskehlsthal*, which offers a laborious pass (8481 ft.) over to St. Valentin. The third, or southernmost branch, is the *Sondergrund*. This pass is easier than the others, but it is full 4 hrs. to the *Hörndl Joch* or *Pusterer Tauern* (8365 ft.), whence is a *view* of numberless peaks, &c. (*Obs.* the Krimler Tauern and the Drei Herrn Spitze). Descent is steep, 3 hrs. to *St. Jacob* in Ahrenthal (best sleeping-place is *Steinhaus*, a little further). From Heiligengeist it is 9 hrs.', and from St. Jacob's 6 hrs.', walk to Bruneckeu, but a char can travel below St. Jacob's—Rte. 225.

b. The *Stilluperthal*. This opens 30 min. beyond Mayrhofen, the stream pouring down from a narrow cleft; the path ascends through woods on rt. bank. The valley turns S.E. and ends in the snows of the main chain not far from the head of the Sondergrund. [Between the Stilluperthal and the upper Zillerthal stands the imposing *Ahorn Spitze*. From Mayrhofen it takes 8 or 9 hrs. for the *ascent* (which must be made from Brandberg), and 6 hrs. to descend. The last hr. is a difficult climb to the summit.]

c. The *Zamser* or *Zem Thal*, *well worth exploring*. 15 min. from church of Mayrhofen cross the Ziller close to a fall, and 15 min. further the Stilluper Bach. Keep along the fields (leaving the track to the rt. which leads to the Unter Steg, and so to Finkenberg), and in 10 min. is the *Hoch* Steg, a covered bridge over the Zem Bach. Cross this, and, turning l., ascend rough ground with a few houses, beau



ing towards the gorge of *Donauberg*, from which the Zem Bach issues.

This gorge, dark, narrow, with a roaring stream at the bottom, may be compared with the Via Mala. Soon after entering, at a point a few yards to l. of the path, a fine waterfall is seen. The ravine ends at the *Carlsteg*, 8 m. from Mayrhofen; and 4 m. further is *Ginzling* (*Inn*, Hof Gross Dornau, homely).

[Here the *Floitenthal* enters on the l., running parallel to the Stilluperthal, from which it is separated by a mountain ridge, of which the Tristen Spitze and the Floitenthurm are the principal peaks. The former can be ascended from Ginzling, the latter used to be celebrated for its chamois. At the head of the valley is the *Löffelspitze* (11,115 ft.). The *ascent* is also made from Ginzling—1½ hr. to the Baumgartner Alp, ½ hr. to glacier at head of the valley, 5 hrs. to the summit, but the last portion of the ascent is rather dangerous. The *view* is more interesting than that from the Ahorn Spitze.]

From *Ginzling*, continuing up the Zemthal, it is 2 hrs. to the chalets of *Breitlahner* (where refreshment can be had). There again the valley divides: the branch to the E. is called the *Zemgrund*; the other, the main branch, to the W., is the *Zamserthal*.

[Ascending the *Zemgrund*, the chalets of the Schwemm Alp are reached in 1 hr.; here it is possible to sleep. 2 hrs. further, by a difficult path, is the *Schwarzenstein Alp, interesting to mineralogists*, from which is a striking view of the 3 great glaciers at the head of the valley. A small frozen lake, the *Eissee*, can be reached by ½ hr. climb.]

The path from *Breitlahner* up the main valley, now called the *Zamserthal*, becomes difficult. The glaciers of Hinter Dux, on the N., send down a stream which makes a fine fall. Then the *Hörpingthal opens* S., at the head of which are grand glaciers, and the two loftiest mountains of the whole Zillerthal chain. These are the Hoch Feil on the western side, and the Möselenock on the eastern.

[An ascent of the *Möselenock* (11,424 ft.) was made by Mr. Tuckett and party in 1865, on their way from Lappach in the Mühlwalderthal on the S. to the Zemthal. From the ridge between the Thurner Kamp and the Möselenock, a climb of 4 hrs. over tolerably easy rocks put them on the summit; *view* very fine. Descent, first to the ridge connecting with the Furtschlägel Spitz N., and thence under slopes of the Talgen Kogel into the Hörpingthal, laborious and difficult. 7½ hrs. from Lappach to summit. 8¼ hrs. from summit to Ginzling.]

After passing some huts and two small lakes, the track, in 7 hrs. (?) from *Breitlahner*, reaches the *Pfitscher Joch* (7358 ft.), whence the descent down the Pfitscherthal brings the traveller in 6½ hrs. to *Sterzing*, on the Brenner road—1½ hr. to Stein, 1 hr. St. Jacob, 1 hr. Kematen (good *Inn*), 3 hrs. to Sterzing.

d. The *Duxerthal*—the 4th and most western branch. This is the most popular of the expeditions from Mayrhofen: 5 hrs. to Hinter Dux at the farthest point. Ladies can easily go on horseback. Portions of the route are remarkably picturesque, but it may be questioned whether the upper part can compete in snowy grandeur with some of the lateral valleys of the Zemthal.

From *Mayrhofen* keep up the valley as described in last route, till the Stilluperbach is crossed, then bear to rt. 10 min. to the *Unter Steg*, and ascend on the other side by a beautiful path to *Finkenberg*, 1 hr. from Mayrhofen (an old chalet *Inn*, and a little further a new, fair-looking, country *Inn*, Neuwirt, 9 bed-rooms). Here the scenery is charmingly romantic. ¼ hr. beyond Finkenberg, visit by a short détour to l. the Teufelsteg, a bridge 96 ft. above a turbulent torrent rushing through a narrow chasm. (The path beyond

bridge leads to the entrance of the Zemthal, and the traveller may return that way by the Hoch Steg to Mayrhofen.) Continuing up the valley, the bridle-path for a time hangs to the steep side of the hill, a considerable height above the stream, and then crosses to the S. or rt. bank, where it is shady and easy walking to *Lanners-bach*, 2 hrs, the principal village of the Duxerthal, which here makes an abrupt turn S. (*Inn* at the second group of houses beyond the turn, rustic but clean quarters, and can supply a good dinner.) The Gefrorne Wand (or Frozen Wall) now comes in sight. *Hinter Dux*, last hamlet in the valley, is 2 hrs. further, and about 20 m. from Zell (*Inn* is decent, with several bedrooms; a hot spring near supplies a small bath-house). The scenery, wild and bare, is dignified by the impending glacier of the *Gefrorne Wand*, which closes the valley. The stream from this glacier forms a fine cascade ½ hr. from the inn; a guide is desirable both for this and the glacier. A valley, called *Boldenthal*, W., is separated from the Duxerthal by a low ridge, from which there is a *superb view* of the glaciers. From Hinter Dux there is a frequented path over the *Duxer Joch* (7618 ft.) (fine view) to *Ober Schmirn*, in 4 hrs. (*Inn* there extortionate.) 3 hrs. further is *Stafflach*, upon the Brenner road. See Rte. 217.]

From Zell, over the Gerlos, to Kriml and the Pinzgau.

Guide unnecessary. Porter to Kriml, 3½ fl.; horse, 8 fl.

From *Zell* the *Gerlosthal* opens E. 10 min. from the village is the *Virgin's Pillar*. Take rt.-hand road, pass the gold-smelting works on the l., ascend the Hainzenberg, and pass the chapel of St. Maria Rast (20 min.), belonging to the hamlet of *Hainzenberg*, ½ hr. beyond.

3 m. near *Oetschen Wirthshaus* (1 hr. from Zell) is a fine *view* over the whole *Zillerthal*. (Any one bound hence to *Mayrhofen will find* a path from Hainzenberg *over the hill*, saving an hr. of distance, and giving a view of the snowy chain S.) The rough track now continues through woods on a level (the Gerlos Bach deep in the gorge to l.), and crosses successively the Schönbach ½ hr., the Zaberbach ½ hr., and the Schwarzbach ½ hr. A *view* opens rt. of snow and glacier, and 20 min. further the

Wimmach is crossed by a bridge; the path here enters a populous Alpine valley, and 1 hr. further the straggling village of

9 m. *Gerlos*, 4½ hrs. from Zell (two *Inns:* Kammerlander's, the last large stone house at E. end of village, is the best; night quarters are better at Kriml). The path is now on the rt. bank of the Gerlos stream. The

Schonachthal opens S., and a snow-peak now seen is the Schönacher Kees. Path is lost for a time over wet ground, and affords no view till it reaches the upper part of the valley called *Dürrenboden;* then the

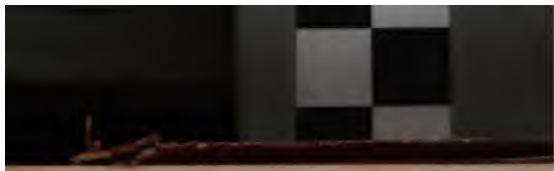
Wilde Gerlosthal is seen to S., with the Reichenspitz (10,851 ft.) and its glaciers in the distance. Passing under a timber slide and crossing the Gerlesbach, the

Frontier between Tyrol and Salzburg is marked by a post, and a little further the

5 m. *Summit of the Pass* (4716 ft.), 1½ hr. from Gerlos, is reached, covered with vast and solitary forests. The track descends to

3 m. *Ronach* (*Inn*, only tolerable), first village in the *Pinzgau* or valley of the Salzach. Here the carriage-road begins. N.W. is the *Source* of the *Salza*, which, after its union with the Ache between Kriml and Wald, takes the name of *Salzach*. It issues from a tarn at the foot of the Geierkopf (9061 ft.).

[Instead of proceeding to Ronach it is far better to diverge and reach *Kriml* by passing over the *Plattenberg*. 10 min. beyond the frontier post, and between it and the summit of the pass, is a separation of roads. Take that to rt., which ascends to the pastures of the Plattenberg. A post here (¼ hr.) marks the path to Kriml. (From this



point, by a détour of 1½ hr. to the summit of the *Platten Kogel* (6658 ft.), a splendid *view* may be obtained, including the Pinzgau, as far as Taxenbach, and the glaciers and snow summits of the four-cornered Drei Herrn Spitze, the Reichen Spitz, and the Krimler Tauern. The path turns off rt. about 5 min. beyond the above-named post. 40 min. climb brings to 3 chalets, and 20 min. more to the summit. A small monument records the visit of a Prince Abp. of Salzburg in 1838.) On the descent to Kriml is a fine *view* of the Krimlthal, a long narrow gorge hemmed in by precipitous pine-covered mountains, with the foaming falls which render it famous in vivid contrast to the foliage. Path descends through a pine wood to

Kriml, 3412 ft. (*Inn*, Kerschdorfer, 6 rooms with 20 beds, better than any in the Pinzgau; capital trout, guides and ponies dear), 3½ hrs. from Gerlos, or 5 hrs. by the Platten Kogel. The *Cataract near this village is the finest in the Eastern Alps, and not excelled by any in Switzerland.* Take a boy to show the way among the many paths: 18 kr. to lower fall, 35 kr. to upper. In 3 leaps the torrent of the Ache descends 2000 ft. The two lower are much broken by rocks; the upper one is an unbroken column of 1000 ft., and should on no account be missed. It takes about an hour to reach it from the inn, and another to climb to the top. The lower fall, 1½ m. from inn, can be seen in 1½ hr. there and back. The 3 falls cannot be seen at one view except from a distance. In the valley are many ferns and interesting mosses.

The path up the Achenthal and over the *Krimler Tauern* to the Prettau, valley of Taufers, and Brunecken, 45 m. in 18 hrs., is described Rte. 225. From Kriml by a char-road to Wald in the Pinzgau is 4 m.]

From *Ronach* it is a carriage-road to

5 m. *Wald* (*Inn: decent*), 3043 ft., *a poor village on l. bank of* Salzach. *Between two stones in front of the church the peasants* squeeze themselves to cure rheumatism, or used to do so. Fine *view* from it of glaciers of Gross Venediger. Near Wald the ruins of a castle belonging to Count Küenberg. On S. side of the valley the Ober Sulzbachthal falls in, at entrance to which is a waterfall.

[At the head of the *Ober Sulzbachthal* are the snow-fields and glaciers of the *Gross Venediger* (12,052 ft.), which mountain has of late been repeatedly ascended from this side. The innkeeper Bachmayer is a guide, and also Franz Scharler. In 1842 a hut was erected 3 hrs. from the summit. The mountain, however, is more easily and more usually ascended from Pregraten, Rte. 224 A. From this latter place Mr. Tuckett and party, in 1865, crossed by a snow pass between the Gross Venediger E. and Heiligengeist Kees W., into the Sulzbachthal. "Scenery of a very high order."]

2½ m. *Neukirchen* (*Inn*, Bachmeier) (5½ hrs.' walk by Kriml from Gerlos, or 4½ by Ronach). Opposite Weierhof the *Habachthal* S. is seen closed by a glacier. Bramberg and Muhlbach are passed, and the Salzach crossed to

9 m. *Hollersbach*, at the mouth of the *Hollersbachthal;* in the background is the snow peak of the *Kratzenberger Kopfl* (9942 ft.). (This part of the road is often in rainy weather impassable for pedestrians.)

3 m. *Mittersill*, 4½ hrs. from Wald (*Inns:* Bräu Ruep, best, large, but ill-managed; Grundmer, good), chief place of the valley. Noble *view* from the new road to Kitzbühel. The snow-covered *Bernkopf* (10,053 ft.) is seen S. Note some lines on the grave of a priest in the churchyard, l. side.

Post omnibus to Zell am See four times a week in afternoon.

[Hence S. is the very interesting but difficult path over the *Velber Tauern* to Windisch Matrei, Rte. 226. Also N. the new carriage-road over Pass *Thurn* by Kitzbühel 18 m. or 6 hrs., to Wörgl 22 m., Rte. 234.]

The Pinzgau now becomes very dreary. Much of it is marshy, the

of the river being raised by mud and débris; the waters are restrained by embankments, and a monument 1½ m. beyond Mittersill records the aid granted by the Emperor Francis to this end, quoting his words, "My children, here you must be helped."

From *Mittersill* the road crosses the Salzach to the N. bank, and that from Kitzbühel falls in.

Stuhlfelden, a small village. The *Geisstein* (7747 ft.) N.E. may be ascended in 4 hrs. from this; it offers a grand panorama.

Uttendorf. The *Stubbachthal* opens S.

[Up this is the path leading by the *Kalser Tauern* to Kals, in 12 hrs., Rte. 224.]

7½ m. *Lengdorf* (*Inn:* Oberhauser). Here the *Muhlbachthal* enters S. Its stream, in 1798, brought down torrents of mud, committing frightful ravages, traces of which are still visible about the village of Niedernsill at its mouth. Further on to the S. across the valley, now widening to a small plain and all more or less marsh, is the castle of Kaprun, and near the head of the *Kapruner thal* are seen the peak and glaciers of the *Wiesbachhorn*, the highest mountain in the ridge separating that valley from the Fuschthal.

Fischhorn, a picturesque castle (*view*). The valley of *Zell am See* opens N. with a pleasing prospect of the lake and town.

[The road by Zell am See goes by Saalfelden to Lofer, where it joins the post-road between Innsbruck and Salzburg; see Rtes. 202 and 229.]

8 m. *Bruck* (*Inn*, Von Mayer's, good), at junction of the Zillerbach with the Salzach, which at times is several feet above the former sluggish stream. To the S. is the *Fuschthal*.

From *Bruck* a capital government road runs down the now contracting valley of the Salzach: passing through *Hundsdorf* (good *Inn*) and by

2 m. the *Chapel of St. George*, on a hill (fine view, especially in the morning), it reaches

5 m. Taxenbach (*Inn*, Beim Taxwirth, better than any higher up, and not dear), the first village of the Lower Salzach called the *Pongau*, and opposite the entrance of the *Rauristhal*, where, at its right-hand corner, a fine waterfall, the Kitzlochfall, is to be seen 1 hr. from Taxenbach.

[The *Rauristhal* is celebrated for its gold-mines, and for the easy mule-road through its western branch and over the *Rauriser Tauern*, or *Hoch Thor*, to Heiligenblut in Carinthia.]

From *Taxenbach* to Gastein there is a path by the village of *Embach*, but it misses the fine gorge of the Klammstrasse. On the road there is a succession of picturesque rock scenery with the river far below, to

5 m. *Lend*, village on the post-road from Salzburg to Gastein, and at the entrance of the *Klammstrasse*; for description of which and remainder of route to

21 m. *Gastein*, see Rte. 200.

ROUTE 231.

SONDRIO, IN THE VALTELINE, TO BRESCIA, BY THE PASS OF APRICA, VAL CAMONICA, AND LAGO ISEO.

95¾ Eng. m.

A good carriage-road. Diligence daily from Sondrio as far as Tresenda. Carriages may be hired there for Edolo. Omnibus daily from Edolo to Brescia.

A most charming route, hitherto little frequented, and not well supplied with Inn accommodation.

Sondrio, on the Stelvio road (Rte. 214.)

13 m. Tresenda (Inn, miserable). Road here turns rt., crosses the Adda and commences ascent by two



gradients, commanding near the top, and especially from an *Inn* called Belvedere, magnificent views of the valley. A little beyond the

5 m. *Summit* (4052 ft.) is the poor village of *Aprica*, and soon after, on open level sward, a *clean large Inn* is reached, good for either sleeping or dining. The snowy group of the Adamello is seen in front, and the *descent* is gradual through the Val di Corteno, somewhat picturesque, and with several iron-works, till a charming *view* of the Val Camonica opens on approaching

13 m. *Edolo* (*Inns:* Leone, tolerable; Due Mori, near bridge; Post), 2293 ft., a pretty town amidst the richest scenery. The Oglio rushes through, crossed by 2 bridges, and the snowy mass of Monte Avio impends E. Beautiful walks to Mu or to Incudine. Several ironworks in the neighbourhood.

[The route by *Monte Tonale* into Tyrol by the Val di Sole, and so to Trent, ascends the Val Camonica from Edolo. (Rte. 220).]

Below Edolo Indian corn fills the valley, which winds for several miles through a cleft in the mountains, the forms of which are very fine.

2 m. *Bridge* to the rt. bank of the Oglio. [The *Val di Malga* here opens on the W.: the upper portion, called *Val di Miller*, reaching to the Adamello. Mr. Tuckett's party, after ascending the Adamello from Val di Genova, descended by this valley (Rte. 220A).]

4 m. *Road crosses* again to l. bank. *Val Paisco* opens W. The road winds with the river towards the E., and at

4 m. *Cedegolo* (*Inn* pretty good) crosses to rt. bank.

Grevo, a considerable village, is seen on the opposite side, and road crosses to E. side before reaching

3 m. *Capo di Ponte* (*Inn* poor). Striking scenery. A ruined castle on a bluff opposite, and abrupt heights of Monte Vaccio magnificent to the W. (A mule-track leads under them to *Val Scalve.*)

5½ m. Breno (*Inn:* Pellegrino, good), *principal place in the lower* Val Camonica, *a highly picturesque and curious old town in a cleft on a rock that blocks up the valley, and leaves scarcely more than space for the river. The choir of the Ch. of St. Antonio is painted in fresco by Romanino. Monte Frerone* (8676 ft.), a bold granitic peak, rises to the E., and several narrow valleys penetrate in that direction towards Mte. Castello, the most southern of the snowy ranges.

[An interesting path leads by Prestine to the *Croce Domini Pass* (about 6500 ft.), by which the upper valley of the *Calfaro* may be gained, which, at *Bagalino* (tolerable *Inn*), becomes extremely beautiful. Road thence to *Lodrone*, near Lago Idro (Rte 220A).]

The road crosses the Oglio, and bends round to

2½ m. *Cividate*, very picturesque on all sides. The road now, keeping the rt. bank, enters an alluvial flat, bounded by limestone cliffs, to which two huge masses of dark-coloured porphyry in the centre of the valley are singularly opposed.

7 m. *The road divides:* rt. continues on to *Lovere* (8 m.) and Bergamo; the l., crossing the Oglio to *Darfo*, is the only one that skirts the shore of *Lago Iseo.*

[Opposite Darfo the *Val di Scalve* enters from the W. one of the most important of the lateral valleys; bridle-track along the N. side. At *Vilminore*, 4 hrs., valley turns N.E. *Schilpario* (tolerable quarters) is the chief village in this upper portion. From this it is 3½ hrs. to Capo di Ponte in Val Camonica. *Mte. Gleno* and *Mte. Venerocolo* are the principal mountains on the N. side of the upper valley, and on the E. side of the former is a path into the Valtelline near Tresenda.]

7 m. *Pisogne* (*Inn:* Corona, Post), flourishing little town at the junction of the Oglio with the Lake. The *Ch. of the Madonna* is painted in fresco by *Romanino*—a Bergamasque painter (b. 1485), who worked in the Val Camonica 1534—with scenes from New Testament.

[Lago d'Iseo (627 ft. above sea)—extreme length 17 m., average width 2 m.—is surrounded with landscape beauty. The mountains rise in gen

slopes, some to between 6000 and 7000 ft.; villages, villas, and gardens, adorn the shores. In the midst, where the lake widens, is a picturesque island (Mezz-Isola) with precipitous rocky sides. The best quarters on the lake are at

Lŏvĕre (*Inn:* Canone d'Oro), a very picturesque town, opposite Pisogne on W. shore, long the residence of Lady Wortley Montagu. See *monument* by Canova in family chapel of the Tadinis. The Count's museum and gallery may also be visited. (See *Handbook for North Italy.*)

Steamer daily, leaving Lovere at 4, reaching Iseo at 5, and Sarnico, at further corner, at 6, returning thence at 10. Diligence from Lovere to Bergamo, and omnibus twice a day between Sarnico and *Palazzolo*, on rail, half-way between Bergamo and Brescia.]

From *Pisogne* the post-road for 5 m. is a fine construction blasted out of rock or carried on terraces over the lake. It passes through *Marone*, to

8 m. *Sale* (*Inn*: Posta), and by *Sulzano*, to

7 m. *Iseo* (*Inns:* Leone d'Oro, very fair; Vapore, filthy). *Obs.* in the neighbourhood the ancient moraines of the Oglio.

Omnibuses twice a day to Brescia.

[At the S.W. extremity of the lake stands Sarnico (*Inn:* Leone d'Oro, indifferent). Here the Oglio quits the lake. Carriages to Grumello Stat. on Milan Rly.]

The road passes through a pleasing fertile country to

15 m. *Brescia* (*Inns:* not good; Albergo d' Italia; Regina d' Inghilterra). See *Handbook for North Italy.*

ROUTE 231A.

BRESCIA TO RIVA, BY LAGO D'IDRO.

	Eng. m.
Brescia to	
Vestone	20
Storo	16
Riva	21
	57

A carriage-road, where night travelling should be avoided, since some of the inhabitants are reported *mauvais sujets.*

The whole of this route is abundantly picturesque, and the descent upon Riva marvellous.

From *Brescia* the road ascends for a few miles N., then turns E. up the Val di Garza and crosses the hills, commanding at one point a beautiful *view* over the Lake of Garda; then passing

17 m. *Preseglie*, descends into the valley of the *Chiese* (also called Val Sabbia) at

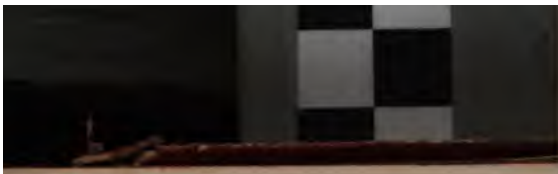
1 m. *Barghe.* [Here following the main road down the valley, the traveller can reach Salo, on the Lago di Garda: scenery lovely. The road, after passing Sabbio and Vobarno, makes an abrupt turn to the l. (about 4 m. beyond Vobarno), and is carried along the ridge of a steep hill to Salo (13 Eng. m.). (*Inns:* Gambero, good but dear; Giardino, clean and moderate.) (Steamers twice a week to Riva, and to Desenzano, Stat. on the Milan Rly.) There is a road from Salo along the shores of the lake to Gargnano (steamers twice a week each way).]

Turning up the valley, through tranquil scenery,

3 m. *Vestone* is reached, chief place in the valley. (*Inn:* Tre Spade, *not* Lecchi's, near the gate.) Passing

Lavenone, a picturesque village, and through a gorge where the Chiese tumbles over rocks of argillaceous schist,

4 m. Lago d' Idro comes in sight, 7 m. long, 1 broad, 965 ft. above sea, more Swiss in character than the o



Italian lakes. The village of *Idro* lies at the S. end on the E. side; the road keeps on W. side.

3 m. *Anfo*, a cluster of picturesque old houses; near it, on a projecting mass of rock, is castle of *Rocca d'Anfo*, assaulted with much loss by Garibaldi in 1866, and evacuated by the Austrians same night.

[At N.E. end of the lake is *Bondone*, romantically perched on the summit of a steep rock, nearly 1000 ft. above level of the water. The *Cima Spessa* beyond affords a fine *View* of the valley of the Chiese (wait to cross the frontier before visiting it), and path crosses the ridge of Mte. Tombea to Magasa in *Val Vestino*. (See below.)]

Soon after leaving the lake at

6 m. *Lodrone*, the stream of the Calfaro forms the *frontier* between Austria and Italy. Douane on either side.

[The charming *Val Calfaro* opens W. with interesting route to Val Camonica (Rtes. 220A and 231); also from Bagalino (*Inn*) is a path over into *Val Trompia* S., interesting in upper part, important for ironworks in lower. Road thence to Brescia.]

After passing through Darzo the road branches off rt. and crosses the

3 m. *Bridge* over the Chiese, to enter the narrow *Val Ampola*.

[The road up the valley of the Chiese leads into the romantic scenery of the *Giudicaria* and the dolomites of the Brenta Alta in Val Rendena (see Rte. 220A).]

1 m. *Storo* (*Inn:* Cavallo Bianco, clean), strikingly situated under precipices, and for some time head-quarters of Garibaldi in 1866. The road ascends the limestone cleft called *Val Ampola*.

2 m. *Fort Ampola*, a small work that delayed the Garibaldians several days.

[Near this, *Val Lorina* enters from S., a wild and deep glen, the path leading along the bottom, and finally ascending to a ridge between a summit called Caplone and *Mte. Tombea* (6800 ft.), the N. face of which especially is remarkable for *many rare plants*. The descent *crosses the S. face* of Mte. *Tombea to Magasa* (*rough Inn*) in *Val Vestino, the upper part of* a valley which lower down is called *Val Toscolano:* this latter is poorly inhabited, and rather tame. It issues on the Lake of Garda at village of Toscolano. (*Inn* humble, but not bad.)] At the

5 m. *Summit* of the pass is a small pool, succeeded by marshy ground for some distance, when the wide basin of the *Val di Ledro* opens to view; several villages are passed; at *Bezzeca* the last action between Garibaldians and Austrians in the war of 1866 was fought; and at

5 m. *Pieve di Ledro* (*Inn*, tolerable country sort) the borders of the charming

Lago di Ledro are reached. The lake is 2 m. long by 1 m. wide (2183 ft.). It is surrounded by sloping meadows and wooded hills, with higher mountains in view S. After passing it, the road descends rapidly by the stream of the *Ponale*, which finally flings itself by a cascade into the Lake of Garda. At a point 700 ft. above the waters of the lake the road turns l., and is carried for 1½ m., with wonderful views below, along the face of a tremendous precipice in a notch or shelf, till it reaches

7 m. *Riva* (*Inns:* Il Sole, good; Giardino, cheaper), at the N. end of the lake. (See Rte. 218.)

ROUTE 232.

ROVEREDO TO VICENZA, BY THE VALLE DEI SIGNORI AND SCHIO, WITH EXCURSIONS TO THE SETTE COMUNI AND THE BATHS OF RECOARO.

ROVEREDO to	Eng. m.
Schio	28
Vicenza	21

A stellwagen starts daily at 4 in the morning from Roveredo for Schio, where it is in communication wi

another for Vicenza, arranged to meet the trains. There are no post-stations between Roveredo and Schio, but horses and carriages can be hired at both those places. An extra horse is required to ascend the pass of *Fugazze* on either side, and 8 hrs. are generally required from Roveredo to Schio. The rest is easy.

This is the most direct route between the Italian Tyrol and Vicenza or Venice. It leads over the extremely fine pass of *Fugazze*, and through the romantic valley *dei Signori*, and offers from Schio two interesting excursions — to the *Sette Comuni* on the one hand, or to the *Baths of Recoaro* on the other. The former is a bold table-land occupied by a sparse and singular population, the latter a gay and charmingly picturesque watering-place.

Roveredo (*Inn:* Cavallo Bianco and Corona in one; good, but dear.) Rte. 217. The road enters the Val d'Arsa, traversed by the Leno, to the E. of the town; the lower end is called also Val Lunga, as far as the point, ½ hr. from the town, where the

2 m. *Val Terragnolo* opens E. [Noriglio, San Nicolo, and Piazza are the principal villages of this valley; the latter is the chief place, whence by hill paths the Val Astico and Sette Comuni may be reached.]

A large paper-mill is passed, and presently is seen the Chapel of St. Columbano niched against the wall of precipice across the stream. The valley is beautiful, clothed with brushwood, but remarkably solitary. After a long ascent Pozzachio is the first village that comes in sight on a height to the l. Soon afterwards, at Valmorbia, the upper valley opens strikingly, closed by the dolomite peaks of Recoaro. The view becomes very fine about

9 m. *Raossi* (*Inn* small). A little beyond this, commandingly situated, and reached by a winding ascent, is

Chiesa, a few houses near a church *on a hill, and chief* place of the valley. *It is called also Pieve di Val d'Arsa.*

[*A bridle-path to Recoaro here* leaves our route, continuing up the valley by the village of *Campo Silvano* (*Inn* tolerable), and ascending to a col in the dolomite ridge called the *Campo Grosso*. It descends by *Mezzadaore* into the richly wooded valley on the other side. This path is interesting to the geologist. Requires a guide.

(A pedestrian bound for Recoaro from the N. may find a still more interesting path from *Ala* below Roveredo on the rly. (See Rte. 217.) This ascends the Val Ronchi, crosses the *Colle della Lora* (called also *Revelto*), on the N. side of the dolomitic pyramid of the Cima delle tre Croci (6368 ft.), and descends to Recoaro by the village of Obante.)

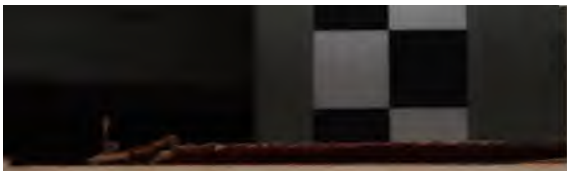
From Chiesa the ascent continues, bearing to l. away from the main valley. The road makes the circuit of a vast wooded hollow, and mounts through noble scenery, passing a small *osteria* (which can supply coffee, wine, and bread), to the

5 m. *Pass of Fugazze* (4560 ft.). The *Frontier between Tyrol and Italy.* The road immediately descends with numerous zigzags into the Valle dei Signori, which opens magnificently. Rocky peaks of the most picturesque form pierce the clouds on the l., and the blue plain of Italy is seen in the distance. The valley soon becomes superbly rich in vegetation.

6 m. *Valle*, with a fine ch., is the first village, whence is a path W. to Recoaro, which is also gained lower down by a path striking over the hill a little before reaching

3½ m. *Torre Belvicino*, whence the road is level to

2½ m. *Schio* (*Inns*: Croce d'Oro, good rooms, but extortionate; della Stella, fair. The inns are close together.) The town is neat and flourishing. It has 12,000 Inhab., 1500 of whom are employed in the cloth-mills. Passini's Geological Museum is a rich collection. Dr. Bologna, who accompanied Sir Roderick Murchison, lives here, and can give information also the Sette Comuni. Low pictures



hills surround the place and overlook the plain of the Vicentino.

[Two bridle-paths cross the hills from Schio to *Recoaro*. One is that already mentioned, which leaves the road of the Valle dei Signori about 4 m. above Schio, winds upward to the ridge, with fine views towards the head of the valley, and descends upon Recoaro by Rovigliana, 4 hrs. The other is by Magré.]

Excursion to the Sette Comuni.

This singular district may be best approached from Schio. It consists of a high table-land between the rivers Astico and Brenta. Mean height above sea 3250 ft.; climate cold; productions Alpine. Trade in cattle, cheese, timber, and straw-plait. It is penetrated by but one road, which ascends from the side of the Astico, and by a few abrupt and rough paths. Asiago, Pop. 5300, is the capital, situated nearly in the centre. The whole mountain mass is of great *geological* interest (see Murchison in 'Geol. Journ.,' vol. v. pt. i. 1849). The chief peculiarity of the district, however, is derived from the *character of the population*. The Inhab., about 40,000 in number, are Germans, divided into 7 parishes or communities spread chiefly over the southern half of the plateau, and distinguished in language and manners, as formerly in dress, from the Italians, by whom they are surrounded. Their *history*, like that of all the German colonies S. of the Alps, is obscure; but their *language*, which is the old Suabian dialect (now gradually dying out), suggests that they are a remnant of the Suabian tribe occupying in the middle ages Western Tyrol and the Vorarlberg, and which the encroaching Italians have isolated upon their bleak hill-tops. It is said to have most similarity to the dialect spoken by the people living near the Schliersee and Tegernsee, Bavaria. The scattered thatched farmhouses and quaint villages remind the traveller of Würtemberg or Bavaria. The churches are becoming Italianized; that of *Rotzo* is the most ancient. Until 1797 they formed a republic under the protection of Venice.

At Schio carriages may be hired for the whole distance, about 25 m., to Asiago; time required, 6 hrs.

The road goes by *Piovene*, 6 m., where it enters and crosses the Val d'Astico, and by an extraordinary series of zigzags laid up the mountain-side, and visible far in the plain, reaches the summit, whence over an undulating and curious country, broken by protruding rocks, like the Karst of Carniola, and barely inhabited, it descends into the basin of Asiago.

The geologist, will, however, find it more to his advantage to abandon this new route for the old one, and, proceeding up the valley of the Astico to *Pedescala* (10 m. from Piovene), take the steep ascent to the plateau, where a succession of oolitic strata full of fossils, covered by red limestone containing ammonites, will be observed. *Rotzo*, 3 m., is near the edge of the plateau; thence it is almost level to Roana, 5 m.; then the deep ravine of the river Assa has to be crossed; and 2 m. further is *Asiago*. (*Inn:* Bosco's, just tolerable, 2 bed-rooms; others cleaner over the way.) It is a long, straggling, and rather dirty village, with a large new church.

There is a *path*, only passable in dry weather, from Asiago to Valstagna, on the Brenta, 4 hrs.; 1 hr. over the open plain on a good road, passing Gallio, one of the 7 communes; then 1 hr. down a stony gully, to *Boso*, where is a poor osteria and a small church, picturesquely situated, for at this point both stream and path drop suddenly into a grand and deep gorge, descending all the way to *Valstagna*, 2 hrs., where the Brenta valley opens very finely. There is an excellent small *Inn* over the bridge on the high road: 1 hr.'s drive to Bassano.

From *Schio* the road, skirting a range of low hills to the W., keeps along the plain, through

5 m. *Malo*, to

16 m. *Vicenza*. Inns: Albergo della Villa, by Torresani, best; Bahnhof

Restauration. See *Handbook for North Italy*, Rte. 26B.

Baths of Recoaro.—A very interesting excursion may be made from Vicenza to this fashionable watering-place, returning through Schio, by travellers who have arrived in Italy by other routes than through the Tyrol.

Recoaro owes its attractions to the beauty of its situation — a richly wooded and elevated basin surrounded by charmingly-varied mountain forms, among which to the N. are dolomite peaks—to the celebrity of its mineral waters, to its remarkable geological features, and last, not least, its crowd of visitors.

Vicenza to	Eng. m.
Recoaro	22
Schio.	13

A good road to the Baths, and public conveyances several times a day in about 4 hrs. A carriage and pair can be hired for 20 fr. For the bridle-path to Schio donkeys may be hired at 4 fr. each.

Travellers by rail from Verona should stop at *Tavernelle*, where carriages wait for hire to the Baths.

From *Vicenza* the broad dusty high road is pursued as far as

3 m. *Tavernelle*, where it turns towards the foot of the hill upon which stands the ruined castle of *Montecchio*. [A bridle-path ascends and keeps along the hills by Castel Gomberto, thence descending into the Val d'Agno; this route will reward the geologist by its fine sections of volcanic tufas of the tertiary period, especially at Montecchio and Gomberto.] Winding round to the N., the road enters the Val d'Agno, rich and beautiful with several villages, at

10 m. *Cornedo*, small *Inn*, where the voiturier usually halts, and a fair meal is supplied.

Near the village of Valdagno, and on the l. of the road, are coal-mines which produce an imperfect coal or *anthracite* ore of very inferior quality for ordinary purposes, but rich in oil. *Valdagno is* situated in the tertiary strata. Beyond San Quirico, the mica-slate, here the fundamental rock of this part of the Alps, appears, and after passing the bridge, 1 mile below Recoaro, several interesting specimens of basaltic dykes may be seen cutting through it on the side of the road leading to the baths.

9 m. *Recoaro*, *Inns:* Albergo di Trettenero, good and reasonable; Albergo del Europa, cuisine good, the landlord is very obliging, and understands how to make English travellers comfortable. There are several other hotels in the place, and furnished apartments are numerous. Visitors generally content themselves with a bed-room, and live at the table-d'hôte as at German watering-places. Charges *en pension* are moderate, and include bed-room, dinner, and supper; luncheon, breakfast, tea, &c., being extras. Table-d'hôte and supper are served at the same hours at all the principal hotels, viz., 4 and 9 respectively, occupiers of apartments in the village usually dine at the table-d'hôte of an hotel, or they can have their meals sent to their lodgings. Mules for distant excursions are easily obtainable, and donkeys stand for hire in the Piazzetta, and at the principal wells. 'Galignani' and other papers can be seen at the public Assembly and reading-rooms.

The situation of Recoaro at the head of a large mountain valley is extremely beautiful—on the banks of a rapid torrent, the Prekele. Behind it, encircling its valley on the N.W., rises a very grand circus of serrated dolomitic peaks, which form a wall 6000 ft. high between it and the valley of the Adige —the most remarkable of which are the Campo Grosso and Cima delle tre Croci. Close to and almost towering over Recoaro is the Monte Spitz, or Peak of Recoaro, an excursion to the summit of which can be easily effected on mules or with donkeys in 2 hrs. and from which the traveller will command a most extensive view of the whole range of the serrated pinnacles that shut in the valley.

The waters of Recoaro issue from the red sandstone and mica-slate st


ORTELER SPITZE & ADAMELLO GROUPS
TO INNSBRUCK
TO MERAN
Cedegolo
Breno
Tione
Stenico
Dasindo
TO TRENT
R. Sarca
Lago d'Arno
Lago di Molveno
Lago di Garda
Lago di Idro
Mte Castello
Mte Frerone
Mte Gruina
Mte Levade
Mte Cavallo
Mte Fumo
Mte Calvo
Mte Baldo
L. Tenno
Val di Borzago
Val Fatentina
Val di Daone
Val di Genova
Val di Fumo
Val di Breguzzo
Val di Dalegno
Cima del Frate
Cima Presanella
Vedretta di Presanella
Vedretta di Mandron
Vedretta di Fumo
Vedretta di Lares
Vedretta di Genova
Vedretta di Daone
Vedretta di Breguzzo
Vedretta di Dalegno
Vedretta di Fatentina
Vedretta di Borzago
Vedretta di Caresolo
Vedretta di Lobbia
Vedretta di Mandron
Vedretta di Fumo
Vedretta di Lares
Vedretta di Genova
Vedretta di Daone
Vedretta di Breguzzo
Vedretta di Dalegno
Vedretta di Fatentina
Vedretta di Borzago
Vedretta di Caresolo
Vedretta di Lobbia
TO LAGO TESEO
TO LAGO IDRO
TO RIVA & LAGO DI GARDA
English 0 1 2 3 4 5 10 Stat. Miles
London: John Murray
Stanford's Geog. Estab.t

de' Signori. A fine view over the latter valley may be had by going to the top of the last-named hill; and the geologist will not fail to remark, on the opposite side of the Valle de' Signori, high up on the mountain-side, a projecting vein of crystalline marble (first observed by Arduini), and from which he deduced some of those ingenious views on the changes produced on compact rocks by igneous agency, perhaps the earliest mention of the modern theory of geological metamorphism. From the Pass of Civillina the path descends into the arid valley of gli Zuccanti, where the basaltic rocks appear in large masses. On the S. of this valley the oolitic limestones are covered with beds of red scaglia containing cretaceous fossils; and these latter are seen to alternate with beds of volcanic or basaltic conglomerate, the whole surmounted by tertiary rocks containing nummulites, &c.

The road, before reaching Schio, passes through the village of Magre.

The high pointed mountain, called the Spitz di Schio, and at the bottom of which Magre is situated, is one mass of porphyritic rock.

ROUTE 233.

SCHIO TO BELLUNO, BY BASSANO AND FELTRE.

Schio to	Eng. m.
Bassano	22
Feltre	30
Belluno	19
	71

Good country road to Bassano. 2-horse carriages for 20 fr. can be hired at Schio. From Bassano 50 or 60 fr. are charged to Belluno, but the diligence for Trent takes passengers as far as Primolano, where the postmaster supplies small carriages for Feltre or Belluno.

This route leads through interesting and beautiful country, especially fine from Feltre to Belluno. It offers also an opportunity to regain the Brenner road, or reach Carinthia by the grand pass of the Ampezzo.

5 m. (See Rte. 232.)

5 m *Tiene*, through a rich country, a town of 4000 Inhab. There are some frescoes by P. Veronese in one of its palaces. St. Gaetano di Tiene, one of the founders of the religious order of the Theatins, was born here in 1478.

7 m. *Marostica*, a picturesque town, rebuilt by the Scaligers in the 13th century., on the spot supposed to have been occupied by Marius after his defeat by Sylla, and to derive its name from *Marii Status*. Marostica is surrounded by walls, which offer a very picturesque appearance. Prosper Alpinus, the physician, who introduced the use of coffee into Europe, was born here in 1553. Marshal Alvinzi, sent to relieve Wurmser, in Mantua, was beaten here by Massena (Nov. 5, 1796), and forced to recross the Brenta. The road for the first 3 m. crosses the same plain as far as the river Astico, near which, on a gentle rising, is the village of Breganze; from hence to Marostica and Bassano it runs along the last spurs of the mountain group, the table land of which constitutes the district of the Sette Communi. (See Rte. 222.) Before entering Bassano, the Brenta is crossed on a wooden bridge.

10 BASSANO (*Inn*: St. Antonio, good): see Rte. 222.

From Bassano there are 2 roads to Feltre: *a*, by the E. bank of the Brenta (described in Rte. 222), and through the villages of Solagno (4 m.), Carpane and Cismone, to Primolano. Here the road turns to the rt., by Arsie and Seten, and the valley of the Stizzone to Feltre. *b*, the more interesting, by

sagno, Pederobba, joining here the road from Treviso, Fener, and Querro.

30 *Feltre* (*Inns:* Il Vapore; Aquila d'Oro, fair), a town of 4000 Inhab., near the confluence of the Sarnnia and Colmeda torrents in the Piave, in a rich agricultural district, at the foot of the last slope of the Rhætian Alps. Remains of its middle-age fortifications may still be seen in the upper town. On the highest point rose the *Rocca*, or *Castle*, of which a tall square tower remains, commanding a fine view over the valley of the Upper Piave and Alps of Cadore. In the Piazza is the *Town Hall*, façade attributed to Palladio, and the pillar on which once stood the Lion of St. Mark. In a street adjoining is the *Monte di Pietà*. Those very useful establishments for lending on pledges, so general all over France and Italy, were first established at Feltre by a monk called Frate Bernardino, a native of the town. Feltre gave a ducal title to Gen. Clarke, one of Napoleon's officers; indeed, some of Buonaparte's most celebrated marshals and ministers bore ducal titles derived from places in this part of Italy—Massena from Rivoli, Caulincourt from Vicenza, Mortier from Treviso, Moncey from Conegliano, Maret from Bassano, Victor from Belluno, Ornano from Padua, and Savary from Rovigo. Feltre to Primolano and Val Sugana (Rte. 222), is about 12 m. *Diligences* to Bassano, by Primolano, in the valley of Brenta, and to Roveredo, to Belluno, and Treviso.

The distance from Feltre to Belluno is 17½ Eng. m., the road running through the wide valley of the Piave, the hills on the N. of which are very picturesque. At Brebano, 5 m. from Belluno, it crosses the Cordevole.

19 *Belluno* (*Inns:* Due Torri, dirty; Capello; Leone d'Oro) (1254 ft.), capital of the province of that name (Pop. 11,500), situated at the junction of the Ardo with the Piave, on a promontory, round the foot of which the latter river flows, whose gravelly bed is sometimes ½ m. broad and nearly bare in summer, with just water enough to float down timber-rafts, with cargoes of turpentine, pitch, &c., from the mountains. In the *Cathedral*, built by Palladio, are *pictures by Bassano and Palma Giovane* (neither first-rate), and a bust of Gregory XVI., a native of the place. The *Palazzo della Ragione* is a fair specimen of Venetian architecture of the 16th centy. In front of the Gothic *Church of St. Stephen* is a Roman sarcophagus of the 4th centy., belonging to a C. Hostilius Sertorianus, with reliefs of a chace, found in the vicinity. The town is supplied with water by an aqueduct 6 m. long.

The country is here composed of tertiary greensand and sandstone deeply indented by the torrents and rivers. E. of the city the Ardo flows through a deep ravine into the Piave, so that Belluno is flanked on 2 sides by a precipitous hill. An excursion may be made N. towards Bolzano (*a small mountain hamlet*) to see Colontola, a spot said to have been sketched by Titian, and introduced into one of his pictures. It lies below the road in the hollow of the Ardo, and is nothing but a mill and a few houses; but the combination of scenery is extremely fine. This excursion may be made in a timonella, but not very conveniently.

[A good road has been made from Belluno to Agordo and its Copper Mines, 18 m. (Rte. 222 A), striking across the hills in a direct line to Mas; about Mas the tertiary sand is covered by the fall of the neighbouring calcareous mountains. At the village Agordo, 2 m. beyond the Mines, is a tolerable *Inn*.

Near Mas, about 8 m. from Belluno, is the large suppressed Cistercian monastery of Vedano, now the property of the Marquis Airaldi. The road to it passes through huge fragments of the fallen mountain.]

[A direct road is made from Belluno to Treviso, passing through the hills to the W. of Ceneda. The Piave is crossed at Capo di Ponte (4 m. from Belluno) by a fine wooden bridge of 1 arch; here the road joins the high way from the Ampezzo Pass, by wh

the traveller can either return into Germany by Val Cadore and Cortina di Ampezzo, or descend into the plains of Italy by the Lago de Santa, Croce Conegliano, *Treviso*, &c. (See Rte. 228.)]

ROUTE 234.

WÖRGL IN INNTHAL TO MITTERSILL IN PINZGAU, AND TO GASTEIN, BY KITZBÜHL.

17¼ Aust. m. = 81½ Eng. m.

A good road the whole distance, and excellently engineered, over Pass Thurn.

A convenient carriage-route between Innsbruck and Gastein, and by an excursion from Mittersill affording an opportunity of visiting the noted *Krimi Falls*.

Wörgl (see Rtes. 229 and 229A). Soon turning out of the valley of the Inn, and keeping at first on the l. or S. bank of the Ache (the road to Salzburg following the rt. bank), the road turns S.E. to ascend the *Brixenthal*. Opposite the *Castle of Itter* the stream is crossed to reach

5 m. Hopfgarten (*Inn*: Paulwirth), at S.W. foot of the *Hohe Salve*. At the *Inn* are horses for the *ascent* in 3 hrs. For view, &c., see Rte. 229.

[The *Kelchsauthal* opens S. with ruins of the castle of Engelsberg at its entrance. Path from head of the valley to Wald in Pinzgau, near Kriml.]

5 m. Brixen (*Inn*, Gemeinde Gasthaus). *Ascent* of the *Hohe Salve* also made from here. Close by are baths —Maria-Louisenbad—named from the Duchess of Parma. The road now mounts out of the valley to *Spertendorf*, and then descends the *Spertenthal* by village of Kirchberg, and presently passing a small lake L., to

9 m. Kitzbühl (*Inn*, Tiefenbrunner Hof, good), a neat little town, in the valley of the Achen, the stream flowing N. to the Chiem See. A bathing establishment near is supplied from mineral springs. The range of the Kaisergebirge is seen N. (*Ascent of the Kitzbühlerhorn* (6426 ft.), N.E. made in 4 or 5 hrs., offers a fine panoramic view. Chapel on summit. (Copper-mine of *Kohlerbüchel*, 500 ft. thoms, is deepest in the globe after Monkwearmouth.)

[A good carriage-road hence 6 m. to St. Johann, on the way to Salzburg Rte. 229.]

The road now turns S., and then crossing and recrossing the Ache before reaching *Jochberg*, by well managed gradients climbs

10 m. Pass Thurn (4173 ft.) *Descent* is gradual and bears E. through fine mountain and forest scenery into the *Pinzgau* at

4 m. Mittersill (Rte. 230). For *Krimi Waterfall*, distant 16 m., and for road down the Pinzgau to *Lend*, see Rte. 230: thence to

48½ m. Gastein. See Rte. 200.

SECTION XIII.

STYRIA,* CARINTHIA,† CARNIOLA,‡ ISTRIA, DALMATIA, &c.

Preliminary Information.

§ 110. *Travelling in Carinthia and Carniola.*—§ 111. *The Forest.*

ROUTES.

ROUTE		PAGE
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243.	Salzburg to Laibach, by the *Pass of the Radstadter-Tauern*, *Villach*, and *Klagenfurt*	420
244.	Lienz in the Pusterthal, or Sachsenburg in the Upper Drauthal, to the *Gross-Glockner* and *Heiligenblut*, and over the Rauriser-Tauern to Bad Gastein	426
245.	Vienna (partly by Rail) to *Mariazell* and Bruck on the Mur	432
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248.	Gratz to *Laibach* and *Trieste* (*Railway*), with Excursions to the Quicksilver Mines of *Idria*, the Lake of *Zirknitz*, and the Caves of Adelsberg and Planina	445
249	Trieste to *Pola* and Fiume	459
250.	Vienna to Venice, by *Judenburg*, Klagenfurt, *Pontebba*, *Udine*, and Treviso	463
251.	Villach to Laibach, by the Valley of the *Savethal* and the Julian Alps	468
252.	Gratz to Körmönd in Hungary, by *Schloss Hainfeld* and the Pass of *St. Gotthard*	471
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254.	Trieste to Villach, by Görz, *Isonzothal*, and the *Predil Pass*	475
256.	*Tour of Dalmatia.* — Trieste to *Cattaro*, by Lussin Piccolo, Selve, *Zara*, *Sebenico*, *Spalato* (*Diocletian's Palace*), Milna, *Lesina*, Curzola, and *Ragusa*	477

For Money, Travelling, &c., see § 86 *to* § 92, *Section XI.*

In many of the Styrian inns the traveller must "look sharp" to secure for himself the privilege of clean sheets.

Good maps of Styria and *Illyria* have been published by the Imp. Military *Geographical Institute*, from the Austrian Trigonometrical Survey (General

* German, *Steiermark.* † Kärnthen. ‡ Krain.

stabs-karten). § 68. There is an excellent map of Carniola, by Loschan, Vienna, 1832; and a good one of Illyria, by Artaria, Vienna, 1847.

The Posting Tax in Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola, was in 1849 1 fl. 6 kr., with 20 kr. to the postilion, per horse and per post; but it varies from year to year. § 91.

§ 110. TRAVELLING IN CARINTHIA AND CARNIOLA.

Railways have penetrated even into Carinthia and Carniola. Villach and Klagenfurth on the Drave may be reached by rail from Vienna by Leoben, from Marburg and from Laibach. In 1872-3 the great line of the Pusterthal will be completed from Brixen to Villach, and that of the Save Valley from Villach (it is now open from Tarvis) to Laibach and Agram. Carinthia has a German, Carniola a Slavonic, population.

"Carniola is, generally speaking, not well adapted for pedestrian excursions; the objects of interest are too scattered; even the hilly country is, with few exceptions, unpicturesque, and the habits and (Slavonic) language of the people diminish the pleasure which its natural objects of interest might afford. What Goldsmith, who knew well both the people and the country, observes of the Carinthians, may with much greater force be said of the people of Carniola:—

——— 'The rude Carinthian boor
Against the houseless stranger shuts the door.'

"The Inns are generally comfortless; and one feature which strikes the traveller is the extraordinary precautions taken against house-breaking, by the invariable use of strong iron stanchions in the smallest windows of the most trifling cottages, whilst iron shutters and bars are common even in small villages.

"The great exception in favour of the picturesque is the upper part of the Valley of the Save (Rte. 251), and the incomparably beautiful and grand scenery of the side valleys running up from it into the heart of the *Terglou* and *Mangert* mountains."

The Chain of the *Karavanken*, traversed by the Loibl Pass, possesses pleasing valleys and mountain peaks most picturesque in form.

The *Caldron of the Steiner Alp*, slightly described in Rte. 248, is a singular scene of exceptional and peculiar grandeur.

The chain of the Julian Alps, extending in a direction from N.W. to S.E., through Carniola and Istria, is remarkable for the immense number of caverns which occur in it. There are, it is said, more than 1000 between the Isonzo and the frontier of Bosnia. It is one of the peculiarities of the limestone of which these mountains consist, to disintegrate in places and to be cleft by fissures, so that in parts they may be said to be hollow. Large lakes are formed within them, and streams flow through them, following a mole-like course, engulfing themselves in gaping caverns, and reappearing above ground at intervals, before they finally terminate in the sea or in some great river. The want of moisture on the surface, occasioned by the fundamental rock not being water-tight, and the rain passing off through cracks, gives to the greater portion of this district a character of the most repulsive barrenness, except in the valleys. It is in all respects a desolate and howling wilderness. The Julian Alps cross the line of route between Laibach and Trieste, and the traveller traverses the district called the *Karst* with eyes aching from the reflection *of the sun on the* white rocks, to relieve which he looks in vain for a spot *verdure.*

§ 111. THE FOREST—RIESEN—KLAUSEN—RECHEN.

The forests of Tyrol and Styria, by their magnitude and number, form one of the distinguishing features of those countries, when compared with Switzerland. They cover the middle region of the Alps, and encroach more upon the verge of the cultivated fields, which occupy the lower part of the valleys, than in Switzerland.

The character of the Forests of the Austrian Alps has been drawn by the masterly pen of the author of Vathek:—

"There seemed no end to these forests, except where little irregular spots of herbage, fed by cattle, intervened. Whenever we gained an eminence, it was only to discover more ranges of dark wood, variegated with meadows and glittering streams. White clover, and a profusion of sweet-scented flowers, clothe their banks; above waves the mountain ash, glowing with scarlet berries; and beyond rise hills and rocks and mountains, piled upon one another, and fringed with fir to their topmost acclivities. Perhaps the Norwegian forests alone equal these in grandeur and extent. Those which cover the Swiss Highlands rarely convey such vast ideas."

It might at first be supposed that these vast storehouses of timber, from their extreme remoteness and the difficulty of access, would hardly be of any value to man, and that the trees would be allowed to flourish and rot, undisturbed by the axe, on the spot where nature sowed them. This is by no means the case: there are many remote districts of the Austrian Alps where timber is the sole produce, where the people draw their subsistence entirely from the forest; and human ingenuity has contrived means by which the stately stem of the Tyrolese larch, which has grown to maturity close to the glaciers of the Ortler-Spitze, is transported to the arsenal of Venice, or the port of Trieste; while that which has flourished near the fountain-head of the Salza may be found in the course of a few months from the time when it has quitted its native forests serving as a mast to some vessel of war or merchandise on the Black Sea.

There can be no difficulty in the transport of the timber growing on the borders of a navigable river; but it is a different thing when it grows at the distance of many miles from any stream capable of floating a log, or where the streams flow in a direction opposite to that in which the wood is to be carried.

The first of these obstacles is overcome by means of slides (called Riesen); semicircular troughs formed of six or eight fir-trees placed side by side, and smoothed by stripping off the bark, and extending sometimes a length of many miles. They are constructed so as to preserve a gradual descent, are not always straight, but are made to curve round the shoulders of the mountains, being at times carried in tunnels through projecting rocks, and at others conducted over ravines and depressions on the tops of tall stems, like the piers of a bridge, until they terminate on the borders of some stream capable of carrying them onwards. The great slide of Alpnach was constructed in the same manner; it however did not succeed, and has long since been destroyed. The Austrian forests are everywhere traversed by these contrivances, which form, in fact, a rude railroad for the timber. Let the traveller take heed in passing these slides after snow or rain has fallen. The wood-cutter waits for such favourable opportunities, when the ground is slippery, and the rivers are high, to launch forth the timber, which has been cut many weeks before. The logs descend with the rapidity of an arrow, and it would be certain destruction to encounter one in its course: so great is the force they acquire, that if by chance a log strikes against any impediment in the sides of the slide, it is tossed out by the shock, and either snapped in two like wax, or shivered to splinters.

The streams which traverse a forest district are often so shallow and so much impeded by rocks, that even after rain they would be insufficient to carry forward the wood. In such cases a strong dam or lock (Klause) is built across the stream, at a point where its banks are narrowest, usually at the mouth of a gorge, and the waters are pent up by sluice-gates until they have risen so as to form an artificial lake. In this sheet of water the logs from the surrounding forests are collected. At a given signal the sluice-gates are opened, and the pent-up waters force their way down the valley, bearing along the wood with which they are freighted, until they reach a larger stream capable of floating them on its surface without artificial aid.

A few only of the finest trunks are formed into rafts, and transported down the Danube into the Black Sea, or into the Adriatic, for ship-building. The greater part of the wood is consumed in the country where it grows, for fuel for supplying the salt-pans and mines, or is converted into charcoal for the smelting and forging of iron. But it constantly happens that a ridge of high mountains intervenes between the forests and the salt-works or furnaces; and that the timber grows near to streams flowing in a contrary direction to the point where it is wanted. Under such circumstances the trees, instead of being thrown down from the height, must be carried up the ascent, which is of course much more difficult. The transport is then effected by means of a vast inclined plane (called Holzaufzug, wood-elevator), extending from the bottom of the valley to the summit of the nearest cliff or height overhanging it. A number of waggons are constructed to run up and down it in a sort of rail-road; when loaded, they are attached by ropes to a species of windlass, communicating with a water-wheel, which is put in motion by turning on it the stream of a mountain-torrent. By this means they are raised to the top of a precipice many hundred feet high, and are then transported down the opposite side in the usual manner.

The business of the woodman (Holzknecht) affords occupation for a great number of persons. They set out early in spring in gangs, and repairing to the spot where the wood is most abundant and of the finest growth, they build themselves rude huts of logs and branches, and begin lustily to ply the axe. The trees are then sorted into stems suited for masts or ship-building, which are merely lopped, and into wood fit for fuel, which is cut into logs, split, and dried; the whole is then heaped up in stacks. As soon as the winter has fairly set in, and the snow has fallen deep so as to fill up the hollows in the mountains, the wood-cutter puts the cramp-irons upon his feet, and either by the aid of oxen or upon a hand-sledge, conveys the wood to the borders of some neighbouring precipice, or to the side of one of the slides above mentioned. The snow is partially removed from the trough of the slides, and a few logs are thrown down to smooth it and make the passage clear. Water is also poured down it, which, speedily freezing, covers it with a sheet of ice, and serves to diminish greatly the friction, and to assist the rapidity of the descent. The logs are then discharged, and descend with the quickness of lightning into the depth below, passing in a few minutes over a distance of several miles. The effect of such a discharge is much heightened when the Riese, or slide, terminates on the brow of a precipice overlooking a lake. The mountains around re-echo with a report like that of thunder: vast trees, hurled forth with the ease of a bundle of sticks, clear half the width of the lake in their leap, and descending with a splash into its waters, ruffle the surface far and wide, and strew it, as it were, with the fragments of a wreck. The duties of the woodman do not end when he has thus discharged the wood; many logs and stems are arrested in their progress by projecting masses of rock, or tufts of bushes, and may be seen adhering to the sides of the ravine or precipice, looking at a distance like straws scattered over the hill-side. The woodman must disengage these, and see them fairly and prosperously on their way: at times, when



timber falls from a great height, the hardy woodman is let down by a cord, axe in hand, in the face of a precipice or cataract, to clear away all obstructions. In like manner he must push off and set afloat the timber which runs aground, or is stranded in the bed of the river.

For the purpose of collecting the swimming wood (Schwimmholz) a species of barrier or grating of wood (Rechen) is erected across the rivers at the entrance of the great valleys, or in the neighbourhood of the salt-pans and charcoal furnaces. It is here arrested and sorted according to its quality, by the persons to whom it belongs. Different proprietors distinguish the wood belonging to each of them by cutting the logs of a particular length, so that even when several owners discharge their timber into the river at the same time, it is easily sorted and appropriated. A tax of a certain sum upon every stack of wood is paid for the use of the river and the services of the woodmen.

In some of the remote forests, trees of huge dimensions may be met with, giants of the vegetable creation: a larch which stood near Matsch, in the Vintschgau, was called the King of the Larches, and seven men could scarcely surround its trunk with outstretched arms. A fir (Pinus picea), growing on the Martinsberg, in the forest district of Zirl, measured 5 ft. in diameter at 9 ft. from the ground, and at a height of between 90 and 95 ft. from the ground still retained a diameter of between 8 and 9 inches. The Siberian pine, called by naturalists Pinus cembra (Zirbelnusskiefer), which grows only on the limits of vegetation, on the borders of glaciers and everlasting snow, is much prized in Tyrol, as well as in Switzerland, for the facility with which it is cut into figures, bowls, spoons, and other utensils and toys; it is out of this wood that the inhabitants of the Grödenthal carve the crucifixes, &c., which are so abundantly dispersed through Tyrol; and the pretty toys of Berchtesgaden are of the same material.

ROUTES THROUGH STYRIA, CARINTHIA, &c.

ROUTE 240.

SALZBURG TO GRATZ, BY ISCHL, AUSSEE, LEOBEN, AND BRUCK ON THE MUR.

38½ Austrian m. = 181 English m.

Eilwagen daily, from Salzburg to Bruck, a stat. on the Vienna and Trieste Rly., in 32 hrs. Eilwagen from Salzburg to Ischl, in 7 hrs. Vorspan between Gniggl and Hof.

This route is, on the whole, very picturesque and interesting.

The road begins to ascend the hills at Gniggl, skirting the N. slope of the Gaisberg. From its summit (4223 ft.) is an extensive panorama of lakes and mountains. (See Rte. 195.)

Hof (*Inn*, clean country inn). Beyond, the road skirts the S. side of the Fuschel See, 1 hr. long. Fuschl, a village (*Inn:* Zum Mohren).

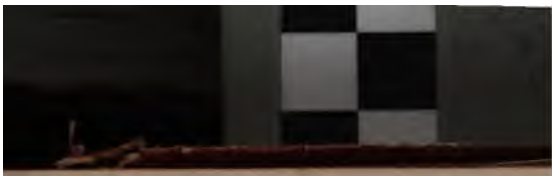
St. Gilgen (*Inn:* Post, tolerably good, fish dear), at the W. extremity of the *Aber* or *St. Wolfgangsee*, 2½ hrs. long. Boat to St. Wolfgang, 1½ hr., 70 kr. The ascent of the *Schafberg* may be easily made from this in 3¼ hrs., descending on St. Wolfgang.

[A more circuitous, but more picturesque route from Salzburg to St. Gilgen forks off at Gniggl and through *Thalgau:* then skirting part of the Mond See, 3 hrs. long (*Lunæ Lacus*), and S. to St. Gilgen. At Tiefgraben, Tafner's is a clean, pleasant chalet-like *Inn*, with baths on the lake, boats, fishing. The road passes within a short distance of the small town of Mondsee (*Inns:* Goldener Löwe; Goldene Krone) 18 m. It then runs along the S. border of the lake, and commands exquisite views. On quitting it there is a steep ascent, and, after passing a tarn, the lonely *Krotensee*, it descends upon St. Gilgen.]

On the opposite side of the lake stands

St. Wolfgang (*Inns:* Zum Weissen Ross, good (guides and mules for the Schafberg); Schwarzinger's Zum Cortisen (a decent homely inn, with a view of lake and mountains; Hirsch). The *Gothic Church* (date 1481) contains the shrine of St. Wolfgang, the object of a very celebrated pilgrimage, and a very remarkable *altarpiece*, elaborately carved in wood, by an artist named Michael Pacher, in 1481. It consists of a series of subjects, carved in high relief, associated with paintings, the central portion representing the 3 Kings of Cologne, the Virgin blessed by the Heavenly Father, with the statues of St. Wolfgang and St. Rupert at the sides, as large as life, surmounted by pinnacles and foliage, and by figures of the Saviour between Mary and St. John, accompanied by the Archangel Michael and other saints. The wings are painted with subjects from the Legend of St. Wolfgang, on a gold ground, in the style of Wohlgemuth. Enquire after *Albert Durer's* Death of the Virgin, said to be in this Ch. There is a singular chapel built on a pinnacle of rock protruding into the church through the pavement. In front of the church is a bronze fountain, with bas-reliefs, date 1518: within the church, behind the existing high altar, is a small ancient stone altar, let into the wall, and worthy of notice. St. Wolfgang's hatchet is also preserved there. The Emperor Leopold took refuge in the parsonage while Vienna was besieged by the Turks, 1683.

The scenery of the lake of St. Wolfgang is very beautiful; boats may be hired to row to the head of it. There is excellent fishing. The finest view of the lake is from Herr Grohmann's gardens, open only on Tuesdays and Fridays. At the Falkenstein, between St. Wolfgang and St. Gilgen, is a remarkable echo.



[*Summit of the Schafbery* (5836 ft., or 4056 ft. above lake), 3½ hrs. from St. Wolfgang, commands *one of the finest panoramas in the Eastern Alps.* Close around are the bristling limestone peaks of Salzburg and of the Salzkammergut, with its numerous azure lakes; while more distant rise the snowy mountains of the Central range. If very clear, the Gross Glockner is visible. The view has been compared with that from the Rigi, and is not inferior to it. Like the Rigi, too, it is often in cloud, while all below is clear. Many *fossils* found here.

An inn on the summit has 50 beds. The landlord of the Schwartzinger at St. Wolfgang, is the occupier, and to him application should be made for guides, mules, or *tickets for prior claim to night accommodation on the mountain.* During the season table-d'hote (dear) is provided. There is another inn on the Ober Alp, 1 hr. below the top, belonging to the postmaster of St. Gilgen, with 8 beds in 4 rooms; but the inn on the summit is to be preferred, as saving the 1 hr.'s ascent before sunrise. If meat be required the visitor must take it with him, as also extra clothing for the night. The inns not opened before the beginning of July.

One of the St. Wolfgang guides, *Panzner*, having frequently accompanied geologists, would be useful to a visitor seeking information as to fossils, &c.

The descent may be made (guide needed) in 2 hrs. *down the W. slope* to the road between St. Gilgen and the Mond See, not far from the Kröten See and close to Prince Wrede's schloss of Hüttenstein.]

From St. Gilgen the road proceeds by the side of the river Ischl, through parklike scenery, to

33 m. *Ischl.* The most lovely spot and most central point for making excursions through the *Salzkammergut.* (See Rte. 203.)

Goisern, a Protestant commune. Beyond this village the post-road separates l. from the road to Hallstatt, and *passes through St. Agatha*, and then *ascends a low pass, the*

Pötshen Joch, on the summit of which, 3354 ft. (no view here), a pillar marks the boundary of Salzburg and Styria.

[From the fork beyond Goisern the Hallstatt lake may be visited on the way to Aussee by making a détour of one day. Good road from Ober-Traun (Rte. 203) to Aussee.]

Fine view, including the Dachstein and its glacier.

17 m. *Aussee* (*Inns:* Post, moderate; Hackerl, good; Blaue Traube; Johann Stüger's; Sonne). Good head-quarters for excursions, and much cheaper than Ischl, but the Inn at Alt-Aussee is better as a halting-place. This is a salt-village, situated at the junction of 3 streams, which, issuing from the lakes of Aussee, Grundl, and a tarn, the Oeden See, by their union form the river Traun. It looks like a great timber-yard. Salt-baths here, and a large sanatory one for patients.

In the Spital Ch. good altar-piece, date 1449. Good guides may be obtained here.

Excursions to

(*a*) *Alt-Aussee, the Lake, the Salt-mine, and the Loser Berg.*—The road follows one of the branches of the Traun up a narrow valley N.W., and in 1½ hr. reaches the village, and close to the lake. There is a good *Inn*, by the lake, and good fish, salbling (*Salmo alpinus*), to be had. Charmingly situated, and has a noble view of the Dachstein. The mine is beyond the lake, divided into 11 levels. In the 5th, called the Moosberg, visitors are admitted, and provided with dresses at the Berghaus. The brine is carried down in wooden pipes to the salt-pans at Aussee. From the lake the *Loser* (5799 ft.) one of the peaks of the vast plateau of the *Todtegebirge* (Dead Mountains) can be ascended in 3 hrs., and offers a magnificent *view.* Guides may be inquired after from the Bergmeister, Herr v. Rothberg.

(*b*) *The Grundl, Töplitz, and Kammer Lakes.*—A car-road leads for about 3 m. along the banks of another feeder of the Traun to the spot where

emerges from the first lake, the *Grundl See*, long and narrow, amid scenery similar in character but far inferior to that of the Gmunden See. Here is a tidy *Inn* (Erzherzog Johann, Edw. Grogger's), not dear. Good fish, and saibling also, may be had at this inn; the latter is dear. Permission to fish may be purchased for a few florins from the renters of the water. A boat may be hired with two men to row to the other end, above 4 m., for 1 fl. This inn is also a pleasant station from which to make excursions over the Todtegebirge.

From this point cross a

Wood, 1 m. wide, and the second lake, the *Töplitzsee*, 1 m. long, comes into view. Lofty precipices hem it in on each side. A fishing canoe may be found on it, which, manned by a boatman brought with the traveller, will convey him to the only landing-place, which is at the farther end.

Beyond is a much smaller *lake, the Kammer See*, only 330 ft. long, one of the sources of the Traun, in an extremely picturesque situation. It is connected with the Töplitzsee by a cutting for floating timber, date 1549.

Time required for the excursion from the Erzherzog Johann and the return, 4½ hrs., including the 1¼ hr. occupied in walking between the lakes.

(*c*) *The Klam* (*Slam?*) *Alp in the Todtegebirge.*—Situate about 9 m. from Aussee, E. of the Grundlsee, and 2500 ft. above it. Deserves a visit on account of the extraordinary features of the rocks surrounding it. Similar in its geological phenomena to those of the Gosauthal (Rte. 204). Notice the face of the *Grossberg* (about 5600 ft.). From its summit a fine *View*.

(*d*) *The Sarstein* (6558 ft.).—This peak may be ascended in 4½ hrs., and offers an exquisite *View*. Track rough and broken. Descent 3 hrs. Guide Franz Lötzel.

(*c*) From the Grundlsee excursions may also be made to the "*Wilden Gössel*," and to the *Feuerthalgebirge*, and by the *Gross Priel* down to *Hinter Stoder*, in the Steyerthal. (See Rte. 242.)

Leaving Aussee, the next station is

10 m. *Mitterndorf* (*Inn*: Post, good). The road winds under the precipices of the Grimming (7697 ft.) to the rt., and, after descending through striking scenery and passing the remains of an old *moraine*, it enters the broad

Ennsthal. [A post-road ascends the l. bank of the Enns to Radstadt (Rte. 243). Beyond, it leads by St. Johann to Salzburg, to Gastein, and into the Pinzgau.]

9 m. *Steinach* (*Inn*, Post, small and homely). The road passes through a picturesque and fertile district, enlivened by castles in ruins, and inhabited châteaux, to

9 m. *Lietzen Stat.* (*Inns*: Post, good and clean; Stanziger's), a large village. *View* from the Calvarienberg of the Grimming.

A *railway* runs from Leitzen, by Rottenmanner and Kahlwang to Leoben Stat.

[A post-road branches off at this point N. to Windischgarsten. A Railway E. to Admont and its *Monastery*, and by the romantic pass *Gesäuse* and Hieflau to the iron district of Eisenerz (Rte. 241).]

Crossing the Enns and leaving it, the route ascends the *Paltenthal*, commanded at its entrance by Schloss Strechau. *View* from it fine.

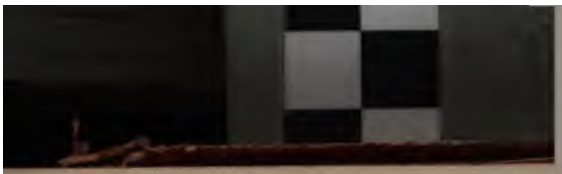
9 m. *Rottenmann Stat.* (*Inn*: Post, a small town.

Junct. Stat. (*Inn*: Post, not good), a small town. Rly. in progress to Weyer by Admont and Hieflau.

8 m. *Trieben Stat.* Large iron-forges belonging to the Admont monastery.

[Here a railroad forks off S. over the Rottenmanner Tauern to *Unzmarkt Stat.*, in the Murthal (Rte. 250), and thence S. through Neumarkt to *Friesach Stat.*, in N. Carinthia (Rte. 250). From Trieben it is 12 m. to *St. Johann* in the Upper Pölsthal, a tidy little Inn; 20 m. farther to *St. Georgen*, and thence to Unzmarkt about 3 m.]

5 m. Gaishorn (Inn: Post), opposite to a lake out of which flows the Palten Bach.



7 m. *Col*, the *second* Rottenmanner Tauern of that name (5000 ft.) *Inn* here.

6 m. *Kahlwang Stat.*, on the Lisingbach (*Inn:* Post). The Admont monastery possesses copper-mines here.

13 m. *Timmersdorf*.

5 m. *Murthal*. First village, St. Michael.

5 m. *Leoben Stat.* (*Inns:* Zum Möhren; Goldener Adler), the most considerable town in Upper Styria and head-quarters of the K. K. Mining Administration of Styria. Fine *Views* from the steps of the new Redemptionist Ch. by the river Mur and from the ruined castle of Massenberg.

The treaty of the *Peace of Leoben*, between the Austrians and Buonaparte, was signed at the Bishop's Palace, anciently a Benedictine convent, at Göss, near Leoben, 18th April, 1797, and not in Eggerwald's garden, notwithstanding the Latin inscription there.

The road along the banks of th Mur picturesque. Coal-mines hav been worked for 100 years past at Münzenberg, near Leoben.

[Left, a post-road strikes off N.W., through Vordernberg, to *Eisenerz*, *Steyer* (*Rly.*), and *Linz* (Rte. 242).]

The rly. descends the Murthal to

11 m. *Bruck*, a junct. stat. on the rly. to Gratz (Rte. 247), which may be reached hence in 2 hrs.

34 m. or to Vienna (Rte. 247).

ROUTE 241.

LIETZEN TO THE MONASTERY OF ADMONT, AND TO EISENERZ, BY THE PASS GESAUSE.

8½ *Aust. m.* = 39¼ *Eng.* m.

Einspänner from Lietzen Stat. (Rte. 240) *to Admont in* 1 *hr.* 3 fl.; and from Admont to Hieflau, by a good road through the pass, 3½ fl. A seat may be had in the mail-car running daily between Lietzen and Hieflau, for 2 fl. 60 kr.

A *railway* is in progress to Hieflau and Weyer, through the Pass Gesäuse from Rottenmann.

From Lietzen the road proceeds along the l. bank of the Enns, and then crosses it to

12 m. *Admont* (*Inns:* Joseph Dräxler's; Post; Buchbinder's). Took its origin from the Benedictine monastery. To the rt. is the Frauenberg with the Pilgrimage Ch. of Maria Kulm. From it a fine *View* over the Ennsthal. A *panorama* from the Calvarienberg.

The Kloster ("Ad Montes," founded 1074 A.D.), once the richest in Styria, had a collegiate character, adapted for teaching its youthful members the practical arts and sciences. The building, of great extent, consisted of 6 courts and 300 rooms, was in great part destroyed by fire, 1865. Ch. and convent have been rebuilt. A *library* of 80,000 vols. and rare MSS. (placed in a room 220 ft. long with 60 windows, frescoes by Altamonte and marble floor and pillars) was saved.

In the gardens are separate reservoirs for keeping and rearing for the table various species of fish, under lock and key.

[Near *St. Gallen* (*Inn*, clean and decent), a village 14 m. N.W. of Admont, with many iron-forges, is *Schloss Gallenstein*, erected by the Abbots to defend the approach to Admont. Picturesque situation.]

3 m. *Pass Gesäuse*. A magnificent, dark, fir-wooded defile, extending without interruption to Hieflau. Name derived from the murmur of the river dashing over the rocks in its bed, occasioning a succession of rapids. In 10 m. the river falls 690 ft. On rt. in descending is the *Johnsbachthal*, a scene of great grandeur. It is worth while ascending it as far as the village of Johnsbach, 2 hrs. (Inn), for the sake of the scenery.

13½ m. *Hieflau* (*Inn*: Steuber's, best), a post station on the road to Steyer. (See Rte. 242.)

11 m. *Eisenerz* (*Inns*: Franz Moser's; König von Sachsen). See Rte. 242.

ROUTE 242.

LINZ TO GRATZ, BY STEYER AND EISENERZ.

34¼ Aust. m. = 161 Eng. m.

From Linz (Rte. 195) to Kupfern 1 hr.'s drive short of Weyer *Rly.*; 1 train to Weyer in 4 hrs., and 3 to Steyer. The interval between Weyer and Leoben may not be completed for some time.

This rly. branches S. from the line to Vienna at St. Valentin Junct. Stat.; it runs through the highly picturesque deep and narrow Ennsthal. Before the days of railroads it was called the *Iron Road* (*Eisenstrasse*) from the staple product of Styria, the manufacture of which employs almost exclusively the population of the district through which it passes.

Kloster Gleink is the summer residence of the Bishop of Linz.

Ernshofen Stat.

3 m. *Steyer Stat.* (*Inns*: Goldener Löwe; Ochs; Schiff), a town, of 11,000 Inhab., prettily situated at the confluence of the Steyer with the Enns, famous for iron-works. The Austrian *Sheffield*. The old town lies between the two rivers, and is united with its suburbs *Ennsdorf* and *Steyerdorf* by 2 bridges.

Rt. of river on a height behind town is *Burg Steyer*, belonging to Fürst Lamberg. The *parish Church*, date *1443, has a tower* built on the model *of that of St.* Stephen's, Vienna. The *ch. contains painted glass, bronze font, with reliefs, 1569,* and a modern votive carved *Altarpiece* by Guggenberger, of Munich. Old and new *Town-house* noticeable.

[A very interesting *Excursion* may be made from Steyer, by ascending the Steyerthal S. through picturesque scenery, to its head among the *Stoder* mountains. At *Dürnbach*, about 30 m. from Steyer, the main-road, which proceeds S.E. to Windischgarsten, is abandoned for a track available for country cars through the gorge of the Steyer to *Hinter-Stoder*, 6 m. At the narrowest part of the gorge the *Strumboding*, a fall of the Steyer, is worth seeing. Beyond the ch. on a small hill is the Inn, *Schmalzer Wirth* (Vogel's, good). Situated in a smiling and verdant alp basin, surrounded with lofty precipices of limestone, with peaks of grotesque outline, and abundance of waterfalls, it offers examples of the most charming scenery. The *Polsterthal*, and at its upper end the *Polsterlucke*, is one specimen; and the *Dietelhöhle* is another. But the ascent of the *Gross Priel* (8238) ft.), the culminating peak of the *Todte Gebirge*, is the principal excursion. The way to it lies through the Polsterthal and Polsterlucke; thence in 3 hrs., over the *Gross-* and *Klein-Ofen* to the *Klinser-Alp*. Here good night-quarters. Hence there are two ways to the peak, but the easier one through the *Klinserscharte* requires 4 hrs. further. Both the near and distant panorama are highly rewarding. The *Kreidebucke* is a curious cavern in the Klein-Priel. From Hinterstoder, Windischgarten can be reached in 4 hrs. by the *Hocheck*, a low pass above Vorder-Stoder. It affords a magnificent and the best view of the Hinter-Stoder amphitheatre.

Another outlet is by the *Salzsteig* in 7 hrs. to Mitterndorf, near Aussee (Rte. 240). It is 3 hrs. to the *Poppen-Alp*, and 1½ more to the col between the *Krupstein* W. and *Schneslitz* E. Thence descend by the Schwarzsee and Steyer See to Tauplitz, Furth, and Mitterndorf. By Herr Vogel's care the track has, in 1864, been made se- in one or two places against the of a false step. Besides the see

it offers, it is by far the *shortest route* from the Stoderthal into the Salzkammergut.]

14 m. *Losenstein*, a village of nail-makers, with an old ch. and ruined castle.

3 m. *Arztberg* (*Inn*). Opposite is *Reich-Raming*, with important brass-foundries and government iron-works.

12 m. *Weyer Seat.*, the seat of iron and steel manufactures. Here the rly. terminates, but the branch from Lietzen to Leoben may be reached at Rottenmann, or the traveller can proceed as below. The road now penetrates among scenery of the most romantic beauty.

10 m. *Freuzbach*. This stream falling into the Enns on l., and that of the

2 m. *Laissa* falling into the Enns on rt., divide the duchy of Austria from that of Styria. Opposite the Laissa is

Altenmarkt (*Inns:* Hirsch, clean and comfortable; Adler).

[Road from here to Admont, 18 miles, past St. Gallen, and the Burg Gallenstein, belonging to Admont Kloster. (Rte. 241.)]

8 m. *Reifling*. The Styrian Salza, springing from the Göller, N.E. of Maria Zell, one of the mountains of the Wiener Wald, falls into the Enns here. A *Rechen* (grating) 2100 ft. long, across its mouth, to arrest the floating timber (*Flossholz*). In the *Trias* beds near, ichthyosauri have been found.

7 m. *Hieflau* (*Inns:* Steuber's, best; Stiegmayr's, good), romantically situated near the mouth of the Pass Gesäuse (Rte. 241). *Rechen* across the Enns at this place. The *Lugauer* Sp. (7210 ft.) can be climbed from here. It costs some trouble; guides can be inquired for of Stiegmayr, whose alp pastures lie on this mountain.

Pass Gesäuse and Admont monastery may be visited from this.

The road now leaves the Enns and ascends by the Erzbach.

7 m. *Leopoldsteiner Bury* and *See*. The castle, l. side of road, belongs to a peasant. The lake, behind the castle, beautifully situate, is surrounded by high mountains.

4 m. *Calvarienberg*, with fine view to rt., and

Eisenerz (*Inns:* Franz Moser's; König von Sachsen, not dear; Schaffer's; Zum Ochsen). An ancient mining town of unprepossessing appearance, 1500 Inhab., overlooked E. by the precipitous *Pfaffenstein* (6110 ft.), and W. by the *Kaiserschild* (6815 ft.). The parish *Church*, St. Oswald's, date 1279, Gothic, is said to have been built by Rudolph of Hapsburg. The Emperor Maximilian surrounded it with ramparts, that the monks of St. John might defend it against the Turks. The Bell *tower* on the height S. calls the miners to and from their work.

The red Erzberg (literally an *Iron* mountain), 4870 ft., appears to close the valley S. The greater portion of its mass is so rich in ore, that in summer the rock is actually *quarried* from the top and sides of the mountain in open day, and conveyed to the smelting-house without any other preparation than that of being broken small. In winter the mines alone are worked. Fine white *Arragonite* (Eisenblüthe, carbonate of lime), in the form of branching coral, is found lining the wall of several small *Grottoes* (Schatzkammern) in the interior of the mountain. The lower part of the mountain belongs to government, the upper and richer portion is the property of companies in Vordernberg. The mines and furnaces—in use more than 1000 years—employ 5300 men, and produce 280,000 cwts. of iron annually.

Permission to visit the mines and grottoes can be obtained at the mine-office (Kanzlei) in the town.

The native excellence of the Styrian iron enables it to compete advantageously on the Continent with the best irons in Europe, even the Swedish and English.

Probably from this district the Romans derived the "Noricos enses" mentioned by Horace.

Excursions.

(*a*) To the summit of the Erzberg 3 hrs. Here is an iron cross 28

high, erected 1823, by the Archduke John, enclosing a votive painting by Schnorr. *Fine View.*

(*b*) To the *Frauenmauer Cavern or Tunnel.* Between the Gsoll Graben on the Eisenerz side, and the Jassing Graben on the E. or Tragösthal side, the former opening out E. of Eisenerz, is a lofty limestone wall. Penetrating this wall E. and W. is a cavern, with an entrance facing Eisenerz, 4707 ft. above the sea. Length of Tunnel 2115 ft. Ascent eastwards in Tunnel more than 400 ft. 3 openings; but the middle one is the real entrance. 3 hrs. ascent from Eisenerz. *Fine Views* from each end of Tunnel of the neighbouring mountains, that from the E. outlet including the Hochschwab (7441 ft.). The finest part of the Cavern is the "Kreuzhalle." After entering, there is to l. a lateral *Ice Cavern* 200 ft. long with ice stalactites. Both Tunnel and Ice Cavern well deserve a visit. Application for guides and lights to be made at the Mining Office. Domminger and Haid are safe guides.

[A mountain path of 6 hrs. leads over to Wildalpen, through scenery of extreme beauty, and thence to Maria Zell. Rte. 245.]

A long steep ascent on the E. side of the Erzberg leads to the

2 hrs. *Prebühljoch* (3862 ft.), the watershed between the basins of the Enns and Mur. A continual descent hence to (*a branch road leads direct from the Mine into the post-road*)

8 m. *Vordernberg* (*Inns:* Louis Ander's; Post). A wealthy village, to which its exterior does not correspond. Has 14 iron furnaces.

5 m. *Trofajach* (*Inn:* Zum Lebzeltern). From this point a broad mountain valley as far as the river

Mur, which the road crosses to enter

6 m. *Leoben Stat.* (*Inns:* Goldener Adler; Kaiser von Oesterreich). (Rte. 240.)

11 m. *Bruck* on the Mur Junct. Stat. on the Vienna and Trieste Rly. *(Rte. 247.)*

34 m. Gratz (Rte. 247).

ROUTE 243.

SALZBURG TO LAIBACH, BY THE PASS OF THE RADSTADTER TAUERN, VILLACH, AND KLAGENFURT. THE LOIBL PASS

48¾ Aust. m. = 227 Eng. m.

Eilwagen twice a week as far as Villach, in 30 hrs. Rail to Klagenfurt. Eilwagen from Klagenfurt in morning daily to Laibach, in 11 hrs.

This road abounds in fine scenery, and crosses three chains of Alps, the Radstadter Tauern, the Katschberg, and the Loibl. Road good.

Salzburg to Werfen already described. (Rte. 200.)

33 m. *Werfen* (*Inn:* Post, tolerable). A mile beyond, the road branches off l. from that to Gastein, crosses the Salzach, and, after surmounting a two-mile long ascent by the Fritzbach, reaches

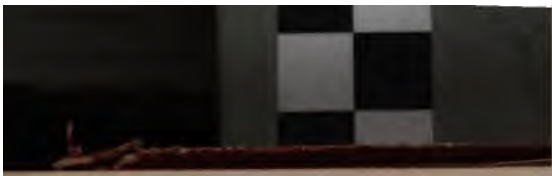
10 m. *Hüttau* (*Inn:* Post, indifferent). Iron-plate works. Beyond is

4 m. *Steg*, a hamlet. The road crosses the Fritzbach, and turns more to the S., climbs out of the Fritzthal over a ridge (2700 ft.), and descends into the Ober-Ennsthal.

[Here a country road on rt. runs W. 14 m. through Altenmarkt and Wagrein, over the watershed between the basins of the Enns and Salzach, and falls into the Gastein road at St. Johann; not always practicable.]

7 m. *Radstadt* 2170 ft. (*Inn:* Post, dear and dirty). An ancient town still surrounded by walls. In April, 1865, almost entirely burnt down. The Enns rises about 14 m. off to the S.W. in the *Flachau*, a valley containing one of the most considerable iron-furnaces in Austria.

[A post-road descends the Ennsthal to Lietzen Stat. (Rte 240), by the Mandling Pass, the boundary between Salzburg and Styria, 5 m.; Schladming 7 m.; Gröbming (*Inn:* Goldner Adler, one good room), 14 m.; Steinach, 16 m.



(*Inn:* Post, small and homely); to Lietzen, 9 m. About 1½ m. before reaching Steinach the road from Ischl and Aussee falls in (Rte. 240). Schladming (2385 ft.) is picturesquely placed between the limestone plateau and wall, to which the peak of the Dachstein (9844 ft.) belongs, on the N.; and the Hochgolling, the culminating peak of the central range in Styria (9390 ft.). During the Peasants' war (Bauernkrieg) in 1526, Schladming acquired a fearful notoriety. Count Sigismund Dietrichstein, who had been sent to suppress the rebellion, was surprised here by the peasants whilst he was carousing with his followers; 3000 of his men were slain, 32 nobles beheaded, and the Count himself taken prisoner. Shortly afterwards Schladming was surrounded by the Imperial troops under Count Nicholas Salm, and burnt to the ground with all its inhabitants, those who attempted to escape being forced back into the flames by the exasperated soldiers.]

Excursions.

(*a*) *The Hochgolling.*—Is about 9 m. S. of Schladming, and closes the E. fork of the Schladmingthal. On the first day 7 hrs.' walk to the upper *Steinwänderalm*, at the foot of the Hochgolling. Here a hut, erected by Herr von Vernoullier, of Schladming, who owns the shooting, may be used as night quarters. The visitor must bring provisions. Next day, 2 hrs. to the *Gollingscharte*, and 3 more thence (some portion very steep, with an inclination of from 45° to 50°) to the summit. Guides: Johann Bachler and Mathias Lechner.

(*b*) *The Riesachsee* (4444 *ft.*) *and Waterfall.*—About 4 hrs. to the lake, up the Schladmingthal. At the third hour turn up a valley to rt. Here, close to the lake, is a well-furnished hunter's hut, where, by permission of Herr von Vernoullier, salbling (*Salmo alpinus*) from the lake may be cooked.

Not far distant is a very picturesque waterfall.

(*c*) *Hallstatt.*—From Schladming to *Hallstatt, over the Dachstein plateau*, by a depression (7242 ft.) between the Eselstein and Sinibell, in 12 hrs. Very laborious. Herr von Vernoullier may be consulted for the southern valleys of the Dachstein group.

(*d*) *Through the Pass Stein.*—Descend the Ennsthal about 7 m. to a hamlet called Salza, at the S.W. base of the Grimming. A rough, badly-kept road runs hence northwards 8 m., between the precipices of the *Kamspitze* l., and of the *Grimming* rt., as far as Mitterndorf, on the Aussee road (Rte. 240). The scenery said to excel that of the Lueg Pass (Rte. 200).

7 m. *Untertauern* (*Inn:* Post). Near this place, and not far from the road, is a fine waterfall (200 ft.).

The road becomes steeper, and Vorspänner are required.

Quitting the stream of the Tauernache, the road, after a long ascent and a turn to the l., reaches the

8 m. *Tauernhaus*, 5650 ft. (a kind of hospice; tolerable, but very dear). *View* desolate and rather monotonous. A rich *botanical* district. A stay here of a few days, and the ascent of the neighbouring peaks, such as the *Glöcklerin* (7933 ft.), the *Bleislingheit* (8200 ft.), the *Hundsfeldkopf* (7903 ft.), and the *Seekahrspitze* (7434 ft.), would produce a rich harvest of plants. A chapel and a burial-ground, surrounded by high walls to keep out the wolves, stands near. Many of the tenants of the latter are unfortunates who have been lost in the snow. The road now descends S.E. to

6 m. *Tweng*, 3840 ft. (*Inn:* Post), the first village in Lungau, the south-eastern Gau, or district, of the 4 divisions that form the principality of Salzburg.

The next place in descending is

6½ m. *Mauterndorf*, 3422 ft. (*Inns:* Post; Wallner's, good), a small market-town of old-fashioned buildings in the Lungau. Near are the ruins of a *Schloss*, surmounted by a tower 140 ft. high.

5½ St. Michael (a vorspann is required in going to Tweng.—Inn: Post), in the vale of the Mur. The next stage is occupied by the ascen and descent of the Katchberg, whi

are both very steep, forming the boundary between Austria and Carinthia. An extra horse is put on in ascending the mountains between St. Michael and Rennweg, and Gmund and Spital. The road is good.

9 Rennweg (*Inn:* Post). Two additional horses are taken in going from Rennweg to St. Michael. This and the following stations lie upon the central granitic backbone or axis of the Alps. Between Rennweg and Gmund the road passes through a fine defile.

10 m. *Gmünd*, 2255 ft. (*Inn:* Post, Bey Lax, large and good). The only market-town in the Lieserthal. The central point for the neighbouring lateral valleys, which contain many iron-works.

[Here the *Malta-* or *Malteinthal*, more than 20 m. long, falls in on rt. At Dornbach, 1 hr. above Gmünd, is a *château* of Count Lodron. At the village of Malta, a little higher up, is the strong *Schloss Kronеck*.

Guides may be procured at this village by inquiry of the curé, who is a botanist.

Descending still, the road enters the broad Drauthal at

11 m. *Spital*, 1867 ft. (*Inn:* Post, large and good). Owes its name to the hospital erected by the Counts of Ortenburg in the middle ages for the reception of their people attacked with leprosy, &c., during their conflicts with the Turks. The building is still in existence, but almost entirely renewed. Since 1662 this thriving market-town, with large estates near, has belonged to the Princes Porzia, who at present live chiefly at Milan. The family *château*, near Spital, is richly adorned without; and its saloons are crowded with works of art.

[Rt. the road *ascends* the Drauthal to *Sachsenburg*, 9½ m., where the Möllthal falls in on rt. from N.W., and supplies the only carriage route to *Heiligenblut* and the *Grossglockner* at its head (Rtes. 201, 244); and beyond to *Greifenburg*, 12 m.; and to *Lienz*, *the first town* in Tyrol, 23¼ m. (Rte. 223).]

Eilwagen daily from Spital to B through the Pusterthal, in 21¼ h

Descending the broad Drauth first town is

12 m. *Paternion* (*Inn:* Post, r a small market-town near the en to the *Stockenboyerthal*, leading to enbach and the Weissen See 223).

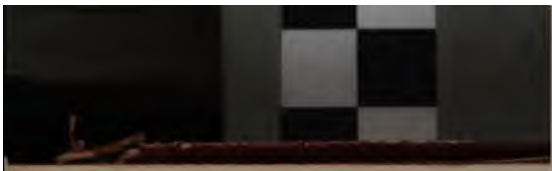
The Drauthal, from Spital wards, is fertile and well cultiva

15 *Villach Stat.* (*Inns:* Post, tol country inn; Goldenes Lam town of 2400 Inhab., on the a little above its junction wit Gail. The *Parish Church*, a bu of the 15th centy., contains num monuments, including the han cenotaph of Dietrichstein, the ful friend of the Emp. Maximili the tombs of 6 of the Khevenh family, including that of Georg 1580, interesting as specime knightly costume; the sculpture able. The octagonal *font*, dec with heads of the apostles centy.), and the carved *pulpit*, white marble. Villach is the place of *Theophrastus Paracelsus*, grave is shown at Salzburg. I neighbourhood are warm m *springs*, used by the Romans, 87° F., and advantageous in el rheumatism, paralysis, and lead &c. They have given to the to name,—"*Villa ad aquas*."

On a wooded hill N. of the near the outlet of the river, stan ruined castle *Landskron*, which bel to the Khevenhüllers. Fine view it. Mangert, Spik, Terglau, &c., r tains of the Julian Alps, seen fr The convent on its shore is n stud-house.

The Turks were defeated by th valry of Carinthia under Khevenh and their pasha slain, in the n bourhood of Villach, 1492.

The plains of Carinthia were, d the 14th and 15th centuries, the th of frequent campaigns of the T Their empire was then at its heig rather still on the increase, a incursions and forays of the hordes, like the waves of an a



tide, on each succeeding inroad overleaped the limits of their previous incursions. At each assault they penetrated deeper into the fertile provinces of the Austrian dominions. Their last and most fearful attack was made in 1492. The country wherever they trod was desolated with fire and sword; thousands of its inhabitants were carried away as slaves, and many more were butchered with horrid accompaniments of cruelty.

One of the first effectual checks which the Turks received was at the battle of Villach. The Emp. Maximilian sent an army to the aid of Carinthia, whose nobles and knights for generations had been bred to a sort of hereditary hostility against the Turks. The host of Mussulman marauders, who greatly outnumbered their opponents, was met near Villach as they were retreating, bearing with them booty of all sorts and a great many prisoners, and a terrible battle commenced. During the confusion of the onset the greater part of the male captives managed to set themselves free, and lent good aid to the Christian cause. The victory declared against the Turks; 10,000 of them were left dead on the field, 7000 were made prisoners, and their leader shot: 7000 Christians also fell. The mound heaped over the remains of the slain still exists near the town of Villach, serving to mark both the spot where they fell and the number of the dead.

It sounds somewhat strange at the present day to hear of the horrors of Asiatic warfare in the very heart of Europe; but at the period alluded to the very name of Turk created a panic in the farthest corners of Europe, and even the Pope himself trembled in the Vatican.

The Summit of the Dobrač (Dobratsch) or Villacher Alp, 7066 ft.—The best approach is from Bleiberg, 2930 ft. (*Inn* good), a mining village of 3800 Inhab., 10 m. W. of Villach, and situate in a high longitudinal cleft at the N. foot of the Dobrač. A good carriage-road leads up thither in 2 hrs., and proceeds onwards through *Kreuth*, down into the Gailthal, near Notsch, and on to Hermagor in 8 hrs., dining at Kreuth. The lead-mines here—at and near Bleiberg—are among the most extensive and productive in the empire. The ore occurs partly in the Dachstein limestone of the lower Lias, partly in the upper Trias.

The path to the summit—in 4 hrs.—leads in a series of zigzags up the *Lanner Schlucht*. On the highest point is a German pilgrimage chapel, and close by a Slovenic one, extensively visited by pilgrims of the two races on the 24th July.

**Panorama one of the finest in Carinthia.* The line of Julian, rising behind the Carnic Alps and Karawankas, is opposite S.; 5 lakes and the whole length of the Gailthal lie below; the Antelao and Marmolata are seen in the S.W.; while the view N. is bounded by the Grossglockner and other snow-peaks of the Noric chain. Looking downwards along the bare crags into the Gailthal, more than 5000 ft. below, the eye recognises in the precipitous face of that side of the mountain and the desolate hillocks at its foot the results of the earthquake of the 25th Jan. 1348.

A *hut* near the summit, with lower and upper room and a stove, affords tolerable night-shelter for the visitor who desires to see the sun set and rise. He must take provisions and candles.

A most interesting excursion may be made from Villach to the source of the Save, along the side-road to Laibach. (Rte. 251.)

Three great roads, to Vienna, Innsbruck, and Venice (Rte. 250), meet at Villach, rendering it a frequented thoroughfare for goods and passengers.

The railroad from Villach to Klagenfurt continues along the valley of the Drave, but at some distance from the river.

11 m. *Velden Stat.* (*Inn:* Stadt Triest), a small village at the W. end of the *Wörther* or Werder See. Here the traveller may either continue his route by rly. along the N. bank of the lake to Klagenfurt; or, if the steamer be at hand take the lake

canal route. Better seen by steamer than by rail.

The steamer leaves Klagenfurt morning and afternoon daily, and the passage occupies 4 hrs. It does not stop long at Velden, and touches at 6 places on the N. and S. banks of the lake.

The most interesting object on the lake is the ruined ch. of

Sta. Maria Worth (*Stat.*), standing on a high promontory on the S. bank, about half-way. Built in 891 A.D., it has given its name to the lake. On l., on entering the Lend Canal, stands the

13 m. *Schloss Maria Loretto*, belonging to the Count von Rosenberg.

At the end of the canal is

3 m. ***Klagenfurt Junct. Stat.*** (*Inns*: Kaiser von Oesterreich, good; Moser's, good; Europa; 'bus to Stat. *Railways* by St. Veit to Leoben, Bruck and Vienna, to Drauburg by Marburg. The town (Pop. 13,480) stands at an elevation of 1437 ft. above the sea-level, and at the westerly end of a small plain about 18 m. from E. to W., and 9 from N. to S. This plain—formed of diluvium, and at its E. border descending by several terraces to the trough of the Drave—was once the basin of a lake of which the Wörther See appears to be the last trace. It has been the capital of Carinthia since 1518. The old capital was St. Veit (Rte. 250). The fortifications, erected 1580, and, except one gateway, destroyed by the French in 1809, have given place to agreeable promenades. Here is a large white-lead manufactory. *The chief objects of interest in and near the town are*—

a. Landhaus.—The building where the Carinthian Estates hold their meetings, date 1591. The Great Hall (*Wappensaal*) has its walls covered with the arms of the Carinthian noblesse. Two paintings here represent the ancient mode of election and of homage of the Dukes of Carinthia upon the Karnberg and at the Zollfeld (Rte. 250). The public *museum and library, containing objects of* Roman and middle-*age antiquity*, old portraits, rock *specimens and ores*, &c., and open daily, is in another part of this building. The *Fürstenstein*, brought hither from the Karnberg in 1864 for better preservation, is under shelter in the court-yard (Rte. 250).

b. Dragon (*Lindwurm*). — A huge figure of bronze in the new square, the monument of one said to have haunted this district in ancient times, when it was a wild morass.

c. Tower of St. Egydius, the Pfarrkirche, 290 feet, erected 1709, commands an extensive *panorama*. The Karawankas, finely in view S., are, however, too near to allow the peaks of the Julian Alps to be seen beyond.

d. Franz-Joseph-Anlagen (Gardens). —On the *Kreuzberg*, above the Kalvarienkirche, outside the town, W. Laid out in a variety of walks commanding distant views; nearly the entire range of the Karawankas is seen. A *military band* twice a week.

e. Satnitz Plateau and the *Prediger-stuhl*.—Concealing from view the roots of the Karawankas, is a plateau of *miocene*, or newer tertiary origin, with cliffy edges, 500 to 600 ft. above the plain, and running for many miles E. and W. at a distance of 4 m. S. of Klagenfurt. Inhabited entirely by Slovenes, a branch of the Slavonic stock: the same people who occupy the valleys of the Karawankas and Carniola. The plateau is dotted with small hamlets, and isolated from the world below. A fine prospect of Klagenfurt, the plain, the lake, and the old historic sites to the N., may be obtained from the *Prediger Stuhl*, 1 hr.'s walk from Ebenthal, a village at the foot of the plateau, near the château of Count Goës. The Satnitz possesses a rich flora: 800 species of flowering plants are said to have been found upon it. At *Gurnitz*, 2 m. E. of Ebenthal, and, like it, at the foot of the Satnitz, is a picturesque break in the face of the cliff, running up some little distance, and called the *Grotto*. It shows well the character of the conglomerate that forms the upper portion of the plateau: and, owing to its cold currents of air and N. aspect, shelters certain Alpine plants, as Rhododendron hirsutum, Silene alpestris, Saxifraga mutata, and oth

at the *unusually low* level of 1500 feet above the sea.

f. White-lead manufactory, belonging to the Herbert family, the largest in Austria. The Herberts were ennobled by Maria Theresa in 1765.

The common people here speak a dialect of the Vindic language called Krainerisch (Carniolian).

[The *Cathedral of Gurk*, near this, is a curious basilica, Romanesque in style, with W. tower and a narthex, and a noble W. portal; choir of 8 bays, raised above a crypt of 100 columns. *See* effigies of 2 Bishops, paintings on walls and ceiling, wood-carvings, old glass, &c.]

[The rly. is continued E. of Klagenfurt, past Völkermarkt, Unter Drauberg (where it quits Carinthia), and, continuing E. down the Drauthal, joins, at Marburg, the Vienna and Trieste Rly. Rtes. 253 and 248.)]

Leaving Klagenfurt, the route lies through the Viktring suburb, and across the level S., to

3 m. *Viktring*, formerly an extensive convent, founded in 1142, and dissolved by Joseph II. In the ch. is some fine old stained-glass. The road now gradually ascends the Satnitz plateau to

3 m. *Schloss Hollenburg*, on its S. edge, built in the 16th centy. by Sigismund Count von Dietrichstein. This point overlooks a great portion of the Rosenthal, and faces the *Gross-Harlouz*, and two of the entrances into the Karawankas. Descending the cliff by a zigzag, crossing the Drave, and passing through *Kirschentheuer*, the road arrives at

3 m. *Unterbergen*, where horses are changed.

Vorspänner hence to the summit of the pass. 7 hrs. from Unterbergen, over the summit, to Neumärktl.

The entrance into the Loiblthal is at

1 m. *Unter-Loïbl*. Iron-works. The *Gross-Harlouz*, now on l., is said to shelter *numerous chamois*. At

2 m. Sapotnik, the narrow entrance *into the Bodenthal (see* above) is *passed on rt., and its* stream forms a fine waterfall under the road. At

1 m. *Deutscher Peter*, an *Inn*, where German is spoken. (Rough accommodation, and not over-clean — the resort of chamois-hunters.) Passing the new ch., and at some distance further, the old ch. of St. Leonhard, the road rises by wide sweeps to the summit of the

5 m. *Loïbl* or *Leobl Pass* (4522 ft.), constructed by the Emperor Charles VI. in 1725. Along the top of the ridge is the boundary between Carinthia and Carniola. The road was formerly carried through the summit ridge by a tunnel; but the roof having fallen in, the road has been made open to day. A black obelisk on each side marks the summit. Close to the S. side is a row of wooden huts, used to store goods in when brought up from either side to wait until it be convenient to carry them down the other.

The Loiblthal is so beset with spurs as to prevent any distant view until the summit is reached. The surrounding peaks are still the haunts of wolves, which do much damage to the flocks feeding on the Alpine pastures. In spite of the protection of St. Wolfgang, to whom the peasant of Carniola intrusts his cattle, 30 or 40 sheep are sometimes destroyed by them in one parish during a winter, and many more, besides horses and cows, are worried and wounded by these ravenous persecutors.

8 m. Neumärktl, a prosperous village at the foot of the Loibl. Its inhabitants are supported either by superintending the transit of goods over the pass, or by the manufacture of iron-ware.

Before reaching Nagles, the side-road to Villach by Veldes and the beautiful vale of the Save (Rte. 251) falls into our route.

13 m. Krainburg (*Inns:* Post; Mayer's, close to the bridge;—both good), a small town of 1712 Inhab., is built upon a rock above the Save, just where it enters the plain, and contains an old castle.

17 m. Laibach (Inns: Stadt Wien, good; Elephant). Stat. on the Vienna and Trieste Rly. (Rte. 248.)

ROUTE 244.

LIENZ IN THE PUSTERTHAL, OR SACHSENBURG IN THE UPPER DRAUTHAL, TO HEILIGENBLUT AND THE GROSSGLOCKNER; AND OVER THE RAURISER TAUERN TO GASTEIN.

	Eng. m.	hrs.
Lienz to		
Winklern	—	3
Sachsenburg to		
Ober-Vellach	15	—
Winklern	22	—
Heiligenblut	18	—
Wörth	—	7
Gastein (by Rauris)		6
Gastein (by Bucheben)	—	7½
From Bucheben (by Goldzecher Tauern) to Heiligenblut	—	12

The scenery of the valley of the Möll, on the south side of the Grossglockner, is surpassed in grandeur by few spots in the Alps. The direction of the valley is very sinuous. After running S. from the Grossglockner as far as Winklern, it bends E., beyond Stall it turns N.E., and, finally, at Ober Villach makes another abrupt turn S.E. The waterfalls in the upper portion are striking and numerous. The villages are many and flourishing; but several are the successors of older ones that have been destroyed by the masses of débris brought down by torrents. The débris forms great *fans* (Schutt-Kegel), which in some instances stretch quite across the valley level. Heiligenblut, near the foot of the Grossglockner, may well be called the Austrian Chamouni; but its simple village Inn, though enlarged and improved, has not yet been transformed into an hotel, so that luxuries must *not be* expected.

The Möllthal may be entered *from the W.* by way of Lienz in Tyrol; or *from the E.* by way of Sachsenburg in the upper Drauthal, at the point where the Möll falls into the Drau.

From Lienz (Rte. 223)—for travellers approaching *from W.*, from Brunecken and Brixen—the path runs E. 4 m. over the plain to *Dölsach*, a small village at foot of the Iselberg, a low, lateral ridge (3755 ft.), the boundary between Tyrol and Carinthia. Its summit commands a magnificent View of the *Kreuzkofel* group of Dolomites on S. side of the Drave, the highest of which, the *Kreuzkofel*, is 8978 ft. The path descends thence into the valley of the Möll, and reaches

(It is possible to take a car from Lienz to Winklern, but not advisable except for luggage)

3 hrs. *Winklern* (*Inn*, Von Aichenegg's, a wealthy farmer; very good, charges most moderate), built at the angle of the valley where it bends to E. It is beautifully situated, and stands on a terrace high up on the slopes of the Iselberg.

A car or horse may be hired here to Heiligenblut, 18 m.; of late road improved.

From Sachsenburg (Rte. 223—for travellers approaching *from E.*, from Villach—there is a good carriage-road as far as Winklern, passing through the village of Möllbrucken at the junction of the Möll with the Drave to

7 m. *Kolbnitz*, or Kolmitz, at the foot of the *Danielsberg*, an isolated hill, of tertiary conglomerate, standing in the middle of the valley, with a small church upon its summit. A Roman temple dedicated to Hercules once stood on this site, converted in the 7th centy. into a Christian church. Not far off, at Naplach, are iron-works. At

3 m. *Penk* are the ruins of Möltheuer. Traces of the old Roman road leading by Malnitz over the Korn Tauern to Gastein and Salzburg may be seen here. At

3 m. *Stallhofen*, in a chapel with a cupola roof, attached to the ch., are some good biblical frescoes, done 17[illegible] by Fromiller, the Carinthian ar[illegible] To N. of the village are the ruin[illegible]

the *Schloss Oberfalkenstein* on a rock 300 ft. high. Beyond is

2 m. *Ober-Vellach* (*Inns:* Post, passable; Pacher, dear), a small market-town, and the principal place in the valley; pleasantly situated. Probably of Roman origin, it was in the middle ages the centre of the mining activity of Carinthia, Styria, and Tyrol. It reached the height of its prosperity in the 16th centy., when it possessed in its vicinity 7 thriving gold and silver mines. The *Schloss Prohuschgen* shows the remains of better days. In the church, a Holy Family on wood, by Ignatius Schoreel. ¼ hr. beyond are the ruins of *Groppenstein* with a tower 180 ft. high.

[On rt. a road, very rough for cars, runs N. 4 m. to *Malnitz*, the meeting point of two passes over the main chain, the more western, the *Nassfelder Tauern* (8038 ft.), and the more eastern, the *Korn-Tauern* (8088). Both, however, meet on N. side at Böckstein. From Malnitz to the summit in about 3 hrs., and about the same time for the descent to Böckstein (Rte. 201).

At the foot of the Korn-Tauern, 1 hr. from Malnitz, is a tarn full of trout and salbling (*Salmo alpinus*); and upon the alp slope beyond may be seen here and there traces of the old Roman road—the so-called *Heidenweg*. The mountains around shelter abundance of chamois.]

The valley now runs W. as far as

6 m. *Fragant*, where an enormous fan of débris occupies the whole breadth of the valley. In 1861 a lake nearly 2 m. long was formed by its further extension. In the lateral valley — above Inner Fragant—are copper-mines, once rich, now almost given up. At

8 m. *Stall* (*Inn*, Räsinger's) the village stands upon an avalanche of earth that has covered its predecessor, Wildeck.

[The pedestrian may ascend the slopes to N. by a track that leads to a *Thor* between the Kolmitzen- and *Melen-Kogel, and descend by* rt. side *of the Melenbach to* Mörtschach. *This track cuts off the* great bend made by the valley, but leaves out Winklern.]

8 m. *Winklern*. See above. The Emperor Franz Joseph and the Empress stayed the night at Von Aichenegg's, on their way to Heiligenblut, in 1856. Above Winklern the valley bears the name of *Grosskircheimthal*.

6 m. *Mörtschach*. This village is surrounded by the abundant débris brought down from N.E. by the Astenbach.

4 m. *Döllach* (*Inn*, Ortner's, good). *Saqnitz*, passed on rt. before reaching Döllach, stands on a broad ridge, strewn with stony fragments, the result of a fall from the Mohrenkopf. The Zirknitzbach falls in on rt. after passing through a long, curious cleft called the "*Grotto*." Above this point the valley grows narrower, and the view forwards is limited. Beyond Putschall, and after crossing the Möll, the

3½ m. *Jungfernsprung* is passed l. It is a fall of the Staubbach order, thrown over a serpentine precipice of more than 400 ft.

1¼ m. *Pockhorn*, a pretty village with a graceful spire among alders. A little further the river forms a considerable cascade by forcing its way through a rock wall that appears to close the valley. There is on the ascent a path l. to a seat that affords a good view of the Fall. When at the summit the Glockner is in full view, and also

3 m. *Heiligenblut*—(*Inn*, Schober's, comfortable, but very dear: on 18th Nov. 1864, this inn was burnt down; the ch. was also injured; the Vienna Alpine Club contributed to repair the loss), 4247 ft.—stands on a small terrace overlooking the rt. bank of the Möll. It derives its name from a phial of the "*holy blood*" of our Saviour brought, according to tradition, from Constantinople in the time of the Emperor Leo by Briccius, a Dane, who was on his way to his native country to convert the heathen, and met with his death in a snow-storm near Heiligenblut. Buried where he was found the little chapel erected over his grave —about an hour above Heiligenblut—

mained for many centuries the original and only place of Christian worship in the district. The present fine Gothic ch. was built in 1443, and shelters in a *monstrance* the sacred phial 1½ inch long; and in the crypt the tomb and a figure of the saint. The walls of the ch. contain representations of the principal events of his life.

(*a*) *General View of Valley.*—Ascend to *Kirchhof*, on a hill behind, and higher than the Calvarienberg. The graceful, slender form of the Glockner, named from a fancied resemblance in its peak to a bell ("*Glocke*"), is well seen, with the lower portion of the Pasterze glacier at its foot.

(*b*) *Pasterze Glacier.*—This glacier stretches from its N.W. border, at the foot of the *Hohe Riffl*, to its end, where the Möll—above H-blut called the Pasterze—takes its rise, a distance of more than 6½ m. It is the largest and longest E. of the Brenner, and the 9th in order in the entire Alps. (The longest in the Alps, the Aletsch, is 15½ m. in length.) After passing a hamlet, *Winkl*, the path leads by the rt. side of the Möll, by the ruins of Briccius's Capelle, opposite to which is the Fall of the Leiterbach, the finest in the valley, and in 3½ hrs. reaches the *Bretthoden*, named also after the Empress, the *Elisens-Rast*. From this point the Glockner ridge is seen foreshortened, and the lowest portion of the glacier lies below. The grandeur of the scenery is more fully developed, however, at the *Hohe Sattel*, ½ hr. beyond, also, after the Emperor's visit, called the *Franz-Josefshöhe*. It is 8322 ft. above the sea, and looks down upon the middle and lower sections of the glacier 500 ft. below, and the grand ice-fall which links them together. Across are the two peaks of the Glockner, and in the distance, rising beyond the upper basin of the Pasterze, is the snowy *Johannisberg*.

½ hr. beyond, and opposite the *Glockner, is* the *Johann's Hütte*, at the *foot of the* Fuscherkaarkopf, erected *in 1833 by* the Archduke John, and since frequently put in repair. The brothers Schlagintweit occupied it for nearly a month in 1848, while making observations upon the glacier and other physical phenomena. Behind it is the *Gamsgrube*, a part of the slope of the Fusch Kaar, where may be gathered *Braya alpina, Sagina bryoides, Potentilla frigida, Artemisia glacialis, Swertia Corinthiaca, Carex rupestris*, &c. The neighbourhood of H-blut is rich in Alpine plants. The late Dr. Hoppe of Ratisbon, for more than 40 years in succession, made this village his headquarters for botanic excursions. Interesting mineral specimens may be gathered in the moraines of the Pasterze.

(*c*) *Ascent of the Glockner*—Was first climbed in July, 1800, and by order of Cardinal Prince Salm an iron cross and a barometer were fixed upon the summit. The barometer, with its strong wooden case, disappeared only in the winter of 1852-3. No other attempt was made for more than 30 years. Since 1852 it has been ascended nearly every year. A record of these ascents, and of the visits to and over the Pasterze, will be found in the '*Glocknerbuch*' preserved at the inn. The 1st vol.—destroyed by fire Nov. 1864—began with the year 1818, terminated in 1856, and contained many celebrated names, such as those of Von Buch, De Beaumont, Prof. J. Forbes, Agassiz, Studer, &c. The 2nd commences with the signatures of the present Emperor and Empress.

3 guides are usually considered necessary for each traveller, and 5 for a party of 2, though of late many have limited themselves to 2 guides. The entire cost for guides and provisions, from 30 to 35 fl. The usual implements, such as alpenstocks, crampons, ropes, ice-axes, and veils or dark glasses, should be provided. Time required, from 20 to 24 hrs., varying according to the weather and state of the ice.

The usual course is to start in the afternoon, follow the Möll as far as Winkl, opposite the Gössnitz Wasserfall, cross that stream, and ascend

slopes of the *Krocherberg*, on W. side of the valley. After passing the châlets "am Trog," the Leiter, an affluent of the Möll, is crossed, and the *Katzensteig* (cat's path), on the Leiterberg, is entered upon. This is a steep slope, scattered over with loose fragments of sliding slate, on the verge of a precipice, at whose base, varying between 60 and 240 ft. below, rushes the Leiterbach. Its difficulties have been exaggerated. The hut of the Sennerinn at the Leiterbach—the resting-place for the night—is reached in from 2½ to 3 hrs. from H-blut. The *Ochsenhütte*, about 500 ft. higher up, on the other side of the stream, is often used for the same purpose; but the lower hut is said to be more commodious. The start in the morning should be made early—between midnight and 1 A.M.—to allow of the snow being crossed before it is affected by the sun's rays.

The 1st stage takes the traveller, in from 1½ to 2 hrs., to the foot of the Leiter Kees (glacier), to a spot called after the Cardinal Prince Salm, the *Salmshöhe* (8791 ft.). Here he erected a stone hut, but it has long been in ruins. From this point the glacier is ascended to its upper end, where crampons are required for the further steep slope to the *Hohenwartscharte* (10,428 ft.), a notch in the ridge between the *Kellerberg* rt., and the *Hohenwartskopf* l. Time, 1½ hr. Here another hut for shelter was built by the Cardinal, and named after his vicar-general, Hohenwart; but this is also in ruins. In ¾ hr. from this point—over snow—the *Adlersruhe* (Eagle's-rest), 11,337 ft., is reached. A third stone cabin was erected here by the Cardinal; and though now without roof, it is useful as a shelter from the wind, and generally serves as the half-way house, where refreshment is taken before commencing the ascent of the lower or 2nd peak of the Glockner. The route now takes a N.W. direction, keeping on the E. side of the arête to the bergschrund at the foot of the 2nd peak. The more laborious portion of the day's work now begins. The slope of this peak, as of the higher one also, is often at an angle of nearly 60°, and requires from 200 to 300 steps to be cut. Its summit, affording standing-room for 12 persons, may be attained in 1½ hr. from the Adlersruhe. The principal peak stands W. of the other, and is about 60 ft. higher, or 12,454 ft. above the sea. The *Scharte*, or notch separating the 2 peaks, is a narrow ridge less than a foot broad, and from 60 to 100 ft. long. It consists partly of ice: to pass it requires perfect freedom from giddiness.

View. To N. the Dachstein, Tännengebirge, Ewige Schnee, Watzmann, and other peaks of the N. limestone zone, as far W. as the Solstein, near Innsbruck, and the Zugspitze at Lermoos, with the Bavarian plain and the Böhmerwald beyond. E. and W. the Little Carpathians, the other peaks of the Noric Alps, and the Œtzthaler, Orteler, and Adamello Gebirge, the Bernina group, and Monte Baldo, near Verona. S., the Karawankas and its highest peak, the Grintouz; the Terglou and other Julian Alps, Carnic Alps, and the whole dolomite region as far W. as the Schlern, near Botzen, with the Marmolata and its glaciers prominent in the centre of the series. It is said that at times the Adriatic is visible.

Descent about 1 hr. to the *Adlersruhe*, and 45 min. thence to the Salmshöhe; 1 hr. further perhaps to the Sennerinn; and thence in about 3 hrs. to Heiligenblut.

The passage between the 2 peaks varies much according to the character of the weather and season. In 1861—so favourable for ascents—the higher peak was free from snow; and the descent from the lesser peak to the *Scharte* was also free, and quite easy, down great steps of *chlorite schist*, of which rock the Glockner consists. The bridge, however, was much lower than usual, rendering the ascent of the principal peak more difficult. The temperature on the summit—without wind—was 38° Fahr.

(*d*) Ascent of the Johannisberg, 11,580 ft.—This is a snow-peak standing on the N.W. side of the rim of the circ

enclosing the upper snow-fields that feed the Pasterze. It is a glacier expedition of the first order, and affords a near view of most of the phenomena of the ice-world. The *Johannshütte* may be made night-quarters; and thence, ascending the glacier, and passing by the W. side of the *Klein Burgstall*, it takes 6 hrs. to the summit, and about 3 more back to the point of starting.

(*e*) *Ascent of the Stanzivurdi*, 8872 ft.—This can be easily effected in 4 hrs. from Döllach, 8 m. below H-blut. The view of the whole valley, as well as of the snow-peaks which shut it in, including those of the *Schober group* opposite, is very extraordinary. The Johannisberg especially shows itself to great advantage. Warmly recommended by Von Sonklar.

(*f*) *Visit to the ruins of the Gold-mine on the Kloben.*—These consist of the remains of a miner's house (Knappenstube), two adits, and a heap of refuse ore, with bones and fragments of clothing, and lie close under the S. side of the ridge uniting the *Kloben* with the *Spittmann* on the W. The mine (9580 ft.) is the highest that has been worked in the German Alps, and, after those on Monte Rosa, is the highest in Europe. The melting of the glacier in 1857 and 1859 laid the remains bare for the first time. Date of abandonment unknown.

The passage from H-blut to Bad Gastein is usually made by the *Rauriser Tauern*.

A guide is necessary; as far as Bucheben 4 fl., and thence to Bad Gastein 3 to 4 fl. more and provisions.

The ascent commences immediately behind H-blut; and at the *Marienhilf Chapel*, 1½ hr., the route enters the upper part of the *Tauernthal* and becomes steeper. All vegetation here ceases, and in front nothing is seen but a vast expanse of wild desolation and fields of snow. Looking back is a grand view of the Grossglockner and its glaciers, and down over the Möllthal. *At the*

¼ hr. Sauerbrunn is a spring of delicious water. Next the

1½ hr. *Hochthor*, or summit of the pass (8464 ft.), marked by a wooden cross, is reached. Scene wild and imposing: the light grey wall of the *Uebergossene Alp* (Ewige Schnee) seen in the distance N. Descent steep, keeping near the stream, over snow and loose slate, the shattered fragments of the Brennkogel (9895 ft.), which is in view on l. Snow-poles mark the route.

[½ hr. below the summit, after the first steep descent, a path diverges l., which leads into the *Fuschthal*. It winds round the base of the Brennkogel, passes the *Mitterthörl*, and, after a troublesome walk of 2½ hrs. from the Hochthor, reaches the *Fuscherthörl* (7923 ft.). Here the whole of the Fuschthal bursts upon the view. Nearly opposite is the snowy pyramid of the *Gross-Wiesbachhorn* (11,737 ft.), connected by a series of snow-peaks and an amphitheatre of glaciers, closing the head of the valley, with the Grossglockner, whose slender obelisk comes into view from behind the *Sinnibelleck* (10,731 ft.), a little way down the Fusch side of the Thörl. The square-cornered, flattened pyramid, bare of snow, that stands out to the front overlooking the Fusch valley, is the *Hohe Dock* (10,708 ft.). The highest branch of the Fuschthal, which turns W., is called the *Käferthal*, the scenery of which is extremely fine. A long but easy descent leads by *Petersbrunnen* to *Ferleiten* (Inn or Tauernhaus) in about 3 hrs., and to the baths of *St. Wolfgang* in 1½ hr. further, taking a shorter path by the E. side of the stream at a point a little below Ferleiten. Thence to *Bruck*, in the main valley of the Salzach, is 2½ hrs. (Rte. 230).

In *reverse* order, it is 4 hrs. good walking from Ferleiten to the Fuschthör, and 2 hrs. from Petersbrunnen.]

[*Another and more direct route* from H-blut into the *Fuschthal* is by the *Pfandelscharte* (8816 ft.) l. As there is a glacier at the col, and the crevasses vary, fine weather and a guide are desirable. The path strikes westwards to rt. from the Wallner Bl above the foot of the Pasterze.

cent steep. It takes 4½ hrs. to reach the glacier from H-blut, 1 hr. to cross it, and about 4½ more to reach the baths of St. Wolfgang. The descent into the Fuschthal, over débris and alp, is also steep, and continues on rt. of stream from the glacier to the *Traunerhütte*, comfortable châlet quarters, where milk and cheese may be had. Thence in 1½ hr. to the *Tauernhaus*, or *Ferleiten*, and 1½ more to St. Wolfgang. The views of the Glockner and Pasterze on the ascent, and of the Käferthal and the Wiesbachhorn on the descent, are magnificent. In the distance to the N. are seen the *Zeller See*, the *Hundstod*, and *Watzmann*. For the traveller who is not bound to the Pinzgau, the Fuschthal is still well worth a visit; and an interesting excursion of 2 days may be made from H-blut by crossing the Pfandelscharte to Ferleiten the first day, and returning the next over the Fuschthór and Hochthor.]

2 hrs. the *Tauernhaus* is reached after turning a corner. It will supply bread, coffee, and sour wine, and stands at the upper limit of the forest zone. Beyond is the

¼ hr. *Spitzbach*, forming a beautiful cascade. The valley the traveller is descending—the *Seidlwinkl*—is solitary and monotonous, and clothed in forest. After becoming narrow, it opens at last into the main Rauristhal at

2½ hrs. *Wörth*, or *Vorstand*. This village stands at the junction of the 2 branches of the main valley of the Rauristhal, the Seidlwinkl, and the Hüttwinkel. At a time when an active commerce was carried on by means of packhorses over the Hochthor, it was much more lively than now.

Here a choice among 3 *routes*, over the ridge separating the Rauristhal from the Gasteinthal, offers itself.

(*a*) 1 hr. *Rauris* (*Inn: beim Brauer*, one of the best in the neighbourhood), a village showing signs of past prosperity, derived from the mines worked at *the head of the Hüttwinkel*. The *innkeeper shows a large dish of majolica, and 2 smaller ones*, date 1542. From hence there is a pass into the Gasteinthal, over the *Luggauerscharte* (6690 ft.), in 5 hrs., down to a point half-way between the Dorf and Hof Gastein.

(*b*) Select the path that leads E. of Wörth over the *Kuhwegalpe* and *Pfandlscharte*, and, winding along the side of a spur of the Türchelwand immediately above Hof Gastein, descends into the valley nearly at that village.

(*c*) *Ascend* the Hüttwinkel by a stony and dirty path to

1 hr. *Bucheben* (*Inn:* Moser's), prettily situated on a projecting spur overlooking the valley. Fine view beyond from near the ch. of the snowy plateau of the *Scharreck* (10,453 ft.) and of the *Altenkogl* or Tramerkopf (9643 ft.) to its rt. The *Pass* of the so-called *Goldberg* (9069 ft.), leading down to Fragant in the Möllthal, lies between them. From this village the ascent leads E. through forest to the ridge *Auf der Stanz* (6920 ft.) in 3 hrs., no guide needed; thence the path leads down the *Angerthal* on the other side, opening into the main valley between Hof and Wildbad in 3 hrs. more, and to Wildbad itself in 1¼ hr.

Route by the Goldzecher Tauern into the Möllthal.

An interesting route over this pass into the Möllthal below H-blut may be made by ascending the Hüttwinkel above Bucheben. In 3 hrs. *Kolm Saigurn*, or *Im Kolben* (5277 ft.), is reached. Good quarters are to be found at the mining superintendent's house, and good guides for the ascent of the *Hohen-arr* (not Hohen-Narr), 10,690 ft., the highest peak of the *Goldberg group*. The ascent from the glacier to the arête is difficult, and steigeisen and ropes are necessary. Time from Kolm Saigurn from 6 to 8 hrs. The *View* extends from the *Terglou* E. to the *Ortler Spitze* W.; while the Marmolata is visible S., the *Dachstein* N.E., and the Watzmann N. The view of the Grossglockner and its neighbourhood is magnificent.

The so-called "*Centralgneiss*," forming the axis of this part of the main chain, is here filled with quartz veins, containing gold, which have been worked from the earliest period, and have given the name to this group of mountains. The mines on this route are on the Carinthian side and immediately under the pass. They are surrounded by glacier, and have been for some years abandoned. The highest (*Christophstollen*) is 9367 ft. above the sea, the *third* highest in Europe.

The pass lies between the *Hohenarr* rt., and *Sonnenblick* or Goldzechhörndl l., and thence down by the *Zirmer See* into the *Klein-Fleisstha*l, and thence to Pockhorn, at its lower end, where it opens into the Möllthal. 9 hrs. from Kolm Saigurn to Heiligenblut.

Three others Passes lead from the Kolben into the Möllthal.

The track ascends first by the *Neuhau*, and along the E. border of a glacier, in 2 hrs. to the former *Berghaus* (7310 ft.), which is now used as a sort of *Touernhaus*, where night-quarters may be had, and *perhaps* provisions.

From this point,—the *First Pass* is that over the *Goldberg* or *Fraganter Tauern* (9069 ft.), between the *Herzog Ernst* (9697 ft.), and the Klein-Zirknitzscharte, the pass next described. Time, 1½ hr. from the Berghaus to the col: then down over the comparatively uncrevassed *Wurtenkees*, and past several *tarns* into the Wurtenthal, and so to Fragant, 8 hrs. altogether.

With this pass may be united the ascent of the *Schareck* (10,453 ft.), a peak further E. than the Herzog Ernst. It may be climbed without particular difficulty in 3 hrs. after leaving the Tauern track.

The *Second* is that over the *Klein Zirknitzscharte* (8854 ft.), the usual track from Gastein to H-blut, in 12 hrs. From the Berghaus it lies a little to W. of the first pass, and E. of the Tramerkopf or Altenkogl (9643 *ft.). Then,* instead of descending to *the Wurtenkees*, turn rt. or S.W. along *the E. slope* of the Altenkogl to the *Klein-Zirknitzkees*, and keep on its W. border down to the *Grossee* (7992 ft.). The *Kagelesee*, where the pastures commence, follows; and then to Döllach in 7 hrs. from the Berghaus.

The *Third*, over the *Tramerscharte* or Windischartl (8929 ft.), shorter than the second, *but not passable every summer*. From the Berghaus the track coasts alone the icefall of the *Goldbergkees*, and then ascends to the col W. of the Tramerkopf. *Descent* by the Gross-Zirknitzkees.

From this point 2 *routes*: — *One*, straight down the *Gross-Zirknitzthal* to Döllach.

The other coasts along and across the glacier on the S. slopes of the E. and W. Tramerköpfe, and thence ascends gradually to a col in the ridge running S.W. from the *Goldbergspitz* (10,064 ft.). *Descent* to the Klein Fleisskees. Thence to Pockhorn and Heiligenblut.

ROUTE 245.

VIENNA TO MARIAZELL (RAIL TO MURZZUSCHLAG) AND BRUCK ON THE MUR.

34 Aust. m. = 160 Eng. m.

Since the opening of the Vienna and Trieste Rly. the "*iron road*" is the usual route taken by a traveller bound for Mariazell. The scenery of the Semmering is thus combined with that of the rest of the route. From Mürzzuschlag to Mürzsteg, in 2 hrs., 6 fl. for 2 horses; to Mariazell, in 6 hrs., 20 fl. Between Mariazell and Bruck a mail-car travels in 9½ hrs.; a seat can be engaged in it for 4 fl. Roads good, except between Mariazell and Bruck, but very hilly.

This route affords access to some the wildest and most romantic scer in Upper Styria.

For the route as far as Mürzzuschlag, see Rte. 247.

83 m. *Mürzzuschlag Stat.* (*Inns:* Bahnhof Restauration; Brauhaus), a village prettily situated on the Mürz, at the S. base of the Semmering. A good road ascends the wooded *Dobreinthal* N., and past several ironworks, to

5 m. *Kapellen.*

[Here a road comes in from N.W. that leads over a low col and down the Preinthal to *Bayerbach*, a stat. on the N. side of the Semmering rly.]

3 m. *Neuberg* (*Inn:* Weissapfel, good). The Gothic church, date 1471, connected with a Cistercian monastery, is of fine proportions, and the crypt below is worth seeing. The cloisters, still in good condition, contain portraits of all the abbots. The monastery was closed by the Emperor Joseph II. in 1782.

The valley grows narrower and the scenery improves. Large government ironworks are passed.

½ m. *The Track*, partly over débris, for the ascent of the *Schnee Alp* and of its highest peak the *Wind Berg* (5787 ft.), which overlooks the valley N., turns off on rt. Time 5 hrs.

1½ m. *Krampen.* Here more government ironworks, with large stores of timber for charcoal, are passed.

5 m. *Mürzsteg* (*Inn*: Post or Adler). Between the *Wind Berg* on N. and the *Höhe Veitsch* S. The road now leaves the Mürz, which comes down a valley on rt., and continues ascending W. to the summit of the pass.

7 m. *Niederalpl* (3950 ft.). Fine view of the *Hochschwab* (7741 ft.) in front; looking back is the *Schnee Alp* and *Wind Berg.*

[From *Mürzsteg* a good pathway to Mariazell, offering better scenery than the carriage-road, may be taken by the pedestrian up the wild and narrow valley of the Mürz N. After 1½ hr.'s walking, the valley becomes so narrow that the road is, in places, taken over planks supported by iron stanchions. At the *Todte Weibl a stream rushes out of a cavern in the rock overhead to fall into the Mürz below.*

A car may be taken to the mouth of [*s. c.*]

the Todte Weibl glen, and, after seeing it, the traveller can return to go by the usual carriage route to Mariazell.

In 20 min. from the Todte Weibl, *In der Freien* is reached, a village of a dozen houses in a small valley-basin, possessing an *Inn* of 10 beds in 2 rooms, used by the pilgrims to Mariazell.

From this village 2 *routes* to Mariazell present themselves. The one ascends the carriage-road W. 10 m., where it falls into the main road between Mariazell and Bruck, and on to Mariazell itself in 6 hrs.

The other takes a path that strikes off to rt. from the road just mentioned, at a signpost ½ hr. from the village, and reaches in ¾ hr., close by a second representation of St. George, the *Freynsattel.* To the l. is the *Studenkogl*, and in the distance, N.W., the bare peak of the *Oetscher* (6319 ft.) The descent is directly down; and after 20 m., and below a third St. George fixed to a tree, the path divides. Take the l., which leads past a charcoal-burner's, in ½ hr. to the Salza. After a steep ascent, from the summit of which the *Dürrenstein* and *Hochschwab* and towers of Mariazell are seen, Mariazell is reached in 2 hrs. from the passage of the stream.

A guide for this route is hardly necessary. The *Freynsattel*, however, is not advisable after rainy weather, as the ground is in many places slippery from mud.]

6 m. *Wegscheid*, a village in the main road, where vorspänner are in readiness for the ascent either of the Niederalpl or Seeberg. The road crosses the Aschbach three times, and where it falls into the Salza are the

6 m. *Imperial Iron-Works and Cannon-Foundry*, in a beautiful situation, erected in 1740; the largest of the kind in Austria (*Inn:* very good; in the evening officials from the works are to be met with). The place for testing the cannon is ¼ hr. from the works, and the trial usually takes place towards evening.

It would be better to make this In head-quarters for excursions, rath

than Mariazell, where the influx of pilgrims might interfere with the comfort of the traveller.

The road now descends the Salza valley (here called the Hallthal), and near the point where it leaves that stream on rt. stands upon a rock the old

St. Sigmund's Chapel, originally built as a fortress to protect Mariazell from the Turks. Destroyed by the Hungarians under Matthias Corvinus.

3 m. *Maria Zell* (2744 ft. *Inns:* Post; Löwe, not dear; Mayer's Greif; Goldner Krone), in a picturesque position in a valley-basin surrounded by wooded mountains of various form. It is the most important place of pilgrimage in Austria, and attracts annually 250,000 pilgrims. Though consisting mainly of inns, yet at the period when the great processions (upwards of 70 in number) arrive, between May and September,—that from Vienna on 1st July, and that from Gratz on 14th Aug. —all the rooms in the better inns are bespoken for the entire week. Mariazell has been almost entirely rebuilt since the last fire in 1827.

The *church* is the centre of attraction: one of the handsomest in Styria. Its Gothic central tower (269 ft. high) and the portion between it and the W. end are alone ancient, dating from the original construction in 1363, when Lewis, 1st King of Hungary, built it after a victory over the Turks. The rest of the building is in the Italian style. In the central nave is the richly ornamented *Shrine of the Madonna*, containing the holy wonder-working image, said to be 700 years old, of lime-tree wood, painted black, 18 in. high, seated in a chair, holding the infant Saviour, clothed in the costliest stuffs and glittering with jewels. 12 silver columns adorn the shrine, and the railing in front, also of silver, was presented by the Emperor Leopold and enlarged by Maria Theresa. The stone *chapel* enclosing the shrine was *built in substitution of the wooden Cell (Zelle)*, originally the sole protection of the image, in the latter part of the 12th cent., by the Margrave Henry of Moravia. The shrine is surrounded by a constant crowd of worshippers. The *pulpit* is of red porphyry. The *high altar* possesses an ebon cross; the two first Persons in the Trinity of life-size in silver; and below the cross a silver ball, 6 in. diameter, representing the world and encircled by a serpent; all a present from the Emperor Charles VI. The *walls* of the church are covered with votive offerings. The *treasury* is full of gifts, the offerings of pilgrims for many centuries. Amongst them are a topaz, given by Joseph II.; a diamond cross, by Maria Theresa; Zach Werner's golden pen; old missals, silver altars, &c. The *portal* is fine, with representations of the history of the foundation of the church: in its centre an ancient marble bas-relief of the Crucifixion. An extensive trade in provisions, and in relics and rosaries, is carried on in numerous booths that surround the church in a semicircle.

Excursions.

a. The *Calvarienberg* has a good view; but a better and wider one can be obtained from the *Bürger Alpl* (4131 ft.) N., reached in 1 hr.

b. Holzaufzug (Wood-elevator), 2 m. from Maria Zell, by which timber is raised in waggons to the summit of a ridge, to be thence thrown into a stream which carries it down to the Danube.

c. Erlafsee, 3 m. N.W. of Mariazell, approached through the *Gröss*, where is a waterfall. There is an *Inn* (not bad) by the lake, and a canoe.

d. Ascent of the *Oetscher* (6319 ft.). By way of Mitterbach, a village 3 m. N. of Mariazell. Thence 2½ hrs. to *Hagerbauer*, where stands the abandoned church of St. John in the Desert; in 3 hrs. further, over hilly ground, to *Kollmer* or *Spillbichler*, the last cottage at the S. base of the mountain. Here night quarters may be had. From this point 1 hr.'s climb gains the Riffel, a saddle between the

Klein and Gross Oetscher, and in ½ hr. rt. is the *Ochsenhütte*, where a shelter for the night on straw, but nothing further, is to be met with. The summit is reached in 2 hrs. from this point.

As the summit rises clear and wide of its neighbours, a great number of distant points are visible, and nearly the whole duchy of Austria is below to N. Like the Untersberg, near Salzburg, it is famous for its clefts and caverns (*Goldloch* and *Windloch* the most important), invisible lakes, and legends of good and evil spirits. The *flora* is a rich one.

e. Ascent of the Göller (5777 ft.), 12 m. E. by N. of Mariazell, on the road to St. Egydi, following the Salza nearly to its source. Its summit is said to offer an extraordinarily extended panorama, in some points superior to that from the Schneeberg, near the Semmering Rly.

f. Lassing Waterfall. The highest in Lower Austria; scenery beautiful and flowers numerous; reached through Mitterbach, N. of Mariazell. The route follows the main road N. over the *Josephsberg* (3136 ft.), from which a fine view of the Hochschwab and Oetscher, to the hamlet *Wienerbrücke*. A signpost near the inn points out the way to the Fall, reached in ½ hr. There are, however, 2 paths, which diverge after crossing the bridge over the Lassing: the old way *to rt.* is recommended to be taken in going, and the new way in returning. The Fall is in 3 stages: total height, 412 ft. For 2 florins the sluice-master will cause the sluices to be raised to swell the fall!

[At Mitterbach is the boundary between Styria and Lower Austria (*Oesterreich unter der Enns*). The main road N.E. from Mariazell passes through it and over a series of steep hills, through *Tyrnitz* (*Inn*: Post); *Lilienfeld*, near which is a Cistercian abbey, the wealthiest and oldest in Austria, founded in 1202, with a fine Gothic church, mostly of that date, several interesting monuments, library, old pictures, natural history collection, and fine garden with noble view N., and a collection of alpine plants; *Marktel*; *Wilhelmsberg*; to *St. Pölten*, a stat. on the Vienna and Salzburg Rly., 52 m. Rte. 195.]

[From Mariazell, following the Salza S.W. below the Government cannon-foundry, a road leads through Weichselboden, Reifling, Hieflau, and thence either to Admont or Eisenerz (Rtes. 246, 241, and 242).]

The route from Mariazell to Bruck retraces the road as far as

(Vorspann here for the *Seeberg*)

9 m. *Wegscheid*, and a little distance beyond it turns *to rt.* to ascend the W. branch of the Aschbachthal. After passing the *Gollrad* ironworks, whence the ore for the cannon-foundry is obtained,

5 m. *Brandhof* (3662 ft.), once a farm cottage of the Archduke John—now of his son, the Count of Meran—is reached. *Permission to visit it need not now be obtained at the cannon-foundry.* Finished by the Archduke in 1828; it consists of a ground-floor of two wings with an octagon chapel in the centre. Behind rises the *Aflenzer Starriz*, a peak of the plateau of the Hochschwab.

The *chapel* contains a tabernacle for the Host (*Sacramentshauslein*), beautifully carved out of cedar-wood from the Lebanon; oratories in carved oak to rt. and l. of the entrance, with two pictures above them by Schnorr; an altar of grey marble, underneath which is the crypt the Archduke built for himself. He has temporarily, however, been interred at Gratz, but is destined eventually to rest in Schloss Tirol, near Meran.

The *Hall*, in Gothic style, has windows of painted glass and statues of Ferdinand of Tirol, Charles II. of Styria, the Emperors Maximilian I. and Francis I., and Maria Theresa.

The *Hunting Chamber* (Jägerzimmer) has windows of painted glass representing scenes of Alpine life, and portraits of the Emperors Maximilian I. and Francis I., the Archduke himself, and of Hofer. Below the last

placed *Hofer's own rifle.* The furniture in the private rooms is of Siberian pine (*Pinus cembra*). In the *Garden* is a fine collection of Alpine plants. There is a magnificent pair of horns with 32 tines.

The steeper portion of the ascent of the *Seeberg* (4098) ft.) now commences. From the summit is a fine view down a picturesque and most charming valley shut in by rocky masses. At the S. foot of the Seeberg is

2½ m. *Seewiesen* (*Inn:* Post, decent, not dear), beautifully situated at the foot of the Aflenzer Starritz.

[A very interesting route may be taken from Seewiesen to *Weichselboden* (Rte. 246), on the N. side of the plateau of the *Hochschwab.* In 2 hrs. a châlet for night-quarters is reached, and thence the summit of the Hochschwab (7441 ft.) gained in 4 hrs. From the peak to Weichselboden is 4 hrs. more. The magnificence and wildness of the Styrian mountains is well displayed in the ravines of the Hochschwab. A guide and provisions can be obtained at the inn.]

The route now descends the valley to its mouth at

7 m. *Grasnitz,* whence it has to make a long détour and ascent to reach the little town of

3 m. *Aflenz* (*Inn* good), in a wide opening of the Stülamingthal. A little distance beyond, the road enters the narrow *Thörl,* in which are several iron-forges, and the ruins of the *Schloss Schachenstein,* built by an abbot of St. Lambert in 1465 to protect pilgrims bound to Mariazell from the nightly highwaymen who infested the road at that period. Beyond, the road crosses the river Mürz, and enters the Vienna and Gratz high-road at

11 m. *Kapfenberg,* a Stat. on the Vienna and Gratz Rly.

2½ m. *Bruck-an-der-Mur,* Stat., on same rly. (Rte. 247.)

ROUTE 246.

MARIAZELL TO EISENERZ, BY WILDALPEN.

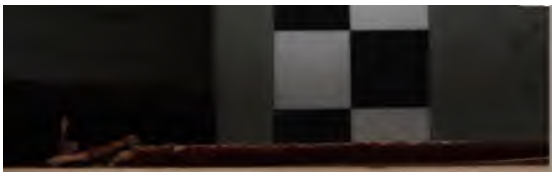
	Eng. m.
Mariazell to	
Weichselboden	16
ilpen	12
i	12
m	11
erz	11

13¼ Aust. m. = 62 Eng. m.

This road is now available for 2-horse carriages. 2-horse conveyance from Mariazell to Wildalpen, 15 fl.; thence to Hieflau, 12 fl.; thence to Admont, 7 fl.; thence to Lietzen, 6 fl.; thence to Aussee, 12 fl., including tolls and trinkgeld. 1-horse carriages will be charged two-thirds of the above. A good *walker* will take 6 hrs. from Mariazell to Weichselboden, and 4 hrs. thence to Wildalpen.

The *Imperial Iron Foundry* (Rte. 245), K. K. Gusswerk (3 m.), where there is an admirable *Inn,* at which the traveller should by all means stop, in preference to putting up in any inferior one at Mariazell. Then turning to the W. it traverses the picturesque vale of the Salza. It ascends a high hill, commanding an exquisite view from the top, and then enters by a very steep descent into the

16 m. *Weichselboden,* a narrow ravine shut in by rocks and precipices, which, from their height, their uninterrupted vertical sides, and the wild and savage solitude of the scene which they enclose, give a character to this gorge which all who have seen it concur in describing as stupendous and imposing. The vast forests on the neighbouring mountains furnish the iron-works with fuel, and the valley also contains some fine pasturage. The village Weichselboden (*Inn,* bad), 13 m. from the iron-works (or 11 by the short cut from Greith by Dimarai?), is inhabited by woodmen. Above Weichselboden a sluice, Klause (§ 111), has



been formed of large blocks of limestone squared; a considerable work. A gallery cut through the rock is so narrow and low that an English carriage would scarcely get through.

In no part of the Alpine chain is game more abundant than on the mountains around. The natural amphitheatre, about 2 in. in diameter, shut in by precipices, S.E. of Weichselboden, called the Ring, is a favourite place for a *Treibjagd*, when, the sportsmen being stationed round the Ring, from 50 to 100 chamois are often driven into it by the huntsmen and peasants employed for that purpose. The blackcock (*Tetrao tetrix*, Schildhahn), which furnishes the feathers for the Styrian Jägers' hat, is very abundant. The Ring is an Imperial preserve, in which no one is allowed to shoot without special permission. It is about ½ an hour's walk from Weichselboden, at the extremity of a wooded valley called Die Hölle, in which lies a châlet or hunting-lodge of the late Archduke John. About 1 m. beyond Weichselboden the valley is all but closed by 2 enormous rocks, which approach so near that a Klause (dam) (§ 111) is erected between them. The path is here cut through the rock, after which it frequently shifts from one side of the Salza river to the other, wherever it can find space to run, traversing a most romantic valley until it reaches

12 m. *Wildalpen*, 2½ hrs.' drive from Weichselboden (*Inn*, Zisler's, near the ch., very good and cheap), another scattered village. Here are many ironforges, the hammers of which are moved by a wild brook which rushes down from the mountains in numerous falls. Near Wildalpen is the picturesque valley of the Seven Lakes.

[Pedestrians may reach Eisenerz by a short cut from this, over the mountains, in 6 hrs. The path is at first steep, and runs through a narrow ravine by the side of the Wildalpenbach. The summit is marked by a cross, but there is no view from it till, on proceeding *some way down by a path* cut in the *rock, the vale of Seeau* and the lake *of Leopoldstein burst into* sight. The path leaves the lake on the rt., and, turning to the l. round the shoulder of a hill, descends into the valley of Eisenerz.]

The char-road continues from Wildalpen along the valley of the Salza, which is still very beautiful, though no longer so wild as higher up. Its banks are composed of rocks of sandstone and conglomerate, which have been worn away into singular shapes by the river. A short distance above

12 Palfau, where there is a most miserable cabaret, the road divides into two branches: that which follows the rt. bank leads to Reifling; that on the l., which we follow, to Hieflau. After a mile or two we leave the banks of the Salza and begin to ascend. On surmounting the height the traveller beholds at his feet the beautiful valley of Lainbach. About 3 m. farther on lies

11 *Hieflau* on the post-road to

11 m. Eisenerz. (See Rte. 242.)

ROUTE 247.

VIENNA TO GRATZ (RAILWAY), OVER THE SEMMERING.

28 Aust. m. = 132½ Eng. m.

Trains 3 times daily; express in 5½ hrs., the 2 others in 8½ and 9¼ hrs. The express is 1st class only. At Nabresina Junction it is in correspondence with the train to Venice, Verona, and Milan. In summer an additional morning train to Neustadt in 1½ hr. Besides the fares a Government tax of 15 per cent. is demanded. Luggage, 50 lbs. free. For every additional 20 lbs. 1½ kr. per Aust. m. is charged. Refreshment-rooms at Mürzzuschlag, Gratz, Marburg, Steinbruck, and Nabresina. For the best scenery, as far as Gloggnitz, sit on rt. side of train for the Semmering, on l.

The rly., which will continue to be one of the most remarkable engineering works in Europe, though it may hereafter be surpassed in boldness by the projected and unfinished lines of the *St. Gotthard*, *Mont Cenis*, and the *Brenner*, was, as concerns the Semmering portion, begun in 1848, and opened on the 17th of July, 1854. It was executed for the Government by the engineer Carlo Chega. South of Neustadt it runs through very beautiful country. The gradients are too steep to admit of much heavy goods traffic.

The Terminus in Vienna is a handsome building on the S.E. side of the city, near to the Belvedere and New Arsenal. At a short distance it crosses the high-road, and then runs S. nearly parallel with it. The stations are—

4½ m. Hetzendorf Stat. On the rt. lies *Schönbrunn Palace* (Rte. 198).

5 m. Mödling Junction Stat. Here conveyances are in waiting to go to *the Brühl* (Rte. 195). A *branch Railway* runs hence to Laxenburg (Rte. 198).

7 m. *Baden Stat.* (Rte. 198). Omnibus to and from the town. On quitting Baden Stat. see the ruined castles Rauhenstein and Rauheneck, the Weilburg and valley of Helen.

2¼ Vöslau Stat. (*Inn:* Schwartzer Hof). An excellent wine (red and white), much used in Austria, is grown here.

Leobersdorf Stat. See in the distance the bare summit of the Schneeberg. Beyond this, to the E. of the railway, is Solenau, where there is a large spinning factory; and a little further on the same side is Theresienfeld, founded by M. Theresa, who planted a colony of Tyrolese here to bring the soil into cultivation. On the l. of the post-road, and E. of the railroad, before reaching Neustadt, is a beautiful *Gothic Cross*, erected 1384.

11¾ *Neustadt Junction Stat.* A branch Railway is open from hence to Oedenburg (see Rte. 285), and S. of the Neusiedlersee to Raab.

Neustadt, or *Wiener-Neustadt* (*Inns: Hirsch;—Ungar.* Krone, in the town). This town, which, from its proverbial loyalty to the Austrian princes, received the epithet "ever faithful," numbers about 10,800 Inhab. In 1834 a conflagration, rendered more tremendous by a high wind and a previous drought which had dried up the springs and rendered the wooden roofs of the houses as inflammable as tinder, reduced to ashes 570 houses, leaving only 14 standing.

Neustadt contains a *Military Academy* founded (in 1752) by Maria Theresa, for only one for the preparatory instruction of officers of the line in the Austrian dominions. The pupils, 468 in number, are lodged and educated gratuitously; ¼ of them are appointed by the Provincial Estates, the rest by the Emperor. The academy is situated E. of the town, in the *old Castle* of the Babenberg dukes, which contains a beautiful *Gothic Chapel* of St. George, built in 1460, rich in painted windows; date 1479. *Obs.* fine bronze statuary over altar. The Emp. Maximilian, for whom the splendid mausoleum at Innsbruck was designed, is buried under the altar, and at his feet his faithful friend and counsellor Dietrichstein.

In the *Neuklosterkirche*, founded by the Emp. Frederick III., 1453, is the admirably carved marble monument of Eleonora of Portugal, wife of the Emperor Frederick IV., by *Nic. Lerch:* Altarpiece carved and painted.

Outside the S. wall of the tower of the *Parish Church* (which is not worth entering) the Hungarian conspirators Zriny and Frangipani were buried, after being executed as traitors, in 1671. The inscription over their grave is remarkable.

The canal from Neustadt to Vienna, 40 m. long, the existence of various manufactories in the town, and the converging railroads to Oedenburg in Hungary (Rte. 285) and to Gratz, Trieste, and Venice, are the sources of the prosperity of the town. Neustadt is not more than ½ m. distant from the frontier of Hungary, and a considerable quantity of coals from mines near Oedenburg, and of wood from the

konyerwald, is brought hither to be conveyed to Vienna by the canal which was made by the Emperor Joseph II.

[*a.* At the *Castle of Feistritz*, between Neustadt and Asspang, a few miles on the E. of the railway, the owner, Baron Dietrich, has a very curious collection of ancient armour, including a specimen of the *Iron Virgin* (Eiserne Jungfrau), a horrible instrument of torture, described at Nuremberg, Rte. 167. It was brought from Nuremberg. Here is also a suit of Götz von Berlichingen, and one of the Knight, Eppelein von Gailingen, who escaped out of Nuremberg by leaping from the walls.

b. A pretty cross-road leads from Neustadt over the hills into Hungary, falling into the great southern post-road at Güns (Rte. 285). It passes under the rock and castle of Sebenstein, an old fortress, once of importance against the Turks, now in a decaying state. It is the property of Prince Liechtenstein, and contains a curious assemblage of ancient furniture, beds, hangings, fans, singular spoons with heels, &c. It bears some resemblance to the Castle of Elz, near the Moselle, and like it may be compared with our English specimens of antiquity, such as Haddon Hall, Cothele, St. Michael's Mount, &c.

c. Another and more romantic excursion may be made to the W., through the valleys which encircle the Schneeberg.]

Between Neustadt and Neunkirchen the road traverses the Steinfeld, a barren plain, much like the plain of Munich in miniature. It extends over the greater part of the vale of the Piesting, between the Semmering and the Danube, and consists of a hard compact gravel of limestone pebbles, perfectly level, covered with very thin calcareous soil. It may have been the bed of a mountain-lake.

9½ m. Neunkirchen Stat., on the Schwarza (*Inn:* Hirsch). The landscape gradually discloses many beauties as the Schneeberg mountains are approached. (*See below.*)

7 m. Gloggnitz Stat. (*Inns:* at the stat.; in the village, Zum Alpenhorn). On a hill near is a stately Schloss, until 1803 a Benedictine Abbey, now used for various offices. The ch. has some good pictures and a crypt. To S. is the *Sonnenwendstein*, 4998 ft.

At this stat. the *mountain* portion of the rly. may be said to commence. The usual locomotives are exchanged for more powerful ones; and a long train is often divided into 2 or 3, of 4 or 5 carriages each.

[From Gloggnitz, a delightful excursion may be made by driving in one of the light carriages of the country as far as the upper part of the Semmering, walking thence to Adlitzgraben, through scenery perfectly Swiss in character, and of great picturesqueness, among snowy mountains. From Gloggnitz also you may drive in 2 or 3 hrs. to Reichenau (Weissnix's *Inn*, capital), agreeably situated at the foot of the Schneeberg (6809 ft.), which may be ascended in 7 or 8 hrs. The Höllenthal, a deep valley of wild and grand scenery, with high craggy mountains on either side, clothed with firs, may be explored from this in a carriage.

Of all glens in Germany which bear the name, none deserve it more than this. It is a ravine of awful depth, and of the most gloomy character, and which affords a passage to the waters of the Schwarza—often so narrow that the road is carried upon planks laid from side to side over the roaring torrent, so as to form a continuous bridge or floor for 100 yds. in length between lofty perpendicular walls of rock, as on a smaller scale at Gutenstein. First passing under the spurs of the mountain, euphoniously named Wachsrigl, Bockgrub, Mitterkogl, and Hinterschlag, you come in sight of the grandest part of this mass of Alps called the Kuhschneeberg, from its upland pastures, supported by magnificent precipices of limestone. At a gap on the W. side of the rocky wall of the glen or rather chasm, near the hamlets of Hinterleiten, is a noble view of a distant mountain, the Sonnleitstein (5600 ft.), towards Styria.

Near the farm of Höhbauer or Ex

baner, where lodging and refreshments may be procured, the valley widens, and from this place the ascent of the Schneeberg can most conveniently be made. The châlet and the Kaiserstein, which latter is on the farther Schneeberg, are the chief points.

Behind the Eckbauer the road surmounts the highest ground, and after receiving the cross-road from Buchberg descends the Piesting or Klosterthal to Gutenstein. The whole of this tour may be performed in one day from Schottwien to Gutenstein (exclusive of mounting the Schneeberg), but it must be in a light carriage. It is of the highest order of mountain scenery.

Another line may be taken by quitting the great road at Neunkirchen (above), and following the cross-road towards the W., passing up the Sirningthal under the castle of Stixenstein to Buchberg, a village prettily situated at the very foot of the Schneeberg. Hence the road becomes worse, and, passing through woods and Alpine meadows to a considerable height, arrives at the cascade called Maumau Fall, and after mounting the ridge descends through thick pine forests to join the road from Eckbauer to Gutenstein. The whole of this, particularly the part near the Maumau meadows and waterfall, is better for a walk than a drive.]

Near Gloggnitz the Schneeberg is well seen, rt.

S. of Gloggnitz rises the *Semmering Alp*, a branch of the Noric chain which, from its elevation and steepness, long presented serious obstacles to the construction of a common road, yet this pass was destined before any other in the main chain of the Alps to be traversed by a *Railway*—a colossal enterprise, executed for the Austrian government by the engineer Carlo Chega, between the years 1848 and 1854.

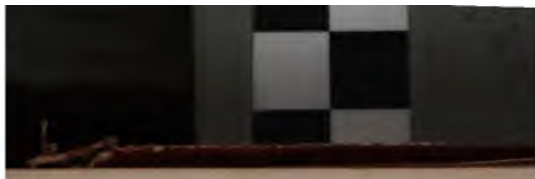
The distance from Gloggnitz at the N. base of the pass to Mürzzuschlag *at the S.* (25 Eng. m.) is performed by *quick trains in* 1 *hr.* 50 min., by slow in *2 hrs. 30 min. The* engines employed *are made at Seraing* and Esslingen. The main tunnel, which is also the highest, is 1555 Eng. yds. in length, at an elevation of 2791 Eng. ft. above the sea. Gloggnitz is 1356 Eng. ft., and Mürzzuschlag 2144 ft. above the sea-level. The decline from the tunnel to Gloggnitz is therefore 1435 ft. and to Mürzzuschlag 712 ft. Altogether there are about 2 m. (4000 yds.) of tunnelling. The line rises in gradients varying between 1 in 40 and 1 in 100. It is a single line, sweeping up the hills in rapid curves. The Semmering railway is unquestionably one of the most extraordinary works of the kind in Europe.

Quitting Gloggnitz, the Rly. ascends the l. bank of the river Schwarzau, passing several pretty villas and a large government paper-mill, and crosses the Schwarzau not far from

4¾ Payerbach Stat. (*Inn*, Mader's, cheap, clean, and good) (hamlet of 25 houses), on a curved *viaduct* of 13 arches, 5 large and 8 small, and forthwith sweeps round and back, as it were, along the shoulders of the hills, on the rt. of the Schwarzau, passing 3 more viaducts and a tunnel, until it comes once more opposite to Gloggnitz, though at a height of 700 ft. above it. The beautiful view down upon that village and over the distant plain is not lost till you turn the shoulder of the mountain on leaving

Eichberg Stat. Other fine views succeed; the mountain Gostritz is seen; and deep below, wedged in as it were in the gap of the mountain defile, appears Schottwien (*Inn:* Lamm), through which runs the old road. It was named from an early settlement of Scotch or Irish monks on the spot. Immediately above it stands

Klam Stat., close to the picturesque ruins of the *Castle*, perched on the top of a precipitous rock. It is as old as the 11th centy., and belongs to Prince Liechtenstein. The valley S. of this, called *Adlitzgraben*, is of a very romantic character. A series of magnificent engineering works now follow in rapid succession—the Klam tunnel, the viaducts of Jägergraben and Gamperlgraben, each of 2 rows of grand



arches, one above the other. The precipices of the Weinzettelwand are pierced with a triple tunnel, connected by vaulted galleries of masonry to protect the line from avalanches of snow or stone.

Breitenstein Stat. The scenery also near this is beautiful. Spiez's Inn and the Chapel of Our Lady, erected by an illustrious lady for the rly. labourers, are in a romantic spot. This stat. is followed by a short tunnel, a double viaduct, 6 arches above, 3 below—and another over the Kalte Rinne, the grandest on the whole line, 5 arches below, and 10 above. Several other bridges and tunnels precede the

12¼ *Semmering Stat.* Here is the head of the pass. The railway engineers have avoided any further ascent by boring a *tunnel*, 4600 ft. long, through the mountain, at a height of 2893 ft. above the sea. It is the highest rly. in the world. The post and carriage road—also a fine work of its kind—is carried upwards, partly by zigzags, to a height of 3256 Eng. ft. above the sea, and passes directly over the rly. tunnel. On the summit-level of the old road is a stone monument to commemorate its construction in 1728, by the Emperor Charles VI. Near it is an *Inn*, Erzherzog Johann.

The *Sonnenwendstein* (4998 ft.) can be ascended in 2½ hrs. from the Inn, with guide. From it the whole of the Semmering rly. is visible, and an extensive view towards Styria.

The rly. descends the S. slope of the Alps into Styria, through the valley of the Fröschnitz, crossing several bridges, but the works are inferior to those of the N. side of the pass.

9 m. Mürzzuschlag Stat. (*Inns:* Bräuhaus; Bahnhof Restauration), a village prettily situated on the Mürz, at the S. base of the Semmering.

[An interesting road leads hence to Mariazell (Rte. 245), ascending the valley of the Mürz to the N.W., passing Neuberg, with a convent founded *1327, and a handsome church consecrated 1471, with 3 equal aisles and some curious altars*, a cloister, and octagonal baptistery. The situation under the lofty limestone rocks of the Schnee Alpe is truly grand. Mürzsteg, 3 hrs.' drive—½ an hour's walk (*Inn*, Post)—N. of which is the grand waterfall of the Todtes Weib, Niederalpe, and Wegscheid. The distance is about 33 m., and the postmaster at Mürzzuschlag will supply 2 horses and carriage for 20 fl.]

From Mürzzuschlag the railroad to Gratz descends the valley on the rt. bank of the torrent Mürz, which is very picturesque, and in places varied by old castles, churches, and villages.

6¾ m. Langenwang Stat.

7¼ m. Kindberg Stat., a town of 1500 Inhab.

9½ m. Kapfenberg Stat. Here is an ancient castle on the top of a conical rock, and near the road a modern château of Count Stubenberg. The railroad crosses to the l. bank of the Mürz. At the point where the Mürz falls into the river Mur stands

2½ m. *Bruck-an-der-Mur* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Zum Eisenbahn, best, close to the stat.; small, but clean; food good), a town of 2300 Inhab., in the midst of pretty scenery, having a large square in its centre, and commanded by the castle Landskron. In the square is an old house of the 14th or 15th century, adorned with that rare feature a Gothic loggia, in good preservation. The railroad to Venice by Leoben, Klagenfurt, and Villach (Rte. 250) here separates from our route; a road leads from hence to Mariazell. (Rte. 245.)

The railroad beyond Bruck is carried along the l. bank of the Mur, and on the edge of the stream, at the foot of abrupt precipices, and past the white Schloss Bärnegg, to

9½ m. Mixnitz Stat. High up in the rocks above this village is the bone-cave of Mixnitz, in which numerous fossil remains of extinct animals have been found. Beyond this, on the rt. bank of the Mur, is the former post-station of Röthelstein, a village at the foot of the Drachentauern.

7 m. Frohnleiten Stat., a small market-town on the rt. bank of the river; p

castle of Pfannberg, approached by a long avenue, is seen on the l. hand, and farther on is the rock-built castle of Rabenstein, belonging to Prince Liechtenstein, on the rt. bank of the Mur.

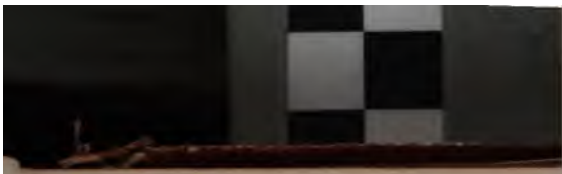
Beyond Frohnleiten the valley of the Mur seems to be closed by high precipitous rocks through which the river has forced a passage. One of these rocks, called the *Badelwand*, on the l. bank, has been blasted and cut down so as to form a perpendicular wall of considerable elevation and leave a ledge sufficiently broad for the railway. On this ledge a curvilinear viaduct or vaulted gallery has been constructed, supported on one side by the rock and on the other by massive stone piers with open arches. The railway passes through the viaduct, and the post-road over it.

5 m. Peggau Stat. (on the rt. bank of the Mur, *opposite* to the old post-town of Peggau). Here are mines of lead and silver; the ores are smelted and separated on the spot. Excursion to the summit of the Schöcklberg (4713 ft.), 2 hrs. distant, remarkable for its crateriform hollows called Wetterlöcher. Beyond this the railroad crosses to the rt. bank of the Mur, and some way further on passes

4¾ m. Gradwein Stat. About 2 m. N.W. from Gradwein lies the ancient Cistercian Abbey Rein, founded 1128. On a wooded hill, S.E. of Gradwein, is seen the pilgrimage church of Strassengel, a Gothic building with perforated tower, date 1355; said to have been constructed by the architect of the steeple of St. Stephen's at Vienna.

A narrow defile, shut in by high rocks partly wooded, intervenes between Peggau and Gratz. A lofty cliff which overhangs the stream goes by the name of the Maiden's Leap (Jungfernsprung), from a popular tradition of a beautiful girl, the daughter of the lord of the adjoining ruined castle of *Gösting*, who, being beloved by two friends, to prevent dissension between them, refrained from declaring her preference for one or other; but the course which she pursued had a different result from that which she had hoped. The rival suitors became deadliest foes—met, and fought—one of them was mortally wounded, and he was the maiden's choice, who, on hearing the result of the combat, threw herself from the precipice. The castle of Gösting bade defiance to the Turks, who laid siege to it when they invaded this country: it is a favourite place of resort with the people of Gratz. The view from it is very fine, and it is surrounded by woods affording shady walks. The valley widens as the railr[illegible] approaches [illegible]. Judendorf Stat., after which the r[illegible]d proceeds in rapid curves. Here [illegible]file ends, and the hills which [illegible]the valley of the Mur, diverging [illegible]e river, give place to a beaun[illegible] fertile plain, about 5 m. broad, and 18 or 20 long, in the centre of which rise the town and castle-hill of Gratz.

4½ m. GRATZ STAT., 1140 ft. (*Inns*: on rt. bank of the Mur, Elephant, 1st class, excellent; Goldenes Ross, and Florian, 2nd class, good;—on the l. bank Erzherzog Johann, 1st class, exorbitant, civil; Stadt Trieste). There is a good *restaurateur* at the station, and the train stops ½ an hr. Gratz is the capital of Styria, the seat of a University, the residence of the Bishop of Seckau, and the place of meeting of the Styrian Estates: it has a population of 75,000, and is situated on the river Mur, crossed by 2 chain and 2 wooden *bridges* 1094 Eng. ft. above the sea-level. A great number of civil and military officers, who have retired upon pensions, reside here. The beauty of its situation is much and justly vaunted by its inhabitants; but in this point it must yield the palm to Salzburg and Innsbruck. In order to enjoy the view, the traveller ought to ascend the *Schlossberg*, a hill rising up in the centre of the town, formerly occupied by the citadel, which was destroyed by the French in 1809, after a siege of 7 days, so that a few walls and towers alone remain. The hill is now converted into a place of public recreation, by the construction of pleasant walks up to the top, from whence, especially from the station of the



watch (§ 43), an agreeable panorama is presented of the town and surrounding country. The summit of the hill was again fortified, 1849. Here is a statue of General Baron v. Welden (d. 1853). The Mur, whose course may be followed by the eye to a considerable distance, often inundates its banks, causing great devastation. In 1827 almost every bridge in its whole course was carried away or injured; those at Gratz have been repeatedly destroyed by it, and the Murvorstadt laid under water.

The churches are not very remarkable: the Gothic *Dom* (1456) is the principal. *Obs.* the N. porch, with the arms of Austria and Portugal. Near it is the *Mausoleum of the Emp. Ferdinand II.*, Duke of Styria (d. 1637), a neglected chapel in the Italian style; a slab at the side of the chapel marks his grave. In a vault beneath it, which contains the monument of his mother, surmounted by her marble effigy, lie the remains of this relentless persecutor of the Protestants, who hunted them like wild beasts through the mountains of Styria, and burned more than 10,000 Protestant books within the town.

Near this is the *Theatre*, and in front of it a statue of the Emp. Francis I. in the robes of the Golden Fleece, by Marchesi of Milan.

The Estates, or Parliament of Styria, meet in the *Ständische Landhaus*, Herrngasse. The edifice was built in 1569, but it has the appearance of greater age. In it is preserved the ducal hat of Styria, worn by the Emperor of Austria when he receives the allegiance of the Styrians. One wing is an *Arsenal*, filled from top to bottom with many thousand suits of old rusty armour, with which, in ancient times, the quota of troops maintained by the city was equipped.

Gratz has possessed, since 1812, a very praiseworthy and interesting institution, called the *Johanneum*, from its founder, the late patriotic and enlightened Archduke John. Its object is the encouragement of the arts, sciences, and manufactures of Styria, by the formation of collections of its various natural and artificial productions, by a *Library* (53,000 volumes), and by gratuitous lectures delivered by professors attached to the establishment. The *Museum of Natural History* is already very rich. The specimens of *minerals* especially deserve notice for their beauty and excellent arrangement. Here may be seen in perfection the iron ores of Eisenerz, which furnish the staple article of Styria, from the time of the Romans, by whom the "Noric swords" were highly prized, down to the present day; beautiful arragonite, peculiar to Eisenerz; lead-ores from Bleiberg—the molybdates are unrivalled specimens; gypsum and salt from the mines of Aussee; virgin gold from the Mur, near Radkersburg; lazulite from the Fishbach Alp; fossil bones of bears from the cave of Mixnitz; other fossils from the coal-formation of Schönegg, near Eibeswald, &c. &c.

The zoology of Styria includes a Styrian bear, which stands 6½ ft. high, shot on the Schwanberg Alp, some bears' cubs a month old, and other wild animals.

A *Botanical Garden* is also attached to the museum, and a farm for agricultural experiments lies near the rly. stat.

There are very good reading-rooms at the Johanneum; and *Ressource*, Albrechtsgasse. Strangers introduced by a member have 14 days' free admission. The *Ressource* is a very elegant establishment on the plan of a London club; has a good restaurant, and a fine suite of apartments, in which, during the winter, subscription balls, concerts, and soirées are given. No English papers are taken, save the 'Illustrated News.'

There is a *Picture-gallery* near the Postplatz. It does not contain much of importance: among the pictures are *Titian's* Bathsheba in the Bath; *Palma Vecchio's* Madonna; portrait of Mary of Burgundy, wife of the Emp. Max. I., by *Cranach*; a *Tintoretto*; and a bust of the late Gen. Haynau.

Gratz is the native place of t Emp. Ferdinand II., who was born the Burg, and of the learned O

talist von Hammer, Baron Purgstall, d. 1856.

The *Post and Eilwagen* office is in the Jacominiplatz.

Two good *Cafés*: Café Meran in the Fischplatz, and Café Heinzer in the Herrengasse. It is supplied with excellent *beer* from Vienna; has several kinds of good native *wine*—the Luttenberger the strongest—and several good Hungarian wines; and is noted for its turkeys and capons.

The lowest fare for a *Fiaker* is 63 kr.; *Lohnkutscher* are numerous; the usual hire is 16 fl. a day, including back fare.

The town of Gratz, like Vienna, has freed itself from the high ramparts which surrounded it. Their site, together with the *glacis*, serve as agreeable promenades for the inhabitants.

½ an hour's walk from the railway stat. is the château of *Eggenberg*, a large quadrangular building with 3 courts, and a tower at each corner. It formerly belonged to the Eggenberg family, in the 16th centy. the wealthiest in Styria, but passed by marriage to the Herbersteins. It has 1 fine saloon, some fresco paintings of no great worth, and a small monumental tablet by *Canova* in the chapel: its situation at the foot of the Geissberg is very agreeable, and it is a favourite place of resort for the citizens of Gratz, especially on a Sunday.

Although Gratz is far from being so cheap as it was 10 years ago, yet the prices of most things are still very reasonable. The markets are well stocked with fruit and vegetables, which are to be bought at reasonable prices. Poultry is cheap and excellent; indeed Styrian poultry is famous, and is sent to Vienna.

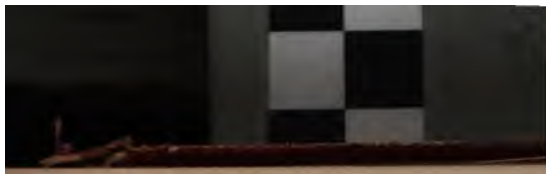
The booksellers Damian and Sorge, Sporgasse; and Greiner, Herrngasse, keep a good supply of modern publications. *Banker* and *Money-changer*, Carl Greinitz, 1037, Obern Gries.

Railways—to Vienna, Trieste, and Venice; to Köflach.

Excursions to the ruined *Castle of Gösting*, on the road to Vienna, about *3 m. off*, and to the *Schöckel*, a mountain near Peggau (4713 Eng. ft. above the sea), which commands a very extensive view of the surrounding country.

b. To the *Schwanberg Alp*, or *Kor Alp Spitze* (7009 ft.), *more usually ascended from Wolfsberg, Lavantthal*, see Rte. 253. Take the 8 A.M. train on the Köflach line as far as *Liboch*, 9 m. A post-stellwagen in correspondence with the train takes the traveller in 3 hrs. to *Stainz* (*Inn*: Stöger's, good). After 2 hrs. ay it proceeds by *Landsberg* in 1 hr. t *Schwanberg* (*Inn*: Bei Grasser, goo The next day early, with Fell- ner. ood guide, by *Gressenberg* and ria in 5 hrs. to *Forsthaus Lä-* where refreshments may be hence by *Hirschtietzen*—from here is a grand view looking ... 1 the source of the *Sulm*—in 3 hrs. to the summit. *View* extensive:—down the Lavantthal S., and beyond the Petschenkogl. with the peaks of the Caldron of the Steiner Alp behind it; Klagenfurt with the Wörthersee; the range of the *Sau Alpe* opposite; N.W. the Grossglockner and other snow-peaks; N. the Hochschwab; N.E. the Schöcklberg and Gratz; and E. and S.E. the Hungarian and Croatian plains. Sometimes called the *Speikkogl*, from the abundance of *Valeriana celtica* found upon it. Several interesting plants grow here, such as *Silene pumilio*, *Moehringia diversifolia*, *Senecio cordatus*, *Saussurea alpina*, *Campanula alpina*, &c.

The *return* to Gratz may be made the same way; or, by descending the valley of the Sulm (Rte. 253) to Leibnitz (Rte. 248), on the rly. 21 m. S. of Gratz. Char from Schwanberg to Leibnitz, 4 fl. in 4 hrs.



ROUTE 248.

GRATZ TO LAIBACH AND TRIESTE (RAILWAY), THE QUICKSILVER MINES OF IDRIA, LAKE OF ZIRKNITZ, AND CAVES OF ADELSBERG AND PLANINA.

49 Aust. m. = 230 Eng. m.

Trains 3 times daily; express in 9 hrs.; the 2 others in 13¾ and 14¼ hrs. For further particulars, see Rte. 247.

[Owing to unusual engineering difficulties nearly 15 years (1843 to 1857) were consumed in constructing the rly. (Karst-bahn) between Laibach and Trieste.]

The influence of a southern climate begins to be felt at Gratz. The rly. runs S. parallel to the course of the Mur, and across the plain to

7½ m. *Karlsdorf* Stat. Rt. is Schloss *Premstetten*, belonging to Count Saurau; the mountains in the distance W. separate Carinthia from Styria. Beyond l. is Schloss *Weissenneck*, belonging to a Viennese.

7¾ m. Wildon Stat.

The ruined castle Ober-Wildon, on the rt. bank of the Mur, on the summit of a rock rising more than 600 ft. above the plain, is celebrated for the astronomical observations made in it by Tycho Brahé, who lived here for some time. The railroad, continuing on the rt. bank of the Mur, crosses the Kainach, a small tributary stream.

2¼ m. Lebring Stat. The valley opens out on the Leibnitzer-Feld, the largest plain in Styria, having an area of 102,900 Eng. acres; it continues till the railroad reaches the

4¾ m. Leibnitz Stat., supposed to be the Roman station Mareola, where many antiquities are found; and near it, on the W., rt., is the château of the Bishop of Seckau, on a wooded hill. After passing a remarkable bridge over the Sulm, the railroad runs to

4¾ m. Ehrenhausen Stat. Here is a handsome château of Count Attems.

2¼ m. Spielfeld Stat., where is a schloss of Prince Eggenberg's. About 5 m. distant is Schloss Brummsee, once belonging to the Duchess of Berry. Coaches to Gleichenberg Baths (Rte. 252). The rly. now quits the Mur, which flows on S.E. to join the Drave, to cross a range of steep hills—the *Platschberg*, or *Windisch Büchels*—separating the Mur from the Drave. At

7 m. Pösnitz Stat. it passes over a viaduct of 64 arches, and 2100 ft. long, and soon after enters a tunnel of nearly similar length to

4¾ *Marburg* Junct. Stat., 40½ Eng. m. from Gratz (*Inns:* Stadt Wien; Stadt Meran), a very dull town, although the 2nd in Styria; it has 4000 Inhab., and lies on the l. bank of the Drave (German *Drau*, Latin *Dravus*), under the Bachergebirge, at the end of a plain which extends to Pettau, called the Pettauer-Feld. The inhabitants of the lower orders are chiefly Vinds, a Slavonic tribe distinct from the Germans. The women wear an ugly white cloth round their heads, allowing the ends to fall behind their back.

[A branch rly., opened June, 1863, runs up the valley of the Drave W. to Klagenfurt in 5½ hrs., and to Villach in 1½ hr. more. Two trains daily each way. See Rte. 253.]

The rly. crosses the Drave on a trellis-bridge. Here are the railway machine and carriage factories and depôt. Over the plain to

7 m. Kranichsfeld Stat.

4¾ *Pragerhof Junction Stat.* The railway from Pest and Stuhlweissenburg by Gr. Kanitza falls in here (Rte. 286). [About 3 m. W. of this is the town of Windisch-Feistriz, about 15 m. S.E. of which, or 20 E. of Cilly, lies *Rohitsch*, a watering-place of considerable repute, from its mineral (acidulous) springs and baths. 400,000 bottles of the water are exported annually. Tolerable accommodation may be found on the spot, which lies close to the Hungarian frontier.] 2 short tunnels occur before the railroad reaches

9½ Pöltschach Stat. A stone viaduc crosses the road to the Seitsbach.

Ponigl Stat. St. Georgen Stat.

21¼ *Cilly* Stat. (*Inns:* Krone; Bahnhof Restauration); a very ancient town on the Sann, with 1700 Inhab. It was founded by the Emp. Claudius, and named Claudia Celleia. Many Roman remains have been found here, and some inscriptions and bas-reliefs are built into the town walls. A side *chapel* attached to the nave of the parish church deserves notice for its rich Gothic—an episcopal throne and ciborium of carved stone.

Above the town rise the ruins of the hill-fort *Ober-Cilly*, the residence of the Counts of Cilly, an ancient and powerful baronial family, to whom all Carinthia once belonged. The Emp Frederick III. took refuge in it, 1450 The wine-growers of Rann and other places on the Lower Save, near Hungary, bring hither their produce for sale. Having disposed of it, they form a sort of raft of the empty casks and return home, trusting to the rapidity of the current to carry them along.

Near Cilly are the coalfields of Buchberg and Podkamnig; also extensive deposits of spathic and hæmatite iron ore. An English company (formed in 1867, for the purpose of manufacturing steel and iron) have erected works on the Buchberg estate.

The Oistriza-Spitze, 7704 ft. high, near Sulzbach, a mountain situated between Styria, Carniola, and Carinthia, on whose top rests perpetual snow, is seen W., soon after leaving Cilly. [Near its base the *Caldron of "the Steiner Alp,"* a wonderfully wild amphitheatre. Here are several fine falls, that of Plessnig and the Szinka fall, 1000 feet high. The road from Cilly ascends the valley of the Sann by Prassberg, and ends at Laufen (*Inn*): from this a footpath by way of Leutschdorf passes through a rift in the rock called the Needle's Eye, by

7 m. *Sulzbach*, to the Logarthal, the source of the Sann. Here the traveller obtains a fine view of the Oistriza Spitze; thence by Plessnig (no *Inn*) through a grand gorge in the limestone; torrent roaring below; path partly cut in rock called Sulzbacher Nadel.]

The railroad, on leaving Cilly, follows the course of the Sann winding through a narrow and rocky defile, to

4¾ m. Römerbad Stat. This is a small but fashionable place of autumnal resort; it has a bath-house and valuable mineral springs.

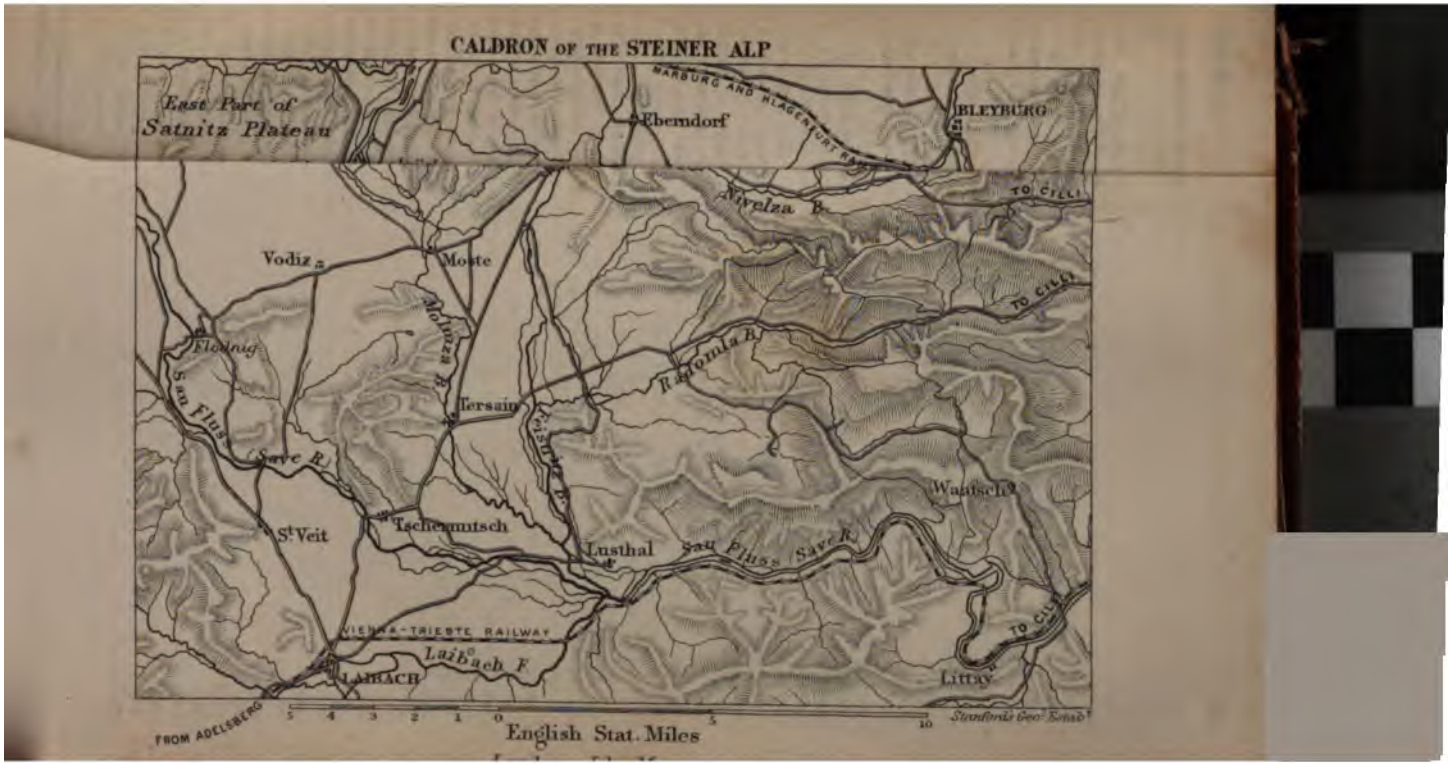
4¾ m Steinbrück Junction Stat., at the junction of the Sann and the Save. Rly. Agram and Sissek (Rte. 285). Beau ally situated. The limestone cliffs e capped with trees, reminding eller of Matlock.

railway now crosses the Sann ve its junction with the Save Sau), by a curvilinear viaduct above the river, of a very peculiar construction, and then ascends the valley of the Save for many miles by the stations Hrasting, Trefall, Sagor, Sava. Near Littay Stat. it crosses the Save, and threads a tunnel under the Castle of Soganegg.

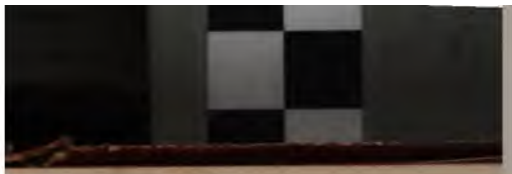
38 m. *Laibach* Junct. Stat. (*Inns*: 1st class: Stadt Wien, good; Elephant, good; zum Wilden Mann; Baierischenhof;—Slov. *Ljubljana*, Ital. *Lubiana*—the capital of the duchy of Carniola, with 22,000 Inhab., clustered round its Schlossberg, an isolated hill, surrounded by Gruber's canal and the river Laibach, which are crossed by six bridges. A series of new buildings have been erected near the rly. stat.

Laibach is the *Œmona* of the Romans, destroyed 452 A.D. by Attila, and in 550 re-established by the Slovenes (who then made their first appearance in Carniola) under the name of *Luba*. In the 9th centy. the Franks changed the name to Laibach, and in 1275 Carniola came to the House of Hapsburg. There are the remains of a *Roman wall* in the Cracow suburb. To protect the city and castle from the incursions of Venetians and Turks they were in the 15th centy. fortified, but the works were removed in the 18th and 19th cents. Traces of them remain on the

Schlossberg, which rises upwards 200 ft. above the river. The Seb


CALDRON OF THE STEINER ALP
East Part of Satnitz Plateau
WARBURG AND KLAGENFURT RAILWAY
Ebendorf
BLEYBURG
TO CILLI
Nivelza R.
Vodiz
Moste
Flodnig
Moistrana R.
Ratitovitza R.
Tersain
Save R.
Sau Fluss
Wantschi
St. Veit
Tschernutsch
Lusthal
Sau Fluss Save R.
VIENNA-TRIESTE RAILWAY
Laibach R.
LAIBACH
Littay
FROM ADELSBERG
5 4 3 2 1 0 5 10
English Stat. Miles
Stanford's Geog. Estab.





it is now a prison. Ascended more than one point. *View* very nsive for so small an elevation. . the *Terglou* (Slov. Triglav) and r Julian Alps; N. the *Karawankas*, the Mittagskogl (Slov. Kepa) l. he *Mennn Planina* rt., with the s of the Steiner Alp in the centre e line; and S. and S.W. the *Lai-Morass*, with its wooded mountain er-land, dotted with villages along ne of junction with the level sur-. Rising *behind* the girdle due S. e *Snežnik* (5529 ft.), the culminat-nd solitary peak of the *Schneeberg* au in the Karst; and S.W. the s (4249 ft.), the highest point of Birnbaumer Wald plateau.

ills, isolated and in groups, rise islands out of the level surface. largest group—that of the *Gross nberg* (2157 ft.), and *Vransiča* 4 ft.)—separates the *northern* plain 3 sections, called the *Krainburger*, *er*, and *Laibach levels*. In the ss, too, to S., are 9 islets of firm . The Morass used to be a great rt for water-fowl in winter, but culture is gradually rendering it ing of the past. In 1780 Gruber's l was cut; and since 1830 the la-s of drainage and cultivation have inuously progressed, improving health of the neighbourhood.

ne of the peculiarities of the dis-is the number of *churches which ar on the summits of the hills and tains*. There are few less than ft. high unprovided with them. here has the *mountain-worship of nity* been preserved down to the ent time in so striking a manner the Slovenic portion of the Alps. he *Congress* held at Laibach in)–21 has given the place a Euro-celebrity; but in the town itself e is scarcely anything worth no-: the churches and public build-are by no means remarkable. In market-place is a *pillar* inscribed, honour of the Virgin Vanquisher the Moon" (Mondbezwingerinn), llusion to a miracle said to have *performed during* one of the *ish invasions by her* statue, which, *the inhabitants* were dispirited, and without a general, placed itself at the head of them, inspired them with courage, and led them on to victory over the infidel followers of the Crescent.—*Prince Auersberg's Palace* contains the Landes Museum, filled with collections of native origin. A handsome *Casino* and *Coffeehouse* is built in the square, and a military band plays in front of it thrice a week. Here is a bronze bust of Marshal Count Radetzky (d. 1858) by Fernkorn.

Railway to Tarvis by Radmansdorf (Rte. 251).

Eilwagen to Carlstadt, Klagenfurt.

Those who have time should walk from Laibach to the *Château of Rosenbach*, going along the top of the wooded ridge opposite the town. The scenery will be found very beautiful.

The *three sights* of Carniola, viz., Idria, Zirknitz, and Adelsberg, may be thus combined. Laibach to Ober-Laibach, 2¼ hrs.' drive. There hire from the postmaster a country carriage and horse for 4 fl. to Idria, remain all the afternoon, and return next morning to the railroad at Loitsch. Over a very rough road to Idria in 4½ hrs.; a succession of steep hills, the distance being charged as 2½ posts. The way is in some places picturesque, the descent upon Idria strikingly so. A short afternoon is sufficient for the sight of the place; 1½ hr. for the mine. From Idria is a carriage-road to Krainburg (2 posts), and another by Wippach to Görz. The last is interesting, and affords a very agreeable variety in the journey to Adelsberg. Near Wippach a considerable river bursts suddenly from 7 or 8 copious springs at the foot of a mountain, forming a navigable stream before flowing 20 yards, but again disappearing under the hills at the distance of a few miles. From Idria to the railroad Stat. at Loitsch, 4 hrs. drive. Thence to Planina, 1¼ hr.'s drive.

Zirknitz is 1½ hrs. drive from Planina. A couple of hours will serve to explore the lake. The *Inn* at Zirknitz is said to be good. 2 hr.'s drive leads to Adelsberg from Zirknitz by an indifferent road; but I returned to Planina, slept, and took the same car to Adelsberg next day, 1½ hr.'

drive. The cavern may be fully seen in 2½ hrs. from Adelsberg and back.

Supposing the traveller to reach Adelsberg from Idria by Wippach (and probably he might manage to visit Schloss Lueg, well worth seeing, on his way), he would of course take Zirknitz on his return to Laibach, and would thus avoid much repetition.

Loschau's excellent map of Carniola may be had at Laibach.

In leaving Laibach the rly. takes a S.W. direction, soon crossing the Trieste road and then the *Gradachza* by an iron bridge, and at first not venturing far from the W. edge of the morass. But opposite the islets o firm ground called *Ausser* and *Inner Goriza*, it *crosses* the worst portion upon a *stone causeway* 1½ m. long, and beyond S. to the foot of the *Trauerberg*. The morass consists of about 6 ft. of turf floating upon from 12 to 50 ft. of fluid mud, which itself moves upon solid sand and clay. Below that is rock. A *Viaduct* of 25 double arches, 2000 ft. long and 124 high, spanning a lateral valley, which here opens upon the *Morass*, is crossed to

14¼ m. *Franzdorf* Stat. The rly. now sweeps round the sides of the hills, affording magnificent views of the plain below dotted with villages. About 5 m. further *Ober-Laibach* and *Horjeh* are passed at a little distance on rt. Here the *Laibach stream* issues a full-grown river from the foot of the Rakonitzberg. It is believed to be the same river that rises at St. Peter, disappears as the *Poik* in the Adelsberg Grotto, reappears at Planina, and becomes the *Unz*: and after a short course disappears again S. of Loitsch.

A singular tradition exists that Ober-Laibach was founded by Jason and the Argonauts, who, being pursued by the Colchians, after the seizure of the Golden Fleece, across the Black Sea and up the Danube and Save, landed here and built a town called Nauportus! Then, leaving their vessels, they are represented to have gone overland to the Adriatic, where they again embarked for their homes.

9½ m. *Unter Loitsch Stat.* (*Inns*: Stadt Trieste, or Post, very good). With this place a *bare* district begins.

[From this point *Idria* (19 m.) and its *Quicksilver-mines* may most conveniently be visited.

Time 4 hrs. there and 4 back, on a hilly road; car. 6 to 8 fl. 3 to 4 hrs. is sufficient to view the place and the mines. *No* post stat.

Idria (*Inns*: Schwarzer Adler; zur Krone; zur eisernen Krone) lies in the depths of a basin on the river Idri[illegible] which joins the Isonzo W. belo[illegible] Tolmein. The descent upon it [illegible] zigzag road striking. For the al view visit the *Calvarienberg* or Schloss *Gewerkenegg*, where the mining offices are, and where application must be made to visit the mines, and 1 florin paid.

The discovery of the metal was made accidentally in 1497: in 1510 the mines were for a short time in the hands of the Venetians, but were taken from them by the Emp. Maximilian I. In 1803 they suffered from a fire which could only be extinguished by drowning the workings. In 1837 they were in danger from a flood of water. The last misfortune was a fire in 1846. After those of Almaden in Spain they are the richest quicksilver-mines in Europe.

The *entrance* to the Mines is near the Schloss, where suits of miners' clothes are provided for strangers. It is tolerably clean; most of the passages are vaulted with masonry; and the descent is easy by 757 steps hewn in the rock, and free from danger. Worked by 9 horizontal galleries (Felder) in tiers, one below the other, whence levels radiate to the "ends" or workings (Hoffnungsschlägen). There are 5 vertical shafts, up one of which, the *Barbara shaft*, visitors are drawn. In some of the "ends" the temperature rises to 86° Fahr.: the greatest depth attained is about 140 fathoms. The ore occurs in a black, fossiliferous, slaty, Jura limestone, in the form both of cinnabar (sulphuret), sometimes containing 70 per cent. of metal, and of *native* quicksilver.



The processes of *washing*, *breaking up*, and *smelting* the ore are also shown to strangers.

The *Furnaces* are a mile below the town, and chiefly used in *winter*, when the deposits from the noxious sulphureous vapours fall on the snow and get washed away in spring.

A Roasting-house (Brenn-ofen) consists of 13 compartments with the furnace in the centre, which is provided with stages of gridirons, on which the ore is laid. Heat being applied, the vapour laden with particles of metal can only make its escape through holes into the compartments on each side, and as it cools, by passing into the remoter chambers, falls to the floor in small globules, which are afterwards separated from the soot and stored in reservoirs. There are two kinds of roasting-houses; in the one sort both coarse and fine, in the other only fine ore can be roasted. The metal is either packed in cast-iron bottles, or in bags of sheepskin steeped in alum. Cinnabar is also manufactured. About 2500 centners of quicksilver are manufactured yearly, besides 1100 centners of cinnabar.

On the 22nd June in each year the discovery of the *richer* veins of metal in 1508 is celebrated by a procession; and in the afternoon by a feast on the *Zemlja*, the Prater of the natives. The visitor attending this could see the mine and works the next day.

From Idria is a good road to *Krainburg* N.W., about 26 m.; and one to *Wipbach* S. about 15 m.: and from Wipbach down the *Wipbachthal*, through agreeable scenery, and along the base of the *Tarnovaner Wald Plateau*, past *H. Kreuz*, to *Görz*, about 22 m. (Rte. 254).]

The rly. follows a S.E. course, through a *bare* country, to

7 m. Rakek Stat.—[About 3 m. E. of this is the *Lake of Zirknitz* (Lacus Lugeus of Strabo), a sheet of water about 4 m. long, and between 2 and 3 wide, *surrounded by numerous villages, chapels, castles, and containing 5 small islands. It is not* remarkable for its picturesqueness, but for the singular phenomenon of its disappearance at times for several weeks, or even months, during which the peasants make hay, or even sow and reap a small crop of buckwheat in its deserted bed, in places where they have before thrown their nets for fish. It seldom happens, however, that the lake remains long enough empty to admit of this—indeed, sometimes for 5 or 6 years together the waters have not retired at all. Generally speaking, they drain off in the latter end of Aug., and return, if the season be wet, in 5 or 6 weeks, before even the coarse grass has been cut. It takes between 20 and 25 days to empty the lake. The return of the waters is sudden and unexpected, and its basin is refilled sometimes in 24 hrs. The explanation of the phenomenon is, that though the lake has no outlet above ground, yet the limestone which forms its bed is perforated with a vast number of caves and fissures, many of which are visible. They are natural funnel-shaped holes, some of them 50 ft. deep, known to the peasantry by particular names, as the kettle, the cask, the sieve, &c. These communicate with caverns and subterranean reservoirs, penetrating the interior of the surrounding mountains, especially that of Invornig on the S., through which the waters are replenished or drawn off. There are 12 of these openings which discharge water as well as draw it off, and 28 which draw it off only. Through the former of these the water pours in after rainy weather in vast volumes, as from a spout: 2 of them especially, in the Javornik mountain, called Braaja Jama and Sucha Dulza, discharge more water than all the rest, and the rush is so quick that fishermen who happen to be within them at the time are obliged to fly before it. The clefts and fissures through which the water drains from the interior of the mountain into these two main channels are visible in their sides and roof. When the waters have reached the caves of Velka Karlanza and Malka Karlanza, they generally cease to rise, as these are sufficient, except in very wet seasons, to discharge them, and to preserve the su

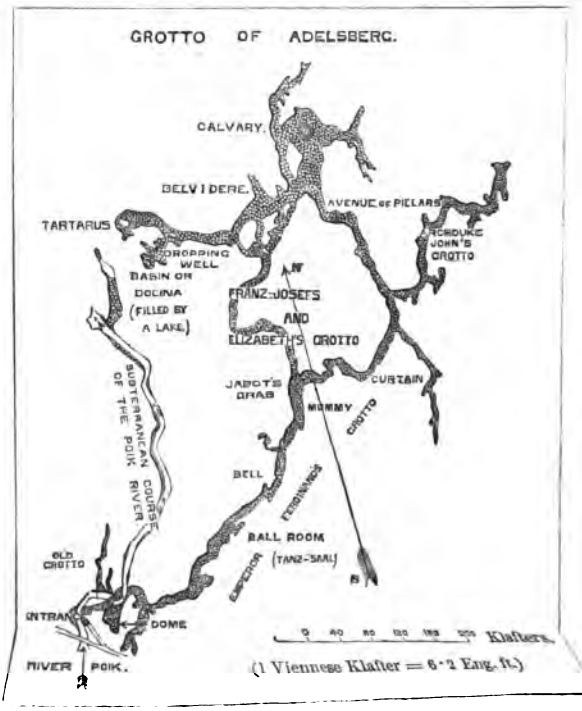
face of the lake at a fixed level. The streams discharged through them reappear in the valley of St. Canzian, and, after sinking once more, finally join the Unz above Planina.

In 1834 the lake was drained in Jan., and remained perfectly dry till the end of Feb. 1835, a circumstance without parallel since the time that any records of its history have been kept, and which certainly had not occurred for centuries. Even the small pools, which commonly remain, serving as the retreat for a small quantity of fish, disappeared entirely. Owing to the scarcity of water in the surrounding districts, the borders of this lake become the resort of immense flocks of water-fowl at certain seasons, when they afford much amusement to the sportsman. In the spring and winter the lake is like any other piece of water. After a dry season the waters begin to diminish in June; the fish, endeavouring to retreat with them, are then captured in large quantities,—the orifices through which the water has escaped are laid bare,—a rank vegetation grows up round the margin, or, as before observed, a scanty crop of millet, &c., is sown by the peasants. When the rains begin to fall heavily, and the snows to melt, the lake again claims its own.

There is a path direct from the lake to Adelsberg.]

9½ m. *Adelsberg* Stat. (*Inns*: zur Goldenen Krone, Widow Doxat's, best; Eisenbahn), Slov. Postójna, lies in an irregular open basin, the *Nanos* (4249 ft.), N. of W., being the most prominent object. *Good head-quarters for exploring the wonders of the Karst.*

The distance by rail from Adelsberg



to Trieste is about 52 Eng. m.: by post-road it is considerably shorter. Travellers arriving from the South, who wish to economize time, can leave Trieste by the evening train, see the Grotto of Adelsberg the same night, and be ready for the first train (8·54 a.m.) to Gratz and Vienna on the following morning.

The cavern known by the name of the *Grotto of Adelsberg* is decidedly the most magnificent and extensive in Europe, if not in the whole world. Those of Derbyshire are insignificant in comparison. It has been explored to a distance of between 4 and 5 m. from the entrance. It is probable, however, that this is not the end of these vast hollows, but that many other passages and chambers exist which have not yet been examined.

The Grotto is State property, placed under the care of an officer in the village, who appoints the guides and receives the fees. The entrance-fee for each civilian is 70 kr. The guides receive 80 kr. each, and *one* visitor must take at least 3. The candles, at 50 kr. per lb., are charged according as a *small*, a *medium*, or a *great* illumination is desired. It is advantageous for visitors to enter in parties, as the expense of lighting and guides is divided amongst them. The following is an example of the fees to be paid by 2 visitors according to the above rates.

	Flors.
Entrance-fees for 2 civilians (military men pay one-half less), at 70 kr. each . . .	1·40
3 guides and 2 lighters, at 80 kr. each	4·00
A *great* Illumination.—10 lbs. tallow candles for lighting the Dom, Tanzsaal, and Calvarienberg	5·25
27 stearine candles (milliker-sen) for lighting the candelabrum at the Belvidere . .	0·52
	11·17

A *small* illumination requires 4 lbs. candles. The lowest scale of fee is 5½ fl. *Those who can afford it, however, will not regret a liberal expenditure on lights, much of the effect depending upon a good illumination.*

The ordinary temperature of the Grotto is about 48° Fahr. Ladies should protect themselves with cloaks and thick shoes from the chill; if they desire it, a chaise à porteur (tragsessel) may be had for 6 fl. Time required from 3½ to 4 hrs. From the Calvarienberg (furthest point) to Adelsberg it is 1 hr.'s quick walking.

Visitors must not break the stalactites or blacken them with their lights.

The entrance is 1 m. from Adelsberg on the rd. to Ottok, through a natural cleft closed by a trellis-door leading into a low gallery. Sixty feet below, the *Poik* disappears in another cavern. The way leads over a *natural bridge*, under which the river, invisible, passes from l. to rt. At 530 ft. from the entrance the visitor stands in a balcony in the *Great Dom*, which is 72 ft. high and 160 ft. broad; 50 ft. below, the Poik rushes across the Dom floor from rt. to l., and disappears, to reappear 5 m. off as the river Unz near Planina. Steps descend to a causeway on the floor leading to a bridge over the Poik, and to steps on the other side, which are ascended to the entrance to the *Emp. Ferdinand's Grotto*, discovered in 1818, when a labourer, working in the cave, accidentally broke through a screen of stalactite, proving that this was "but the vestibule of the most magnificent of all the temples which Nature has built for herself in the region of the night." Rude steps cut in the rock lead down the sloping sides of this chamber to the level of the river, which is crossed by a wooden bridge; and the opposite wall is scaled by means of a similar flight of steps. Here the visitor enters the Franz-Joseph and Elizabeth's Grotto, which was traversed for the first time on the visit of the Emperor and Empress in March, 1857. It consists of a range of chambers, varying in size, but by far the most interesting, from the variety, beautiful purity, and quantity of their stalactites. Sometimes uniting with the stalagmite below, they form a pillar worthy to support a cathedral; at others a crop of minute spicula rises from the floor; now a cluster of slender columns reminds

of the tracery of a Gothic chapel, or of the twinings and interlacing of the ascending and descending branches of the banyan-tree. The fantastic shapes of some masses have given rise to various names applied by the guides, according to the likeness which they imagine they can trace in them to real objects, such as the *throne*, the pulpit, the butcher's shop, the *two hearts*, the *bell*, which resounds almost like metal, and the *curtain* (Vorhang), a very singular mass, about an inch thick, spreading out to an extent of several square yards, perfectly resembling a piece of drapery, and beautifully transparent. The stalactitical matter pervades almost every part of the cavern; it paves the floor, hangs in pendants from the roof, coats and plasters the wall, cements together fallen masses of rock, forms screens, partitions, and pillars. The only sound in the remote chambers is produced by the fall of the drops of water charged with lime, which will be found on examination to tip each pendant mass, forming an ascending spire, or stalagmite, on the spot where it descends. The Calvarienberg is the farthest point, and is named from a crowd of stalagmites which are clustered upon a heap of fallen rocks more than 200 ft. high. Beyond the *dropping well* is a pool filling a Dolina, and another fine Dolina called *Tartarus*. But this part is wet and dirty, and not usually shown. To visit these *in addition* requires 1½ hr. more. On the return from the Calvarienberg by the old path, the entrance to the *Archduke John's Grotto* is passed l., open only to extraordinary visitors. Entered in 1832; and containing amongst other stalactites a beautiful *Curtain* (Vorhang).

The pathway formed through the cavern is so arranged as to bring the visitor back by a different way from that by which he entered.

Whit Monday is a grand fête-day at Adelsberg. The whole cavern is then brilliantly illuminated; cheap excursion-trains bring thousands of holiday seekers from Vienna, Trieste, and the Lombardo-Venetian cities, and several military bands assemble together in the great hall, which serves as the ball-room. The sounds of mirth and music, combined with the magnificent effect produced by the illuminations, render the scene within the grotto on that day strikingly impressive. The dark and gloomy recesses appear still more gloomy and mysterious in contrast with the brilliant glare of thousands of flambeaux, whilst the laughter and the music of the assembled multitude re-echo with wild, unearthly effect through the remoter chambers of the cavern.

About 3 m. from Adelsberg is another cave, called the *Magdalenen-Grotte* (Slov. Cerna Jama), "entered through a Dolina. It is one continued descent at an angle of nearly 40°; it is of great breadth, and supported by a great number of massive stalactitic columns. At the bottom runs a slow and sluggish river, in which that singular animal the *Proteus Anguinus*, for which this cave is remarkable, exists." In appearance it is between a fish and a lizard; it is of a flesh-colour, and its respiratory organs combine both internal lungs and gills, so as to enable it to breathe above or below the water. The gills, placed on each side of the head, as in a fish, are of a bright red colour, resembling small branches of coral. It has no eyes, but small points in the place of them. It has been rarely found at Sittich, about 30 m. off, near Laibach; and it is reported to exist in Sicily, but it is known in no other part of Europe. Specimens of the Proteus may generally be purchased at the inn at Adelsberg. The only means of preserving it is by keeping it in water, which should be taken from a river, and should be repeatedly changed, protecting the animal from the light, which is very hurtful to it, and maintaining an equal temperature about it.

Nearly ½ hr. N. of the Black Grotto lies the

Poik Cavern (Slov. Piuka Jama), which is also entered through a Dolina. Descent steep, and requires the use of a rope. In the Grotto the Poik is seen dashing past over rocks. At

water the rocks by the side of the stream can be *descended* 900 ft. to a point where the roof dips down to the stream, and *ascended* 1500 ft.

[The singular *Castle of Lueg* (Prejana) is about 6 m. N.W. of Adelsberg (*i. e.* about 2 hrs. walking from Adelsberg, and as much from the Magdalenen-Grotte). The car-road turns off from the post-road at *Hrasche*, and passes through *Goritsche*, *Landol*, and *Brine*. A 4-seated car, 4 flor. The Castle is placed in the highest of three caverns, out of which its chambers are partly excavated, and is accessible only by a flight of steps cut in the rock, by ladders of wood, and by drawbridges over gulfs and chasms. The rock is honeycombed with holes and perforations; caverns alternate with buildings, and at its base the river disappears in a yawning gulf; it is altogether a mysterious spot. *Erasmus Lueger* was in the 15th centy. the owner. Slaying Marshal Pappenheim in 1483, he took refuge here, and was laid siege to by the Captain-General of Trieste, and at last slain through the treachery of a servant. The present Schloss was built 1570 by Count Kobenzl; and since 1846 has belonged to Prince Windischgrätz. "Were a stone thrown from the summit of the mountain, it would fall perpendicularly to the bottom, passing by the castle without touching it. From the base of the rock, and even from the valley upon which it looks, the castle is not to be perceived; it is only visible from the adjacent heights, and even these are at too great a distance to enable any artillery that might be placed upon them to reach the fortress. A road cut out of the solid rock meandering in every direction, and often winding back upon itself, leads to the gate." The lower cave cannot be entered on account of the Poik; that in the middle is approached by wooden bridges, and extends 1800 ft. into the rock.]

For those inclined to explore the streams in the caverns, Mikola, a joiner in Adelsberg, *will let on hire a good canoe, with oar and pole, for* from 15 *to 20 fl.*

South of Adelsberg commences that desolate tract called the *Karst* (Carso). It is a table-land of bare limestone rock, corresponding in age with the chalk, separating Carniola from the coast-land or Littorale. It forms part of a wide region of compact, hard secondary limestone, of a grey or white colour, known at Venice as Istrian marble, which, commencing at this S.E. quarter of the Alps, stretches down the coast of Dalmatia and Albania into Greece. It abounds in caverns, clefts, holes, rock basins or swallow holes, valleys without outlet, small lakes or tarns, rivers that lose themselves, and similar freaks of nature. (See also Rte. 256.) From these causes the soil is sterile and dry to excess, from want of water and absence of alluvial land. On the few spots where vines and olives and other fruits can be made to grow, the produce is not inferior in quality to that of Italy.

As though the ground of the Karst were not cheerless enough in its barrenness, it is the field which that tremendous wind the *Bora* (Boreas?) scourges with all its fury. No vehicle can stand against it: heavy-laden waggons which frequent this road dare not stir while it lasts, without being liable to be overturned by the irresistible violence of its blasts. The sides of the railway are protected by barriers of boards, resting on stockades, to prevent the overturning of trains in exposed places. The term Bora for the N.E. wind is used all down the Adriatic, even in the kingdom of Naples. Bura is Slavonic for a storm or tempest: and from this may perhaps be derived the Italian and French "burrasca," "bourasque."

The want of water in the *Karst* caused great difficulties in carrying rly. traffic across it. The stations are provided with scientifically constructed cisterns, supplied by steam engines or by aqueducts, one of which is 20 miles long. Before entering the valley of the Rena, the rly. has to traverse the mountains in a succession of 6 long tunnels.

The Trieste Railway, on leaving Adelsberg, diverges considerably fro

the line of the post-road to the E. (avoiding Prewald).

Near *Prestranek* Stat. it crosses the Poik. Beyond

St. Peter Stat. it is carried in six short tunnels through the hills of *the Karst.*

23¾ m. *Divazza Stat.*, not far from the *great Dolina of St. Canzian*, the finest in the Karst.

[Take a car, in ¾ hr., to *Nakle* (good *Inn*), a small hamlet, and, while dinner is preparing, the Dolina can be seen. Then take the car on to *Corgnale* (*Inn*, Mukow's, moderate; better than that at Nakle) *to sleep*, and visit the Grotto there the following day. From Corgnale it is 1 hr. to Sessana Stat., and less to Divazza.]

4¾ m. *Sessana Stat.*

[The nearest point to visit the *Lindner* or *Trebitsch Cavern*, the *deepest* in the Karst.

It is ½ hr. of bad road from Sessana to the village *Orlik*; thence to the Cave, between Orlik and Trebitsch, ¼ hr. Also ½ hr. E. of Opschina. From *Trieste*, therefore, the hamlet of Fernetitsch is the best point from which to turn off the post-road.

Permission from the engineer of the Trieste Waterworks is requisite, usually addressed to some one in Trebitsch who has already made the descent. For this reason, unless the permission has been already obtained by written application, it will be more convenient to visit it from Trieste. *Inquire if the ladders are in good condition.* ¾ hr. to descend, and 1½ hr. to ascend.

In the course of Herr Lindner's endeavours to procure a supply of water for Trieste, he came, in 1840, upon this *Cavern* at the bottom of a *Swallow-hole* 885 ft. deep, the entrance to which is in a small *Dolina*, 1120 ft. above the sea. Along this Cavern lies *the underground course of the Reca*—last visible in the Dolina of St. Canzian.

The mouth of the shaft is kept closed; the descent is by 66 ladders—mostly *wet and muddy*—generally 12 ft. long, *separated from* each other by stages. *The passage* laborious, but not dangerous. The last ladder lands the visitor upon a sand and mud hill, down which is a descent of 170 ft. to the *Reca*. Its surface is thus not more than 65 ft. above the sea.

The Cavern is 1182 ft. long; about the middle it is separated into 2 basins by masses of fallen rock. At each end the rock dips deep below the water. *Its dark colour requires good lighting.* In flood-time the water has risen 350 ft. up the shaft.]

From Sessana the rly. descends in a long sweep to

7 m. *Prosecco Stat.*

A little beyond the station the traveller finds himself suddenly on the brow of the high land, with the most enchanting view spread out before him of the Adriatic Sea, nearly to Venice, with Aquileia and Grado, the plain of sunny Italy, and the Alps of Friouli to the W.; and on the E. a series of projecting headlands, stretching out one beyond the other into the blue expanse of sea, backed by the purple mountains of Istria; whilst close at hand, beneath his feet, lies Trieste, with its mole and harbour crowded with shipping. A complete change takes place in the vegetation; the slope of the hill is covered with all the rich fruits and plants of the south; vineyards, figs, chestnuts, and olives, in full luxuriance. The railroad is skilfully carried up the face of the hill in gradual sweeps, and is partly cut out of the rock.

4¾ *Nabrēsina Junct.* Stat. Here the line from Venice and Udine falls in. Beyond from a series of embankments and viaducts you look down upon the Adriatic, 400 ft. below. The rly. makes a wide return sweep to reach Grignano Stat., in a direct line not more than 1½ m. from Prosecco. After passing Grignano Stat. and the late Archduke Maximilian's (Emp. of Mexico) Villa Miramar, the rly. ente a tunnel 870 ft. long, and reaches

12 m. TRIESTE *Terminus.*—*Inns*, a dear: Hôtel de la Ville, on the quay, a good situation;—Victoria Hotel;—Locanda Grande; dinner in ga 1 fl. 50 k.; table-d'hôte 1 fl.;—B

France;—Hôtel Daniel, fair bachelor's quarters. Prosecco, a vin du pays, resembles vin d'Asti; Cyprus and Hungarian wines are good and cheap here.

Trieste (Tergeste of the Romans), the chief town of the Austrian Littorale, or coast-land of Illyria, and the most flourishing and important seaport of the Austrian dominions, is situated at the N.E. extremity of the Adriatic, at the bottom of a gulf named after the town. It owes its prosperity to the Emp. Charles VI., who in 1719 made it a *free port*, and to Maria Theresa, who fostered it with her patronage. Its population at that time was about 4000; it has gradually increased to 65,000. It has completely supplanted Venice; and it may be said to engross the entire trade of the Adriatic. It forms the great entrepôt for the imports and exports of the S. provinces of Austria, and is, indeed, to Southern what Hamburg is to Northern Germany, and is daily advancing in trade, wealth, and population. The value of imports is estimated at about 5½ millions sterling, and that of exports at about 4½ millions. The harbour is formed by a *Pier* (*Molo*) of solid masonry, 60 ft. wide, stretching from the extremity of the town along a reef of half-sunken rocks about 2200 ft. into the sea. At its extremity is a fort and a lighthouse. There is not space within it for more than 40 or 50 vessels of large tonnage. It is, indeed, too limited in capacity for even its present commerce, and a heavy swell rolls in when the wind blows strongly from the N.W. In the outer port, however, large ships may ride safely in good anchorage, and the inner port is capable of great extension. The *Mole* is a pleasant walk.

The *Altstadt*, old town, occupies the slope of the hill, which is surmounted by the castle. It forms about one-fourth of the whole, and is distinguished by its narrow streets, few of which are accessible to carriages of any kind, and by its black walls.

The *Duomo*, or *Cathedral of San Giusto, on the hill near the castle, is remarkable for its antiquity*, having been founded in the 5th centy.: it is in the round or Byzantine style, in the form of a basilica, with a nave and 4 aisles. In the absides at the end of the aisles, on each side of the nave, are old mosaics, and in the aisle on the rt. hand of the high altar, as you face it, are frescoes of the 14th centy., in a very damaged state, representing the history of St. Justus. It has been built with fragments of earlier buildings, as Roman inscriptions, and some carvings, may be seen built into the walls. The shafts of the columns are various in diameter and height, and their capitals are of all sorts of patterns. Its general character, however, is much injured by additions and alterations made in the 14th centy. Its tower is said to stand on the foundation of a temple of Jupiter, some columns of which are embedded in the wall. Winkelmann, the antiquary, is buried in the adjoining cemetery, where a number of antique fragments are stored up. He was murdered in an inn here by an Italian, whose cupidity he had excited by showing the gold medal he had received at Vienna as a reward for his learned researches. In the S. nave aisle is the grave of *Don Carlos*, ex-King of Spain (died here 1855), marked by a brass-plate.

In the terrace opposite the principal door is interred *Fouché Duke of Otranto*, police minister of Napoleon I., who died here 1820.

The *Piazzetta di Ricardo*, a small square or court, receives its name, it is said, from Richard Cœur-de-Lion, who, according to an obscure tradition, was confined here after landing at Aquileia, on his return from the Holy Land. The building called Arco di Ricardo appears to be a triumphal arch, either of Roman origin, or, as some believe, erected in honour of Charlemagne. The tale, it must be confessed, is of dubious origin and authority.

Between the old and new town runs the *Corso*, the principal thoroughfare, including the best shops and cafés, and communicating with the two squares, Piazza Grande and Börsenplatz.

The New Town, consisting of broad

streets paved with large slabs of limestone, and handsome white houses, occupies the level space near the harbour. Part of its streets and quays are founded on ground gained from the sea or from a salt-marsh. A broad *Canal* runs up from the water through this quarter, which is named after the Empress, Theresienstadt; and by means of it vessels of large burden can be unloaded almost at the merchants' doors. At its extremity stands the modern *Church of St. Anthony*, built 1830, by the architect of the Burgthor at Vienna —Nobile.

The *Tergesteum*, a splendid modern edifice erected by the architect Mollari, 1842, comprises a bazaar, a fine concert and ball room, the merchants' hall, now used as the Exchange, the offices of the *Austrian Lloyd's*, and the *Casino Tedesco*, with an excellent reading-room, where the English and French papers may be seen. The keeper of the hotel will introduce travellers.

The old Exchange stands in a square (Börsenplatz), in the centre of which is a fountain and statue of the Emperor Leopold I.

Trieste has three *Theatres* — the *Teatro Grande*, opposite the Tergesteum; the *Teatro Filodramatico* in the Ghiacera; and the *Teatro Mauroner*, which has the form of an amphitheatre, in the Franzensvorstadt. The performances are chiefly Italian.

Outside of the town, on the sea-shore, to the N., is the *New Lazaretto*, one of the largest and best arranged in Europe. It has a separate harbour, in which 60 vessels can perform quarantine at once; it contains lodgings for 200 persons, and is surrounded by a wall 24 ft. high; but owing to absence of plague from Europe and relaxed laws it is nearly deserted, and grass grows in its courts.

The *inhabitants* of Trieste are a motley race, derived from all parts of the world: some of the richest merchants are Greeks, Jews, and English. All foreigners are allowed to settle as merchants, and trade in this city. Among the townspeople may be found Germans, Americans, Italians, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, and English; the sailors and fishermen near the quays are chiefly Dalmatians. The original inhabitants are Italians; the country people, who frequent the markets, Slavs, of Illyrian origin. The Italian is the prevailing language, and is used in the courts of justice: but all the other tongues are spoken. In the public offices German is used; by the peasantry a Slavonic dialect. The streets of Trieste were formerly remarkable for the variety and strangeness of the costume which they presented; but these are fast disappearing, owing to the quantity of British goods poured into the free port.

The Greeks are very numerous here, and some of the wealthiest merchants are of this nation. The houses of Carciotti (whose sole property, when he first landed at Trieste, consisted of a bag of cotton, which he had improved into a princely fortune before he died, leaving a palace extending to 3 streets), and those of Griot and Chiozza, are the most splendid private buildings in the town. The Greeks have 2 fine churches here, in which their service is performed with great splendour. The **Greek Church*, surmounted by 2 green cupolas, at the end of the great canal, near the Hotel della Villa, is the handsomest religious edifice here.

The *English* residents are numerous enough to have a *chapel* for their own Church service, in the Contrada del Fontanone, which is attended by about 140 persons, including captains and engineers of the mercantile marine. Service begins at 10.

There is a pretty English Cemetery (opened 1837) in which more than 100 gravestones tell the sad tale how fatal the climate of Trieste is to English residents. It lies a little to the E. of the town on the road to Capo d'Istria.

Bankers.—Messrs. Moor, Piazza di Ponte Rosso, are the correspondents of Herries and Farquhar.

Moneychangers.—Coen, Contrada di Canal Grande, and J. Weisenfeld on the Corso, can be recommended.

Booksellers.—Münster, in the Börsplatz; Colombo Coen, Library and Reading-rooms, 608, Corso.

The trade of Trieste is prin-

with the Levant, Greece, Egypt (where three-fifths of all vessels sail under the Austrian flag), England, and Brazil. The commerce of Great Britain, including the direct trade, by British ships, from Cuba and from South America, to Trieste, and the British trade through the Ionian Islands, greatly exceeds that of any other power. The trade of Trieste now extends not only to all parts of the Mediterranean and Black Sea, but also to the ports of the Baltic, Norway, the Hanse Towns, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Morocco, the United States, and the Antilles.

All articles may be imported free of duty into Trieste, it being a free port, except those which are similar to the productions of the Imperial monopolies, viz., gunpowder, salt, saltpetre, tobacco, &c.

An extensive coasting trade is carried on between Trieste and the ports on each side of the Adriatic.

English Consul.—Charles Lever, Esq. (the popular novelist).

United States Consul.—

Consuls and agents for more than 30 different states, reside here. The interests of commerce are protected by an excellent institution, a *Tribunal of Commerce*, in which causes relating to mercantile affairs are judged according to an appropriate code of laws, without any of the delay inseparable from ordinary law-courts, and which are so inconsistent with the exigencies and interests of commerce. There is an excellent *School of Navigation* here.

The soap-manufactory of M. Chiozza is the largest in the Austrian dominions.

At Trieste is the Engineering Establishment and Arsenal of the Austrian Lloyd's Steamship Co., who possess a fleet of more than 100 vessels, navigating the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, and the lower Danube.

There are also several private engineering establishments in Trieste, amongst them that of Mr. Thomas *Holt, an English gentleman who has been engaged for several years in extensive boring operations on the neighbouring Karst, with a view to the discovery of the coal deposit which is supposed to underlie that dreary region.* The want of coal has hitherto been the only obstacle to manufacturing enterprise and to the development of the iron and steel trades throughout Southern Austria and along the northern borders of the Adriatic Sea. *[s. a.]*

An *Aqueduct* formed on the side of Monte Croce, about 6 m. off, conveys water to the town, after it is pumped up from the spring 400 ft. by a steam-engine.

The market of Trieste is well supplied with the various fish of the Adriatic; among them the tunny (at certain seasons) is pre-eminent, also oysters from Servola; and a particular species of shell-fish (Pholadamia), called Dattoli di mare, is considered a delicacy. The wine *Prosecco*, grown on the Karst, has some repute; Cyprus wine is imported largely, and Hungarian and Styrian wines are good and cheap. *Rosoglio* of the best quality is manufactured along this part of the coast of the Adriatic; *Maraschino di Zara* is the best that is made; it is extracted exclusively from the cherry called Marasca, and the genuine quality is scarcely to be got in the shops here, or without ordering it from Zara. The real Albanian Capotes are to be purchased here. A native of Joannina makes them. They will keep out any rain, and are very warm. The best cost from 23 to 28 fl. each.

The climate is very variable, subject to the most abrupt alternations, from intense heat to piercing cold, owing to the prevalence of 2 winds equally opposite in character, and equally intolerable—the hot and oppressive *Sirocco* (Greco-Levante), from the S.E., and the cold and cutting *Bora* (Greco), or N.E. The former is said to have the effect of driving the fish into the harbour. The Bora is so powerful that one may lean against it and be upheld by it; it not unfrequently blows people into the canal.

There is a great want of shade here; a small grove of trees called the Bo[sc]hetto is almost the only spot where

is to be found. It serves as a promenade to the inhabitants, and is truly a charming spot, sloping down to the sea, over which its terrace-walks command fine views. There is a pleasant drive to it by the side of the *Aqueduct*. There are good views of the indented shore of the Adriatic from the *Terrace in front* of the cathedral, from the *Castle* above it, and from the avenue called *Passeggio St. Andrea*, behind the town to the E.

The Gothic castle and grounds of *Miramar* (seat of the late Emp. of Mexico) are beautifully situated on a point of land jutting out into the sea.

The traveller not brought hither by business will probably not find much to arrest his attention in Trieste. But it lies at a short distance from several points of the highest interest. *Venice* is within 7 hrs. steam of this. The coast-road thither is tedious, and the country unhealthy at seasons.

Pola, with its very perfect Roman remains (Rte. 249), forms an agreeable excursion, by land or water, for 3 or 4 days. Farther off lie *Zara*; *Spalato*, with the colossal remains of Diocletian's palace; and the *Bocca di Cattaro*, in Dalmatia, the southernmost province of the Austrian empire, where the palm begins to flourish. Its inhabitants (Morlachians, &c.) during their long servitude to Venice remained in a half-savage state, and still exhibit a very peculiar character.

The *Cave of Adelsberg*, should the traveller not intend to pass along the railroad to Vienna, should *be made* the object of an express journey. It may easily be reached in 4 hrs. from Trieste.

The *Grotto of Corgnale* is another very beautiful *cavern*, about 10 m. from Trieste. The innkeeper Mukow has the key and the Grotto Book. Fee, 15 kr. each person; 1 hr. sufficient. It is about 900 ft. deep, and is entered at the base of a small Dolina. It is rather the *union of several Clefts* than a single Grotto, and has some similarity to the Magdalena Grotto near Adelsberg. *Constant* ascent and descent of steps. *Owing to this*, striking effects of light *are produced* when one guide goes on *in* advance with a torch, and the second guide follows the visitor with another.

There are 3 *Domes*: the most distant is the finest, into which is a descent by 154 steps. The Emp. Francis I., in 1816, penetrated to the "*Kanzel*." In 1839 a rock was cut through, and the finest portion of the Grotto laid open. The furthest Dom has many fine brown stalagmites of large size.]

Excellent carriages and horses may be ... ed for this excursion from the V... ino *Napoleone*.

... *agent* to Fiume, Pisino, Pola, daily.

... *ners of the Austrian Lloyd's Company* ... Venice every Tuesday, Thurs... d Saturday, at midnight, in 6 to 7 ... Fares, 9 fl. and 6 fl. 50 kr. The ... y will be found tedious and excee... gly dusty, although doubtless mor... greeable to some who dislike the sea.

Istrian line, to Fiume, every Friday, in 24 hrs. (fares, 6 fl. and 4 fl. 20 kr.); to Pola, every day except Sunday and Wednesday, in 8 hrs. (fares, 4 fl. 20 kr. and 3 fl.), touching at Pirano, Parenzo, and Rovigno.

Steamer to Ravenna every Wednesday (fares 11 fl. and 7 fl.).

Dalmatia, Albania, and Ionian Islands, to Zara, Cattaro, Spalato, Corfu, Zante, every Saturday.

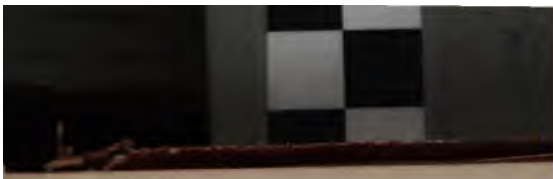
Greece—Trieste by Ancona, Corfu to Lutraki on the isthmus of Corinth, thence by land to Athens twice a-week.

Egypt—Trieste, by Corfu to Alexandria (corresponding with the Bombay and Calcutta steamers from Suez), on the 10th and 27th of every month.

Levant—Trieste to Athens (Piræus), Smyrna, and Constantinople. Trieste to Constantinople direct in 6 days.

In the months of November, December, January, and February, the departures are not so frequent.

On the voyage from Greece and the Ionian Islands to Trieste there is no quarantine; and on the return from Constantinople the days of quarantine begin to count from the time when the steamer leaves Constantinople: so that, if she sails with a clean bill of health, not more than one day of quarantine occurs after the arrival of the ves... at Trieste.



ROUTE 249.

TRIESTE TO POLA AND FIUME.

The distance *by sea* to Pola is about 80 m. Steamboat to Pola from Trieste on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; to Fiume on Fridays only. The steamer arrives at Pola in about 8 hrs. (at Fiume in about 24 hrs.) from Trieste: on certain days the steamer touches at Pirano, Umago, Cittanuova, Parenzo, Rovigno, and Fasana. The Adriatic is proverbial for its perverse winds and dangerous coast, and its sailors are neither so skilful nor daring as the English.

For information respecting the steamers and their time of starting (often liable to change), apply at the office of the Austrian Lloyd's in Trieste.

The steamer is never out of sight of the hilly coast of Istria, covered with olive-yards, and studded with frequent towns; for the most part, however, it is a bare arid wall of yellow rock, with scarcely a tree or shrub visible. Capo d'Istria is seen at the bottom of its bay (see below). In 2 hrs. the steamer brings to off

Pirano, a town of 9000 Inhab., on a projecting point of land, whose *Church* is conspicuous on a height, resting on arches. The chief manufacture is that of *salt*, made by enclosing the shallow inlet between the island and the shore with wooden partitions, within which the sea-water is evaporated. All the salt made is purchased by the government from the proprietors of the *pans*, salt being an *article of Imperial monopoly*.

The walls and towers of its old Fortress rise above the olive-grounds. Off Pirano occurred (1177) the sea-fight in which the Venetians destroyed the fleet of the Emperor Frederick I., and took prisoner his son Otho. The victorious Doge Ziani, on his return to Venice, received from Pope Alexander the *ring*, symbol of the sovereignty of the Adriatic.

The coast presents a monotonous outline of low undulating hills. Far inland appears the summit of Monte Maggiore (4530 Eng. ft.), near Fiume.

The lighthouse of Salvore, Omago, the villa Daila, belonging to Count Grisoni, and Cittanuova are passed before reaching

Parenzo, a very ancient town, the first place of halt of the Crusaders. Its ***Church* is a Basilica of the time of Justinian (A. D. 540), and of course one of the oldest Christian churches existing, well worthy of attention. It consists of three aisles, with apse at the E. end and an atrium in front or W., which is itself preceded by the Baptistery and a tower circular in its interior. Attached to the N.E. end is a chapel or crypt of St. Andrew, whose age and use seem obscure. It contains a tabernacle of same age as the cathedral, and the sarcophagus of SS. Mauro and Eleutherio. The coved walls of the apse are covered with very fine early mosaics. *See* a curious ciborio on 4 pillars, an altar frontal or antipendium of silver, and the bishop's throne behind the altar.

The harbour is formed by a prettily wooded islet, on which stand a watch-tower and the deserted convent *San Nicolo*, and at Orsera rises the castle, which was once an episcopal residence, backed by the ridges of *Monte Maggiore*.

About midday the steamer arrives off *Rovigno*, marked by the lofty spire of the *Ch. of Sta. Eufemia*. It is a flourishing town of 14,000 Inhab., on a headland, with a harbour on either side: that on the S. is sheltered by the Island of St. Catherine. Large exports of oil—30,000 casks yearly. The best Istrian wine is grown here. While the steamer stops you may dine at Smondi's tavern.

The islands of Brione are passed, and soon the bay and harbour of Pola, strongly fortified at the entrance by modern round towers, open out, with the Amphitheatre in the distance.

By land, the distance by the following road is generally reckoned at 14½ Aust. m. = 68½ Eng. m. The journey is very interesting. The country is quite safe, although the people are rough and wild. Avoid sleeping at Portole, where the inn is very bad.

The road from Trieste coasts along the bays of Muggia and Stagnon to

2½ Capo d'Istria (*Inn*, at the bottom of the main street, near the sea, good), a town of 2000 Inhab., occupying a nearly circular island at a short distance from the shore, and connected with it by a stone causeway, built by the French to replace a wooden bridge which existed previously. The buildings of the town have completely the Venetian character, arising from its long dependence on that republic. The most remarkable are the *Duomo* (cathedral) and the *Palazzo Pubblico*, of an irregular and singular Gothic, founded on the site of a temple of Cybele—for Capo d'Istria was the ancient Ægida and Justinopolis of the Romans. Here is a great *Penitentiary* for the whole Littoral.

Portole, a collection of miserable hovels perched on an eminence.

3½ Montona. In the vicinity of this village are vast oak-forests, which once furnished oak timber for ship-building to the Austrian and British navies: most of the larger trees, however, have been felled, and little care is taken in replacing them with fresh plantations. Here is the only wood passed on the road to Pola, and almost the only regular valley and running stream. At Montona a road strikes off W. to *Parenzo* (see above).

2½ Pisino (German, Mitterburg). (*Inn:* Pocusta's is the best; clean, comfortable, and reasonable.) This is a flourishing town of 2300 Inhab., and is the head of a circle. It is finely situated on the brink of a chasm, upon and around a bluff rock of limestone, surmounted by a castle. Into a cavern at its base the river Fluva, flowing at a great depth below, pours itself and flows under the town. The grotto may be penetrated for a considerable distance in dry weather.

Here the post-road ceases, but the postmaster will furnish a pair of horses to Pola (30 m.), to go and remain one day there, and to return on the 3rd day, for 15 fl. With a light carriage it is possible to go to Pola and return the same day in summer.

At Gimino a road strikes off from the l. to Rovigno (see above). Our road passes through San Vincente, a small village with a castle, and

4½ Dignano, a town of 3800 Inhab. (*Inn* wretched), in the vicinity of which is produced an excellent wine, called, from the perfume of roses which it exhales, Vino delle Rose. About 5 m. W. from Dignano and 7 from Pola is Peroi, a small village inhabited by a Greek colony, who still retain the language and picturesque costume of their country.

1½ *Pola*. (No good *Inn*.) Hôtel de la Ville; Hôtel National. Also a Café.

The traditional history of this town sets forth that it was founded by the Colchians, who were despatched in pursuit of Jason and the Golden Fleece. It is said to have been destroyed by Cæsar on account of its adherence to the cause of Pompey, and to have been rebuilt by Augustus at the request of his daughter, and named after her *Pietas Julia*. In the days of Septimius Severus it possessed a Pop. of 30,000, and its port was a station of the Roman fleet: it was destroyed by the Venetians under the Doge Tiepolo 1228. In 1378 the Genoese admiral Lucian Doria annihilated that of Venice in an action off Pola, and obtained possession of it and its harbour. Though much reduced, it is once more rising into prosperity, having been made a strong fortress (the "Sebastopol of the Adriatic") and the naval arsenal and dockyard of Austria. It has now a population of 6000 Inhab., who are



exposed to the pestilential malaria during the latter part of summer and in autumn. It possesses splendid remains of antiquity in a very perfect state; which are with probability assigned to the era of Augustus, and attest its ancient wealth and importance. Its situation also, at the bottom of a small bay, almost land-locked, called Porto delle Rose, varied with numerous green islands, forming a secure harbour, is exquisitely beautiful, though the buildings of the arsenals and forts have encroached on the amphitheatre and mar much of the effect, as described by Sir Humphry Davy:—"We entered the harbour in a felucca, as the sun was setting, and I know no scene more splendid than the *Amphitheatre* seen from the sea in this light. It appears not as a building in ruin, but like a newly-erected work; and the reflection of the colours of its brilliant marbles and beautiful form, seen upon the calm surface of the waters, gave to it a double effect—that of a glorious production of art and a magnificent picture. But the splendid exterior of the amphitheatre was not in harmony with the bare and naked walls of the interior; there were none of those durable and grand seats of marble, such as adorn the amphitheatre of Verona."

It differs from most others, in having 4 towers, projecting from its circumference; these are believed to have contained staircases, by which the women could ascend to the upper circles. Some of the stone benches have been discovered; the space for for a single seat is marked on them, showing that only about 14¼ in. was allowed to each person. Some seats bear initials, probably of their owners. It is estimated that there were seats for about 18,000 spectators, and probably standing-room for 4000 more. The amphitheatre is built of Istrian stone of a very superior quality, equal both in appearance and durability to marble. It is in the usual form of an ellipsis, the longer diameter being 436½ Eng. ft., the *shorter 346 ft. 2 in.* The *outward walls, in the most* perfect parts, *are 97 ft. high.* The edifice has 3 stories, each with 72 arches, and the marks of some of the steps of the numerous *Vomitories*, as the passages leading to the successive rows of seats were not inaptly termed, are still visible in the interior of the building.

The site of the ancient *Theatre* may be traced by a semicircular excavation in the hillside above the town, formerly lined with seats; the rest of the building (the scena) was pulled down to build the castle.

Within the town, on one side of the market-place (once the Forum), are 2 Roman buildings—the *Temple of Augustus and Roma*, a small but very elegant Corinthian edifice, in very perfect preservation, now a museum. It stood on the ancient Forum (now nearly covered with houses), alongside an edifice commonly called the *Temple of Diana*, but which was probably the *Curia*, and which is less perfect, having been enclosed within the palace of the Venetian governor of the town, and furnished with a Veneto-Gothic front. It serves now as Town-hall (*Palazzo Pubblico*).

At the end of a street leading S. from the market-place stands the *Porta Aurea*, or *Arch of the Sergii*, erected by Salvia Posthuma, to her husband the Tribune Sergius Lepidus, on his return from a successful campaign. The piers of the archway on both fronts are ornamented with coupled columns of the Corinthian order: the inscriptions on the attic still remain, but the figures or trophies which were probably placed on the 3 projections into which it is divided have been swept away.

Excavations since 1845 have detected in the old town-wall the remains of the *Porta Gemina*, consisting, as the name implies, of 2 arches, leading to the Roman Capitol, which the Venetians converted into a castle or citadel. Not far from it is an arch of a simple and apparently ancient construction, built into the old walls; and from a head and a club, carved in relief on two of the arch-stones, is called the *Porta Herculea*. The names of the city magistrates, cut in the stones of the arch, are still visible.

The *Franciscan Convent, a buildi

of the 13th century, now converted into a military magazine, retains an elegant *Cloister* and a curious Byzantine portal on the W. side. The *Cathedral* is of the 15th centy., in the form of a basilica, but having pointed horse-shoe arches, and includes many Roman fragments, columns, &c. An inscription on S. wall gives date 707. The aisle windows are lancets, 13th centy. (?) The *Church* on the island Sta. Catarina is a very ancient and simple Byzantine structure, surmounted by a dome.

The modern market-place was probably the ancient Forum: there are many Roman fragments about it, built into the walls.

Pola has attained fresh importance since the Austrian government has made it a naval station and port of war. Its harbour is both safe and commodious—having water for the largest three-deckers nearly close in-shore, and room enough for the whole British navy. It is also easily accessible, which is not the case with Venice. It is approached by narrow channels which in time of war are protected by torpedoes. Extensive fortifications for its defence have been erected, numerous detached forts on all the heights around, and batteries on the island of Scoglio Grande, which command the entrance, crossing their fire with others along the shore. A capacious *Basin* and *Docks* have been made, partly by an American engineer (Gilbert), furnished with building-slips, into which vessels are raised by hydraulic machinery.

Pola is mentioned by Dante as near the Quarnéro, a gulf which opens about 10 m. off—

> Sicome a Pola, presso del Quarnéro,
> Che Italia chiude, e i suoi termini bagna.

As the excursion from Trieste to Pola by land can hardly be made in less than 3 days, those who can afford to add a fourth to their journey will do well to proceed from Pisino to Fiume, and thence back to Trieste, unless they prefer going straight through the hills *from Fiume to* Adelsberg.

The road from Pisino to Fiume is highly interesting, especially to travellers from the N., who have not yet seen anything of the scenery and nature of the Mediterranean. After more than one ascent and descent the road arrives at the foot of the Monte Maggiore—a mountain of very considerable elevation, since it carries you from the extreme of aridity at its base to a region of wood and pasture and sub-alpine vegetation at the top of the pass. The Monte Maggiore range extends from the inland chain of the Capel in Croatia, along the E. side of the peninsula of Istria, forming the W shore of the Gulf of Quarnero. The road ascends almost by the brink of one of those deep clefts of the limestone so common in this district, and, arrived at the summit, plunges at once into the basin of the Quarnero, winding in the most picturesque manner among precipices fringed with wood, down to Castua, a village seated in a nook at the very head of the gulf, near which it joins the Trieste road and enters Fiume. The view from this side over the Quarnero, varied with rugged islands to the broken coast of Dalmatia, is strikingly beautiful.

Pola to Zara and Spalato, in Rte. 256.

FIUME, in Rte. 286A.

The straight road back from Fiume to Trieste (traversed daily by an *eilwagen* in 10 hrs.) is comparatively uninteresting, though it commands fine views at either end of their respective bays. It passes through Lipiza, and sends out a branch road direct over the hills to Adelsberg. Many curious limestone craters, or rock basins, are passed, each with a pool of water or small field of rich earth at the bottom.

Those who do not go to Fiume may nevertheless make excursions to the lake of Vrana, the Monte Maggiore, or the little port of Albona, on the shores of the Gulf of Quarnero.



ROUTE 250.

VIENNA TO VENICE, BY JUDENBURG, [KLAGENFURT], VILLACH, PONTEBBA, UDINE, AND TREVISO.

86 Aust. m.=404½ Eng. m. *Railway* from Vienna to Klagenfurt and Villach; 2 trains daily from Leoben to Villach in 7 hrs.

Eilwagen from Klagenfurt to Udine 5 times a week, in 18½ hrs. Rly. thence to Venice, in 4½ hrs.

The earlier portion of this route is attractive rather from a historical than from a scenic point of view; but it improves N. of St. Veit as the Karawankas, and behind them the Julian Alps, rise above the horizon. The scenery culminates in interest at Tarvis in the immediate neighbourhood of the Julian Alps.

From *Vienna* by railroad (Südbahn) (Rte. 247) to

109 m. *Bruck-an-der Mur Junct. Stat.* (*Inns:* Zum Eisenbahn, close to station, good; Adler; Mitterbrau). The route ascends the Murthal S.W. to

11 m. *Leoben Stat.* (*Inns:* Mohr; Adler). See Rte. 240. Here the Imperial Südbahn terminates. The station of the Rudolphsbahn is at the opposite side of the town.

St. Michael Junct. Stat. Branch rail to Lietzen, on the road to Aussee and Salzburg (Rte. 240) separates from the route to Italy.

St. Lorenzen Stat.

Knittelfeld Stat., an old town having a Pop. of 1100, at the opening of the Gailthal. A column in the market-place records the plague of 1715. [8 m. to the N.E. is *Seckau*, whence the Bishop of Gratz receives his title. In the church of the convent is the fine monument of Duke Charles II. of Styria, and the tombs of many prelates of Seckau.] The surrounding plain is called the *Eichsfeld* (Oakfield): it has a superficial area of 15,260 *acres. The railroad runs* across it to *Zeltungweg Stat.*

11 m. *Judenburg Stat.* (*Inns:* Golden Krone, tolerable; Blauer Adler), an old and gloomy town of 1600 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Mur, still surrounded by walls. It contains a *Gymnasium*, transferred hither from Admont in 1820, but conducted by the brothers of that monastery. The old *Ducal Castle* is converted into a barrack, and the Franciscan convent into an inn. Judenburg occupies the site of a Roman colony, *Idunum*, and was in the middle ages a staple place for the commerce of Italy and the East, of which no trace is now left behind. In early times many Jews were settled here, but every individual of that devoted race was murdered here by the Christians in a massacre that took place on Christmas-night, 1312. The town was almost wholly burned in 1841. The view from the *Calvary* is very pleasing.

12 m. Unzmarkt Stat. (*Inn:* Hirsch, very fair), a village belonging to Prince Schwarzenberg. On the opposite bank of the Mur is the ruined Castle of Frauenburg. The scenery hence to Friesach increases in beauty; many ruins and châteaux are passed in succession. Beyond Scheifling, where there is a fine large habitable castle of Prince Schwarzenberg, the road begins to ascend out of the valley of the Mur, and, crossing the crest of the Styrian Alps, arrives at

10 m. Neumarkt Stat. (Post), a walled hamlet, with a castle. Near this is the Benedictine monastery of St. Lambrecht, once suppressed, but recently restored. Close to the road are the cold mineral baths "in the wilderness" (in der Einöde).

The Castle of Dürrenstein guards the mouth of the picturesque valley of the Olcza; it stands on the frontier-line dividing Styria from Carinthia. It is uncertain whether this was the prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion (who was arrested in this neighbourhood in the year 1192 by order of the Emp. Leopold), or whether he was imprisoned within the other castle of Dürrenstein, on the Danube. (See Rte. 197).

9 m. Friesach Stat. (Inn: Post), an old town of 1200 Inhab., delightfully situated on the Mettnitz, in a ferti

valley, whose buildings, including *five* different *Castles*, and several churches, grouped along a range of rocky heights, abound in relics of the middle ages. Near the Ch. is a Rotunda (? Baptistery) with a crypt.

The *Castle of Petersburg*, built by Archbp. Gebhard v. Helfenstein, founder of the Castles of Salzburg and Werfen, in the 11th centy., contains in the keep a ruined chapel of that date, with an old "Holy Family," date 1525, said to be by A. Dürer—the Episcopal Mint and Smelting-house, in ruins, and the Tilt Yard. The *Parish Ch. of St. Bartholemä*, with Rom. W. towers and nave, has a late Gothic choir grafted on it, with slim piers and lancet windows filled with old painted glass, and some curious monuments. *Obs.* the entry to the *Prior's Garden*, a circular Romanesque arch from a chapel now pulled down.

The *Castle of Lavant*, and the ruins of the *Virgilsburg*, deserve a visit.

Pöckstein, or Zwischenwasser, is the summer residence of the Prince Bishop of Gurk, near the junction of the Mettnitz with the river Gurk.

Treibach Stat. In the Castle of Treibach, are the ironworks of Count Egger, the most extensive in Carinthia.

Launsdorf Stat.

7 m. St. Veit *Junct. Stat.* (*Inns*: Stern; Markhofer's), the ancient residence and capital of the dukes of Carinthia down to 1518, is situated on the Glan, and has 1500 Inhab. Its walls are converted into walks. The *Rathhaus* has some curious bas-reliefs. In the square is a fountain of white marble, dug up in the Zollfeld between this and Klagenfurt, and believed to be a Roman work. Pleasing view from the Calvary. St. Veit is the entrepôt for the raw iron of Carinthia, which is exported in large quantities hence into Italy.

Rail to Villach (Rte. 243), by Glanegg and Feldkirchen.

The surrounding district abounds in *old castles*, the family-seats of the Carinthian chivalry. The most interesting among them is the imposing and well-preserved hill-fort of *Hochosterwitz*, about 5 m. off, belonging to the noble race of Khevenhüller, tamers of the Turk in olden times. It is perched on a pointed rock 900 ft. high, and is approached by a very steep ascent through 15 turreted gateways and over 3 drawbridges. The *chapel*, containing monuments, the *armoury*, and the *tilt-yard* are still in existence, and worth notice.

From St. Veit a railway branches to Klagenfurt passing over the *Zollfeld*, a wide and partly marshy plain. Upon it are situated the pilgrimage church (ὃ 66) of *Maria Saal*, conspicuous from its 2 towers; the Castle of Toltschach, probably built on the site of some Roman station; and the *Castle of Tänzenburg*, in which the Emp. Maximilian I. was born, 1459.

Close to the road, inclosed within an iron railing, stands

8 m. The *Herzogstuhl* (ducal chair), a double arm-chair of rough masonry, bearing Slavonic inscriptions. Having been exposed to more than 1000 years of weather, it is much worn, and is now enclosed within an iron railing. On the chair is written in Roman letters the Slovenic words "Ma sueti Veri?" (Has he the Holy Faith?) and its answer, "Veri" (the Faith). It was an old custom that every Duke of Carinthia, on his accession, and after he had been accepted by the people as their ruler at the Fürstenstein, near the Karnburg (see below), should here be invested with the fief of this land by a peasant, promising, at the same time, to respect the rights and privileges of his subjects. This usage was kept up for many ages down to 1597, when the Emperor Ferdinand was the last to sit in the chair. The Zollfeld teems with Roman remains, inscriptions, coins, &c. The chapel of Brantelhof is built almost entirely of carved stones. Here, probably, stood the *Flavium Solvense* of the Romans, the Celtic Virunum, and in later times *Carenta*, capital of Carinthia down to the 11th centy. The chapel of St. Anthony, to the rt. of the road, about half-way from St. Veit, is a monument composed of Roman relics, derived from the ancient Solv-

which was destroyed by Attila (date 15th centy.). In the porch hangs a ball, fired at the chapel by the Turks. The Helenenberg deserves to be visited on account of the beautiful Gothic chapel of St. Helen, with an ancient altarpiece. Near this was found the bronze statue of Antinous, now at Vienna.

[To rt. at the foot of the Ulrichsberg is the site of the now vanished castle of *Karnburg*, near which the *Fürstenstein* stood. On the day of the election of the Duke, a peasant, in whose family the office was hereditary, sat on this stone and received the prince clad in peasant dress, surrounded by his nobles and knights. With the prince were brought a spotted heifer and spotted mare. The peasant then asked, in Slovenic, Who he was? Was he freeborn? Would he seek the good of the country and protect the true faith? The bystanders answered for him. The peasant further asked, "By what right can he remove me from my seat?" and in reply he is offered 60 Pfennigs, the heifer and mare, the prince's peasant dress, and that he and his shall be made free of all taxes. Upon this the peasant gave the prince a gentle box on the ear, admonished him to be a righteous judge, and quitted the seat, taking the two beasts and the dress. Finally, the prince seated himself, drew his sword, brandished it towards the four quarters of the land, and swore to do judgment according to right. Duke Ernest Ironsides, in 1414, was the last who sat on this stone and went through the ceremony. The Fürstenstein is now in the courtyard of the Landhaus in Klagenfurt (Rte. 243).]

The road continues to run S.; the Karawankas appear to rise in height, the wooded Satnitz plateau cutting off the view of their base; and crossing the *Glan* it enters

6 m. *Klagenfurt Stat.* See Rte. 243.

Eilwagen to Udine; rly. to Marburg (Rte. 253); rly. to Villach (Rte. 243). Or by steamer from the Lend Canal to *Velden* at the W. end of the Wörther *See; and Stellwagen*, in correspond*ence, to Villach* twice a day.

24 m. *Villach Stat.* See Rte. 243.

At Villach our route turns S., leaving on the rt. the road to the Pusterthal (Rte. 223), and crosses the river Gail. At Riegersdorf, a very interesting road to Laibach (Rte. 251), passing near the source of the Save, turns off to the S. up a steep hill.

10 m. Arnoldstein, a village with a suppressed Benedictine convent on the rt. bank of the Gail. The road now traverses for 20 m. the narrow and barren Canalthal, shut in by high limestone mountains. It passes several iron-forges at Maglern and Goggau.

8 m. *Ober Tarvis Stat.* (*Inn:* Gelbfuss, a very good country inn. Railway to Laibach, open by Lees. See Rte. 251.

Good head-quarters for

Excursions.

(*a*) To the summit of the *Mangert.* Descend to *Unter Tarvis*, where the Schlitza falls into the Gailitz, and take the road to *Raibl*, 5 m. At nearly the last house in village on l., at the foot of the Predil Pass, lives *Tobias Scheidenberger*, a good guide. The track to the peak turns off l. a little beyond the fortress on the Predil Pass. Sleep at Scheidenberger's inn, and start early next morning.

(*b*) To the *Kaltwasserthal.* This valley runs S. along the W. side of the Königsberg to the base of the Wischberg, and deserves a visit. It diverges from the road to Raibl at the *hamlet of Kaltwasser.* A track leads out of it over the shoulder of the Königsberg (4410 ft.) to Raibl, but it requires a guide. The Wischberg may be ascended from this valley, and Scheidenberger is a guide for this peak. The slope on rt. soon after entering the valley shows an intruding mass of *melaphyr.*

(*c*) To the *Wolfsbachthal. This valley contains some of the finest scenery in the Julian Alps.* Take a car along the Canalthal W. through Saifnitz to Wolfsbach, at the entrance of the valley, 5 m., where it may be put up, and explore it to the foot of the Baliza Spitzen, which close it in

S. with a buttressed wall. The Wischberg shows itself on rt.-hand corner, and the *Jof di Montasio* or *Seisera* (8736 ft.) stands at the extreme right, though hardly visible from the valley. But there is a track over the low ridge W., leading into the *Canal di Dogna*, from the summit of which is a noble view. There is another track out of this valley into the *Raibl-thal*, S. of the Raiblsee, by passing a col between the Wischberg N., and Monte Cregnedul S.

Many interesting alpine plants are to be found among the rocks at the S.W. corner of the valley.

As the inhabitants of Wolfsbach are Slovenes, it would be advisable to take a guide from Tarvis who knows "Krainerisch."

(*d*) To the *Luschariberg*. This is a mountain (5855 ft.) crowned by the pilgrimage ch. of *Maria Luschari*, erected in 1360, on the spot where a shepherd found an image of the virgin among the juniper-bushes. Pilgrims 20,000 yearly: ch. opened on Ascension Day, and closed after the 1st Sunday in Oct. Besides the ch. there are 3 buildings for the refreshment of pilgrims, a priest's house, and shops for the sale of rosaries, &c. *Saifnitz* lies at its foot, and the ascent can be made from this village up by the side of a steep gulley, in 3 hrs. The near view of the Mangert, Sebnik, Wischberg, and Jof di Montasio, is magnificent; but it is also extensive, including the Glossglockner, Ankogel, and other Noric Alps, and W. the Antelao and Marmolata. The *descent* may be made by another route on light *sledges* in 20 min. for 1 florin each, under the guidance of men who, armed with steigeisen, steer the sledges.

The road now follows the course of the Fella to Malborghetto and Lusnitz, and threads a narrow gorge under the fort Thalawar, which was nobly defended against the French in 1809.

15 m. Pontafel (or Pontebba).—*Inn: Post.* The river Fella here separates the Austrian province of Illyria from that of Venice, and the village of Pontafel from the Italian Pontebba. The tower upon the stone bridge marks the exact frontier, and it is said that the population on the two sides of the stream are completely distinguished from each other both in language and manners; those to the N. of it being Germans, those to the S. Italians. Pontafel lies in a narrow pass (Chiusa), between high mountains, which may be said to form the gate of Italy, and in old times was strongly fortified by the Venetians. The ruins of the fort, or stronghold, built by them, are seen overlooking the pass. "The country for the first two stages in going from Pontafel southwards is most barren and desolate."

16 m. Resiutta (*Inn* miserable), at the opening of the vale of Resica.

At Portis the road falls in with the Tagliamento, and follows its course as far as Ospidaletto. [From Tolmezzo, situated about 6 m. higher up on the Tagliamento, runs a mountain-road made by the Romans, which crosses into the Gailthal by the pass of *Monte Croce*, and leads into the Tyrol and Pusterthal.] See Rte. 223.

8 m. Venzone, a walled village of 3400 Inhab., is supported by the culture of the silkworm. The dead bodies in the church here are preserved naturally, in the condition of mummies.

2½ m. Ospidaletto. Thence to Gemona, a walled town with a very beautiful church, in the Romanesque or Byzantine style. A cross-road running S.W. through St. Daniele 14 m. direct to Codroipo, a station on the Venice and Trieste Rly.

11 m. *Collalto*, a village with an old castle of the Counts of Collalto.

The traveller now finds himself in the midst of the flat plains of Friuli, which are rich in cultivation, and covered with an exuberance of maize, vines, corn, olives, and mulberries. The Venice and Trieste *Railway* is reached at

11 m. *Udine Stat.* (*Inn:* l'Europa, good), an ancient and venerable town of 20,000 Inhab., with arcaded streets formerly capital of Friuli, and a

a place of considerable importance. It is still surrounded by its ancient walls; town also walled, and surrounded by a fosse filled with water; the centre or nucleus of the whole is formed by the *Castle* on a height, now a prison, traditionally said to be an artificial mound raised by Attila, that he might see from it the conflagration of Aquileia. Whatever truth there be in this, certain it is that it is almost the only eminence in the plain, over which it commands a most extensive prospect. Udine presents in its buildings many features of resemblance to the mother city, to whose rule it was so long subjected: it has its Grand Place, its *Hôtel de Ville*, a fine building on arches in imitation of the Doge's Palace, the *Two Columns*, the Winged Lion of St. Mark, and the *Campanile* with two figures to strike the hours. The **Duomo* (Beata Virgine Annunziata), in the Byzantine style, is the most interesting building in the town, though partly modernised. "Within are much costly marble and some remarkable carvings in wood and stone; some curious pictures by *Amaltheo*, and some small works of *Pordenone*. The organ-loft is painted in compartments by him from the legend of SS. Hermodius and Fortunatus. There is also an altarpiece described by Vasari as by *Giov. Martini*, a contemporary of *Pellegrino di San Daniele*, in a dry manner, but grand and serious."—*C.L.E.* The *Campanile* dates from the 12th centy. In the *Bishop's Palace* is a ceiling painted by *Giovanni di Udine*. His house still exists, and is remarkable from being adorned without and within with stucco ornaments, probably cast by himself.

See—in the ch. of *Madonna delle Grazie*, the Virgin and Child, enthroned, with 4 saints beneath, 2 in full armour, by *Luca Monverde*, (a native of U.) a work praised by Vasari, but of inconsiderable merit; and the altarpiece of the *Ch. of St. George*, St. George and the Dragon, the Virgin and Child, the Princess, St. Sebastian, and other saints—most spirited in the drawing, and very rich in colour—like *Giorgione*.

The *Campo Santo* of Udine is not ancient, and does not deserve a visit.

Many *excursions* likely to afford interest to the artist and lover of the picturesque might be made in the neighbourhood of Udine,—to Cividale; San Daniele, where the *Chapel of St. Antony*, walls and roof, are entirely painted by Pellegrino di S. Daniele, 1514-20, the chief subjects being the Crucifixion, Christ in limbo, and washing the Disciples' feet. They have suffered much from damp. (They are mentioned by Vasari, and have some merit, with his usual defects of colouring.) In the Duomo is a picture of the Trinity by *Pordenone*; Gemona (very beautiful scenery), &c.

The average annual fall of rain during 10 years at Tolmezzo, about 35 m. N. of Udine, on the Tagliamento, has been 78 in. At Udine, Saule, and Ceneda, it varies from 55 to 66 in. annually. At Tolmezzo, in 1801, it exceeded 105 in., and in 1803, 141 in.—*Balbi.*

[12 m. E. of Udine is Cividale, the ancient *Forum Julii*, described by Pliny already as "deletum oppidum," but abounding in Roman remains, a number of which are preserved in the Museum. Afterwards it was for centuries the seat of a line of Lombard Dukes. From their era date the curious octagon *Baptistry of Callixtus*, patriarch of Aquileia, which, though repaired and in parts interpolated, is a work of the 8th centy. *Obs.* the Latin inscription running round the cornice of its S. side. It was removed 1463, after an earthquake, to its present site, the interior of the *Duomo* or *Ch. of St. John* (date 1457), a building of the Renaissance style. On the high altar is a very curious work of silver gilt (date 1180), representing the Virgin and Child surrounded by saints and angels. *See* the marble throne of the Patriarch of Aquileia; also in the small *Ch. of Sta. Maria dei Battigli*, an altarpiece by *Pellegrino di San Daniele*, Virgin and Child, with 6 Saints, his masterpiece, described by Vasari.

The *Archives* include some most valuable ancient MSS., and the Pax of St. Ursus. In the Ch. of St. Martin

on the opposite side of the river Natisone, the high-altar of St. Perrimo is another Lombard mont. It is covered with bas-reliefs on 4 sides. The bridge over the Natisone (fine point of view) was built 1446.]

An avenue of planes and poplars to *Campo Formio*, a small village only remarkable for the treaty between Napoleon I. and the Emp. Francis I. of Austria, signed here October, 1797; a treaty which may be considered as the death-warrant of the Republic of Venice. The mean house in which the meeting of plenipotentiaries was held is pointed out.

Railway to Venice.

14 m. Codroipo Stat. (*Inn:* Imperatore), a town of 2850 Inhab., about 3 m. beyond which is a wooden bridge, 3382 ft. long, across the Tagliamento. The bed of the river is a mile broad; it is a sea of stones, showing the variableness of the stream, which even when swollen is insufficient to cover the whole of the space, though it constantly changes from one side to the other.

17 m. Pordenone Stat. (*Inn:* La Posta, good) is supposed to be the Portus Naonis of the Romans; it is a town of 4000 Inhab. There is a large paper-mill here, moved by the stream of the Noncello. The Duomo contains a St. Christopher, with the Infant, Virgin, and St. Joseph in a landscape; other works of his in Cara Manzoni, by *Pordenone*, who was born here.

7 m. Sacile Stat. (*Inn:* Post), a town of 3700 Inhab., on the Livenza; it retains traces of ancient grandeur, and is still surrounded by a wall and ditch. The *Palace of the Podestà* is a considerable building. A battle was fought here in 1809 between the Austrians and French. The road by the Pass of Ampezzo to Innsbruck (Rte. 228) falls into our route about 2 m. before reaching

12 m. Conegliano Stat. (*Inn:* Post, good), a beautiful Italian town, conspicuous at a distance from its picturesque *castle*-crowned hill, which appears in the backgrounds of the *painter Baptista* Cima, whose birth-*place it was.*

Beyond this the Railroad crosses the Piave by a bridge of many arches, and proceeds to

7 m. Spresiano Stat.

The approach to Treviso is pleasing; the broad and well-kept road is lined with villas.

9½ m. *Treviso Stat.—Inns:* Quattro Corone; Albergo Reale, very good. (See Rte. 222.)

18½ m. Mestre Stat. } See *Handbook*
VENICE *Station* } *for North Italy.*

ROUTE 251.

VILLACH TO LAIBACH, BY THE SAVE-THAL AND JULIAN ALPS.

15½ Aust. m. = 73 Eng. m.

The *Julian Alps* are the true representatives on the S. of the Tännengebirge, Dachstein, &c., of the N. limestone Alps. But a penetrating dolomitization which extends to 6000 ft. above the sea gives them a different character. They are more precipitous and rugged, and exhibit odd rather than fine forms. Water is absent in most of the cross valleys, and only comes to light at the opening into the main valley. They are therefore poor in lakes and waterfalls: only 4 of each; and the lakes are not so happily placed for scenery as those in the N. The only glacier—about 1500 ft. long and broad—lies under the protection of the upper precipice (1700 ft.) of the Terglou. The great *Wochein plateau* with its appendages is the most remarkable phenomenon of the district; but the finest scenery is to be found in the *cross valleys* which open into the valley of the *Wurzen-Save*.

Eilwagen daily, in 2 hrs. to Tarvis Stat., whence a rly. runs to Laibach. Though the language is everywhere Slovenic, most of the innkeepers speak German.

From Villach the road to Venice may be followed as far as Tschau (Rte. 250). Here the road into Carniola diverges l., and commences a winding ascent towards the col (3496 ft.) between the



Kamen Vrh and Pečz Vrh. *Fine view*, looking back, of the Dobrač, lower Gail, Villach, Faaker See, and Ossiacher See. On the *descent* a *finer view* of the white walls of the *Traunig* and *Prisinig*, two of the peaks of the Julian Alps, standing at the head of 2 cross valleys that open out into the verdant and charming Savethal below. After a zigzag the road enters

16 m. *Wurzen* (*Inn:* Post, 3 rooms, good). The favourite headquarters of Sir Humphry Davy. A *centre* for excursions. The Upper or Wurzen-Save owes the luxuriance of its pastures to the presence of easily disintegrable *tertiary beds* (the same as those filling the Gailitz basin, Rte. 250), which in large patches cover the slopes to a height of some 800 ft. above the valley. The valley bottom, from the presence of the limestone débris continually brought down the cross valleys, is often poor.

Excursion.

a. To the *Source of the Save.* ½ m. from Wurzen, on the road to Tarvis, is a pond, often considered as the source; but the real source is at the head of the *Planitzathal*, a wild rocky valley which opens out opposite the pond, and deserves a visit. The stream, lost in the valley, comes to light not far from the pond, and flows into it. To the source and back 4 hrs.

b. By the *Kronau Pass* into the Isonzothal.

c. Ascent of the *Kamen Vrh* (5417 ft.) or of the *Voschza* (5681 ft.). To gain an adequate conception of the Julian Alps, it is desirable to ascend one or more of the peaks of the Karawankas opposite. For this either the Kamen Vrh above Wurzen, or the Voschza N.E. of Kronau, is adapted. A German-speaking guide advisable. The summit of the *Dobrač* offers a more general and distant view of the range. See Rte. 243.

Descend the high road to *Kronau*, a considerable village at the broad mouth of the *Pischenzathal*, closed in on S. *by the bare Prisinig.* The path goes *up this valley, for* a time on a level, over fields of white débris, and then turns rt. to ascend the slope to the col (3½ hrs.). The *view* of the precipices of the *Spik*, &c., looking back when half way up, and of the near Prisinig with its enormous stony *talus*, magnificent. At this point a spring of delicious cold water. *View* from the col limited, but it can be improved by ascending the shoulder of the Prisinig l. The *Razor Spitze* is in view l., with the summit of the Terglou behind; and the *Schmik* on rt., 1000 ft. below the summit of the Prisinig W., is a curious cavern partly filled with snow. A steep and bad descent leads down to *Sta. Maria di Trenta*, the highest village in the Isonzo Thal, 1½ hr. From here the source of the Isonzo may be visited, a 2 hours' walk, but scarcely worth the while. One hr. below Trenta, at *Looch*, is a grand view of the *Peaks of the Terglou* E. at the head of a lateral valley. The Isonzo here takes a great bend and runs W. by S., passing by *Sotscha*, and emerging into the open basin of *Flitsch*. Time 6 hrs. from Trenta to Flitsch .(see Rte. 254). The latter half of the distance is dreary; and memorials of fatal accidents appear very frequently. Guide and provisions necessary; milk may be had at Trenta, and *perhaps* a dinner from the priest at Sotscha.

Ratschach-Weissenfels Stat.

From this visit the *Weissenfels Lakes* at N. base of the Mangert. A little beyond *Ratschach*, take a track which goes through the fields to the entrance of the valley—the *Lahnthal*. Cross the stream that comes from the lower lake, and continue through wood to the first lake. Here Sir H. Davy used to fish and dine. The second lake is close by. Both are very secluded. The Mangert and the enormous precipices extending from it E. are in view. There is a track that continues up the valley and ascends at its S.W. angle to a col (6761 ft.) W. of the Mangert, descending to *Ober Preth* on the Predil Pass (see Rte. 254). From near this col the Mangert (8775 ft.) may be ascended instead of from Raibl (see Rte. 250).

9 m. *Lengenfeld* (*Inn:* very good), situated high above road on l. The large village below at the opening into the *Uratathal* is *Moistrana*. An interesting excursion may be made up this valley, past the *Peritschnik waterfall* on rt.—which the traveller may walk under—to the summit of the *Luknia Pass* (about 6000 ft.), under the Terglou. By looking up here the border of the Terglou glacier may be seen—7 hrs. there and back. From this col is a descent down to *Looch* in the Isonzothal. See the Kronau Pass excursion above.

The railroad continues to descend the Savethal, the scenery inferior, and reaches

6 m. *Assling Stat.*, a village with iron-works. The Save here is 100 ft. below the surface of the *diluvium*. About a mile further the railroad crosses the Save. It then proceeds S., crosses the *Rothwein* (Raduna), and Radmansdorf-Lees (Sclavonic—Lesen) Stat.

[2 m. from this Stat. is *Veldes* (*Inns:* Hotel Malner (a good new inn, 1871, comfortable); Petran's, good, but homely; Badehaus: all close to the lake, and ¼ m. from the village). A summer resort for fashionables from Laibach and merchants from Trieste.

The fishing in the Rothwein and Savitza first-rate.

The village is at N.E. corner of the charmingly situated lake (above 1 m. long and ¾ m. broad), and not far from the former Schloss of the Bishops of Brixen, finely placed on a precipice (350 ft.) overlooking the lake. The Schloss (now *Herr Ruart's*) deserves a visit for its *view* of this mountain basin with its wooded island and *Church of Maria am See*, and of the Savethal. In the distance the *Stou* (7525 ft.), and *Grintouz* (8386 ft.), the 2 highest peaks of the Karawankas (see Rte. 243), visible N. and N.E. The lake is fed by its own springs and 2 rivulets; its outflow descends to the *Savitza* or *Wochein Save*, which runs close by at a level 150 ft. below.

In the Pokluka plateau W. of Veldes are many funnel-shaped depressions containing pisolitic iron-ore (*Bohnerz*). Some of them were worked for iron by the Romans.

Excursion to the Wochein-See, source of Savitza, and ascent of the Terglou.

The lake and source may be visited from Veldes in 1 day (13 hrs., or 50 m. there and back), but it is pleasanter to sleep at Feistritz.

Take country cars to Feistritz, 15 m. (*Inn* tolerable.) Thence 5 m. to the lake, where the car is left to wait near the church; and a boat takes the traveller across the lake 3 m. Thence it is a walk of 5 m. to the *Source*. It bursts out of a rock in a cascade of 210 ft., and there is a fine *view*. In no part of the valley is the scenery of a very high order; from Veldes to Feistritz the valley is closely shut in; but beyond it opens, and near the lake the *Terglou* is visible N. There is an attraction, however, in the brilliant green colour and transparency of the waters of the Savitza.

Immediately S. of Feistritz is the *Schwarzenberg* (Czernaprst, 5878 ft.), rich in plants. *Geranium argenteum* is abundant.

At *Vittnach* are the remains of *iron-works* worked by the Romans.

The *Terglou* is usually ascended from *Mitterdorf*, a village in a lateral valley N. of Feistritz, whose stream falls into the Savitza, near the Wochein See. Two days' provisions should be taken from Feistritz. *Schest* of Mitterdorf is a guide. A hut on the *Belpole Alp* (5450 ft.) is the usual night-quarters, 4 hrs. A steep ascent brings the traveller to the saddle overlooking the Kermathal. From this point the course is similar to that already given in the description of the ascent as made from Lengenfeld. Mr. Ball ascended by this route in July, 1865.

[There is a track in continuation of that to the source of the Savitza, which, crossing the plateau W. by the "*na Kraja*" *châlet*, reaches its edge S. of Monte Canin, and descends by "*na Scala*" to Sotscha (see above), in the Isonzothal. Probably a toilsome route. See

another into the Isonzothal from Wurzen above.]

Radmannsdorf village stands immediately below the junction of the 2 Saves, the one blue, the other green. As the traveller leaves Veldes the landscape unfolds more and more, and at last displays the Terglou nobly as the culmination of 4 distinct lower and parallel lines of ridge that rise from the surface of the Wochein plateau. *One of the finest views in Carniola*; much admired by Sir H. Davy.

The valley gradually widens, isolated hills appear crowned with white churches, and signs of population and prosperity present themselves. *Obs.* the 5 or 6 broad and high *river terraces*, and the depth of the diluvium which fills the whole valley. At Radmannsdorf the Save is 280 ft. below the surface.

9 m. *Podnart Stat.* Near this the high road over the *Loibl Pass* falls in. See Rte. 243.

4 m. *Krainburg Stat.* (*Inns:* Post; Mayer's, close to bridge: both good). See Rte. 243.

Laak Stat.

17 m. *Laibach Junct. Stat.* (*Inns:* Stadt Wien, good; Elephant; Wilden Mann; Baierischen Hof), a stat. on the Vienna and Trieste Rly. See Rte. 248.

ROUTE 252.

GRATZ TO KÖRMÖND IN HUNGARY, BY SCHLOSS HAINFELD AND THE PASS OF ST. GOTTHARD.

14½ Aust. m. = 68½ Eng. m. By Fürstenfeld 13½ Aust. m. = 63½ Eng. m.

The quickest way at present is to follow the Railway from Gratz (Rte. 248) as far as

Spielfeld Stat., whence Eilwägen run to Gleichenberg Baths, 12 m.

The post-road, after quitting Gratz, traverses the village of St. Leonhard, and then commences the ascent of the Schillingsdorferberg, which takes 3 hrs. to surmount. It commands a delightful view towards Gratz on the one hand, and on the other into the valley of the Raab and its tributaries. The traveller reaches that stream at

13 Gleisdorf, and thence continues along its banks. The course of the Raab is indicated by a line of willows and alders, and its fertilising effects are visible in the broad richly-cultivated tract which fills the bottom of the valley on both sides.

[The most direct road to Körmönd is from Gleisdorf to 11¾ Ilz (*Inn:* Post). Schloss Riegersburg may be conveniently visited from hence, being only 2 hrs.' drive. 9½ Fürstenfeld. 9½ Rába Keresztur. 9½ Rába St. Mihály. 9½ Körmönd.]

The Raab is crossed before arriving at

13 Feldbach, a small town of 1000 Inhab., surrounded with walls, and entered by turreted gateways. About 5 m. off the road to the S. is the ancient castle of Gleichenberg, beautifully situated on a rock inaccessible on 3 sides, and in the midst of forests, belonging to the Trautmannsdorf family, and still inhabited. At its foot, in the Klausnerthal, is the village of Gleichenberg with a mineral spring, the water of which is one of the strongest chalybeates known, stronger than that of Spa., and equal to that of Pyrmont. It is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. Since 18 *Gleichenberg* has been much resorted

and baths and lodging-houses have been built.

6 m. N.E. of Feldbach is the very remarkable feudal fortress, or hill-fort, *Riegersburg*, rising on the summit of a mass of volcanic conglomerate, 400 ft. above the level of the Raab, a conspicuous object from far and near. A winding road cut in the rock leads through 7 distinct gateways into the upper castle. The outer and lower gate is defended by walls and bastions; the 5th is the main entrance, and is ornamented with coats of arms and other carvings. The 6th is reached by a covered bridge thrown over a deep fosse cut in the rock; a similar abyss separates it from the 7th. This Gothic Acropolis was almost the only Styrian castle which bade defiance to the Turks; indeed, it is recorded that Turkish prisoners were compelled to work on its fortifications.

"It resembles Edinburgh Castle wonderfully, though it stands rather higher above the plain—if plain it can be called, which plain is none—for a more waving, rolled-about country I never before looked over than that which surrounds Riegersburg and extends to the foot of the Rhætian Alps. It may be added, that a more richly wooded and at the same time industriously cultivated and better peopled country could not be seen; for wherever the plough does not move, the ground is clad with trees, so that scarcely a nook is left unoccupied, except where rich green patches of meadow-land in the valleys, or sunny knolls on the sides of the hills, are kept apart for the numerous cattle to graze upon.

"The interior of the castle possessed a very different and more melancholy kind of interest. The scenery about Riegersburg is as young and fresh and vigorous as ever, revelling in eternal successions of beauty, while the gigantic castle, many parts of which are cut out of the living rock, or built of huge masses of stone, bound together with bars of iron, and all destined 'to *last for ever*,' according to man's vain *boast*, is silently but rapidly yielding *before* Time's scythe—the effect of whose touch, I think, is often more evident upon such strongholds than it is upon those which possess less of what is termed durability. The most melancholy thing of all in such places is the cold air of desolation which reigns in the empty halls, the total want of use for the magnificent apartments, and the mixture of splendour and shabbiness, of past wealth and present poverty, which implies that the abode has changed from high hands to low ones. In the principal room stood the state-bed of the ancient lords of the castle; but the tattered satin curtains, the tarnished gold of the heavy fringes, and the worm-eaten posts and crumbling cornices, gave token of its long neglect. The ceiling appeared to be the only part of the room which 'decay's effacing fingers' had not yet reached. It was formed of very costly inlaid work, consisting of some dark-coloured wood, probably ebony, on a white ground of box or beech, so extremely rich in appearance, that it looked more like the work of a fancy table in a lady's boudoir than the ceiling of a castle-chamber.

"In passing from one old room to another we had to skirt along by a series of narrow galleries, some of them quite desolate and abandoned, while others had been converted to vulgar modern uses. On coming out of the grand banqueting-room to pass into the hall or withdrawing-room, we had to go along one of these galleries, and, in doing so, were obliged to thread our way through piles of Indian corn, stacks of firewood, and ranges of washing-tubs, and to duck our heads under cords covered with linen hung up to dry. Next minute we found ourselves in the midst of family pictures, huge coats of arms carved in oak, gilded cornices, fresco-painted walls and ceilings, and enormous folding-doors covered with works in relief, and reaching, like the ornamental entrance to some Gothic churches, nearly to the top of the wall. Anon, on making our exit by one of these solemn portals, instead of finding ourselves in a grand court or lobby, or splendid staircase, in character with the magnificent suite of apartments we had passed through, we had enough to do

not to break our noses in scrambling down a steep, awkward, darkish sort of back stair, the poor remains of some vanished wing of the Castle."—*Capt. Hall's Schloss Hainfeld.* The *chapel* contains the burial-vault of the Purgstall family, and an altarpiece by Krafft.

Soon after leaving Feldbach the 4 pointed turrets of *Schloss Hainfeld*, celebrated by Capt. Basil Hall, appear in sight. The late Countess Purgstall bequeathed it to M. von Hammer, the distinguished orientalist.

Fehring. A few m. beyond this the frontier of Hungary is crossed.

19 St. Gotthard, a village of 800 Inhab., at the confluence of the Raab and Feistritz, famous for a glorious victory gained over the Turks in 1664, by Montecuculi. The Christians were posted on the l. bank of the Raab, opposite the Cistercian convent of St. Gotthard. The little village of Moggersdorf was the centre of the fight. The Turks forded the Raab at a place where it makes a great bend—where its stream is not more than 10 or 15 paces broad. The German troops in the centre were put to flight by the first onset of the Turks; but the balance was restored by the French troops under the Duke de la Feuillade. The Vizier Kiuprili, on seeing them advance, inquired, "Who are these girls?"—alluding to their powdered perukes. Their steady and tremendous charge soon taught him his mistake, and the Janissaries scattered before them remembered for many a day their fearful cry, "*Allons! Allons! Tue! Tue!*" The brunt of the battle was borne by the Janissaries and Spahis, the chosen troops of the Ottoman army, and upon them fell the chief loss. 10,000 of the flower of their army fell on the banks of the Raab, or were made prisoners. Nothing but the skill and valour of Montecuculi, and the determined intrepidity of the German and French troops under him, could have resisted their attacks, as one reinforcement after another forced the passage of the river and endeavoured to drive the Christians from the strong *post they* occupied. *Among the slain were the* Pacha of *Buda and the son of the* Khan of Crim Tartary. A small chapel, still standing, was built on the field to commemorate the victory.

17½ m. Körmönd, a town of 2825 Inhab., on the Raab, belonging to Prince Batthyány, who has here a handsome country house with an agreeable English pleasure-ground. The country between Körmönd and the lake Balaton is very fertile. The peasants wear a singular dress; the men a cloak of thick wool with a red border the women a flat square napkin headdress like those of the south of Italy.

ROUTE 253.

GRATZ TO KLAGENFURT BY MARBURG, RAIL.

22 Aust. m. = 107 Eng. m.

40 m. From Gratz to Marburg, see Rte. 248.

2 daily trains. Time, 5 to 7 hrs. They are in correspondence with trains from Vienna and from Trieste, but on certain days the *quick* trains from those termini will only carry 1st-class passengers to and from Marburg.

The branch rly. to Klagenfurt and Villach, one of the finest in Austria, leaves the main line S. of Marburg and the river Drave, and ascends the Drauthal W., which soon narrows into a space filled up by road, river, and rly. Landscape picturesque—many cascades on each side of river. The chapel of *St. Urban* stands upon a height near Marburg on rt. On l. are the *Bacher Gebirge*, the highest point of which (5184 ft.) stands immediately S. of Maria Rast, the 2nd st beyond Marburg. By a tunnel 668

long the rly. penetrates into the defile of the Drave beneath the Castle of *Fall.*

28½ m. *Mahrenberg Stat.* (*Inn:* Post). Valley here more open, and well cultivated; scattered over with iron forges and charcoal-burners' huts.

11½ m. *Unter-Drauburg Stat.* (*Inn:* Post). The first town in Carinthia, so named to match *Ober Drauburg* on the W. frontier. The rly. here leaves the Drave and diverges S.W.

[6 m. N.W. is *Lavamund* at the broad opening into the *Lavantthal*, from the fertility of its soil called the *Paradise of Carinthia*. 6 m. up is the large Benedictine Monastery of *St. Paul*, founded 1091; at one time exceedingly wealthy. It contains much that is interesting to the antiquarian; amongst other things, the tombs of the founders, and of some of the most ancient members of the Habsburg family, brought hither in 1809 from the mother Abbey of St. Blaize in the Black Forest by the monks of that abbey, when it was dissolved in 1807 as a consequence of the breaking up of the old German empire.

4 m. further a road diverges l. over the *Griffnerberg* to Völkermarkt, 12 m.

1 m. further is *St. Andrä*, up to 1809 the residence of the prince-bishops of Lavant, then removed to Marburg.

6 m. beyond is *Wolfsberg* (*Inns* pretty good), the principal town in the Unter Lavant Thal, with a fine new *Schloss* overlooking it from a height, and surrounded by picturesque and rich scenery.

An excursion may be made to the summit of the *Koralpe* (7009 ft.): good night-quarters at a hut ¾ hr. below the top, frequented by travellers. Flora interesting: amongst others the very rare *Zahlbrucknera paradoxa*. At *Spitzelsofen*, on the slopes of the Koralpe, is an *Etruscan inscription*. The mountain range opposite the Koralpe is the *Saualpe;* both consist of gneiss and mica clayslate. On Easter-eve the Lavanters are accustomed to kindle hundreds of bonfires, which are spread for miles over both mountain-slopes, and along the reaches of the valley.

5 m. beyond is an opening into the *Twimburg Graben* E. Three days in the week a Stellwagen runs from Wolfsberg, by this Graben, to *Breiteneyg*, over the Pack Alp (3699 ft.), and by Edelschrott to *Köflach*, about 22 m., where are beds of lignite used on the Vienna and Trieste Rly. From Köflach to Gratz by rly. (30 m.) in 2 hrs.

On a rough car-road, which cuts off the bend in the main valley between Wolfsberg and St. Leonhard in the Upper Lavant, is *Pröbel*, noted for its mineral springs, and visited even from Trieste. A fine view from it of the Lower Lavant. *St. Leonhard* is 11 m. (by the main valley) beyond Wolfsberg: on the way are several iron-works.]

Passing the small town of Guttenstein S., the rly. reaches

7 m. *Prävali, Stat.*, at the entrance to the picturesque *Miesthal:* see Rte. 243. The fine limestone mass in view S.W. is the Petschenkogl (6925 ft.). Large iron-works.]

7 m. *Bleiburg Stat.* From here also is a road S. to Mies in the Mies Thal, about 6 m. The Petschenkogl full S.; at its foot was a Roman colony, Juenna. Hence the name of the *Jaunthal*, a small plain, which the rly. now crosses to

9½ m. *Kühnsdorf Stat.* 2 m. S. is *Eberndorf*, and an old monastery belonging to the Benedictines of St. Paul in the Lavantthal. Date 11th centy. To protect it against the Turks, it was surrounded by walls and a moat, which still remain. Beyond Eberndorf is the road to *Kappel* in the Vellachthal, see Rte. 243 A. 2 m. N. is *Völkermarkt*, on the N. side of the Drave, one of the staple towns for the iron trade, burnt down in 1830, and rebuilt. *Visit St. Rupert's Church*, which goes back to the introduction of Christianity into Carinthia, under Modestus, in the 8th centy.

The rly. again approaches the Drave, deeply buried in diluvium, and after crossing it near Stein, makes a straight cross for

16½ m. *Klagenfurt Stat.* Rte. 243.

Rail to Villach.

Marin-Worth Stat.
Velden Stat.
Villach Stat. } Rte. 243.



ROUTE 254.

TRIESTE TO VILLACH, BY GÖRZ, ISONZO-THAL, AND PREDIL PASS.

25 Aust. m. = 117½ Eng. m.

Rail to Görz. Dil. from Görz to Flitsch 4 times a week, in 12 hrs. Road good, but no post-horses.

Görz is a pleasantly situated town and worth seeing. The lower Isonzo is a close barren valley; but the scenery improves about Tolmein and culminates at the Predil Pass.

Grignano Stat.

From *Trieste* by rly., which coasts along the cliffs overlooking the sea until it reaches

12 m. *Nabresina* Junct. Stat., with *refreshment-room*, dear. Here the trains for Vienna turn off rt. The rly. continues N.W., passing *Duino*, where is a modern château of Prince Hohenlohe, and an old ruin on a detached rock. Here Dante was the guest of Pagano delle Torre, patriarch of Aquileia, and composed part of the 'Divina Commedia.'

6½ m. *San Giovanni.* No stat., but the rly. leaves the sea at this point. Near, the sources of the Timao (the classic Timavus) burst out of the foot of a bare rock from under the road in a vast volume, and form at once a river, which after a course of a mile enters the Adriatic:

" fontem superare Timavi:
Unde per ora novem, vasto cum murmure montis,
It mare proruptum, et pelago premit arva sonanti." VIRGIL.

The number of sources is variously stated: a recent traveller mentions 4; Strabo speaks of 7; Virgil of 9. It is believed that these sources are the outlet of the river Recca, which buries itself in the Carst Cave at St. Canzian, and emerges here, after a subterranean *course of 20 m.*

3 m. Monfalcone Stat. (*Inn:* Leone d'Oro), a town of 1250 Inhab., on a hill overlooking the Adriatic, with a remarkable old Hill-Fort. [12 m. W. of this lies *Aquileia*, reached by crossing the Isonzo by a ferry (*Inn:* Leone d'Oro), in the days of the Romans one of the most important provincial cities, as well as one of the strongest frontier fortresses, and the chief bulwark of Italy on its N.W. frontier. Augustus often resided here, and its population was then estimated at 100,000 souls. It was taken and reduced to ashes by Attila, A.D. 452, whose ferocity was excited by the stubborn resistance it made to his arms, and who caused it, in consequence, to be sacked, burned, and razed. It contains at present only 147 houses and 1450 Inhab. The marshes which surround it render its climate pestilential. The *Duomo*, founded 1019-42, restored 1245, consists of a nave of 11 bays, with pointed arches, and a separate campanile. Attached to it N.W. is a fragment of a much older basilica, including an octagon *Battisterio*, with a font in the floor for immersion. This was the metropolitan church of the patriarch of Aquileia, whose throne of stone, in which he was installed on his accession to the see, is still preserved behind the high altar. The Roman remains in this neighbourhood are abundant; excavations are constantly carried on, and the apothecary of the place has a large collection.]

The rly. turns N. from Monfalcone, up the valley of the Isonzo (Sontius), whose waters are distinguished at times by the almost milky whiteness of their tint, to

14 m. GÖRZ (Gorizia) Stat.—*Inns:* Tre Corone; Golden Engel. An archiepiscopal town of 10,000 Inhab., possessing manufactories of silk, &c., charmingly situated on the Isonzo. In the upper or old town stands the *Castle* of the Counts of Görz. The *Cathedral* is a fine building. The *Barrack* in the great square, at the foot of the castle rock, was originally a Jesuits' college.

Charles X., the ex-king of France, died here (1836), in the Castle of Grafenburg, and is buried in the Chapel of

the Convent of *Castagnovizza*, on the height above the town.

[5 m. above Görz, overlooking the narrow entrance into the Isonzothal, is *Monte Santo*, crowned by a celebrated pilgrimage ch. erected 1544, to commemorate the appearance of the Virgin 5 years earlier to a peasant of Salcano. Interior of ch. worth seeing. *View* over the plain S. with the milky Isonzo stretching away to the sea, and over the plain W., with the Cadore mountains beyond, well worth the climb. *Many interesting plants on the way.*

At *Salcano*, the first village beyond Görz, the road makes a right angle to enter the Isonzothal at the foot of Monte Santo.]

17 m. *Canale*, a village, where the road crosses to rt. or W. bank of Isonzo.

About 5 m. further the road abandons the valley to take a N. and more direct course. Beyond, the *Idria*, an important stream, joins the Isonzo on rt.

After passing *Volzano* or *Woltschach*, lying on a cross-ridge,

8 m. *Tolmein* (Ital. *Tolmino*) is seen on a slope on the opposite bank of the river. There is a *Schloss* close by, where Dante, while guest of Pagano delle Torre, wrote some of his poems—a crag overhanging the river is still called *Dante's Seat*.

The higher mountains of the W. border of the *Wochein* plateau become visible—Mte. *Vochin*, Mte. *Kuck*, and portions of the *Krn Plateau*.

The road now pursues a N.W. course to

10 m. *Karfreit* (Ital. *Caporetto*), opposite the W. face of the *Krn* Berg (7357 ft.).

[A road here diverges W., and, coming to the *Natisone* in 4 m., turns S. to accompany it to Cividale, about 15 m. further. See Rte. 250.]

The road continues its N.W. course, and passes *Ternova* and *Serpenizza*. At *Saaga* both road and stream make another bend at right angles, and enter the basin or plain of Flitsch, shut in on N.W. by the huge *Flitsch Plateau*.

Note.—The whole course of the Isonzo is *a series of long lines at right angles to each other.*

12 m. *Flitsch*—Slovenic, *Pless*—(*Inn*: Löschnigg's, miserable); a small market town picturesquely situated amid the mountains. The Isonzo issues out of the valley opening E., but is invisible from Flitsch, its channel being cut deep in the diluvium.

3 m. *Flitscher Klause*, a narrow defile between bare precipices. Passing l. the opening into the *Mogenzathal*, overlooked by the fine peak of Monte *Cernjala* (Confin Sp.), at its head Unter and Mitter

4 m. *Preth*, the lower villages of the Predil Pass, are entered (small *Inn*). The massive boss of the *Mangert* overlooks the scene: E. is the *Sebnik*; and the long line of precipices of the *Prisnel* runs from the Sebnik to the Klause.

The road makes a great circuit with a steep ascent to

2 m. *Ober Preth*. Beyond on rt. a stream descends from the Mangert and passes under the road. Here the route for the *ascent of the Mangert* turns off. See Rte. 250. A little further the road passes between the works of the

Predil Fort, first erected in 1808, and defended by an Austrian officer Hermann, with a handful of heroes, against a column of the French army in 1809, with the most remarkable bravery. When summoned to surrender, he replied, "he was resolved to die rather than betray his post," and he kept his word. Attempts to cannonade it and to take it by storm were repelled with equal firmness. At length a company of light troops succeeded in surmounting the hills at the back, and from the top of the mountain-wall hurled down barrels of burning pitch, which set fire to the buildings and rendered them untenable. Still refusing to yield, he headed a sallying-party and was cut to pieces along with them. A monument is erected to their memory by the Emperor.

The road now makes a gradual ascent N. into

3 m. *Raibl* (*Inn*: Scheidenberger's, first house on rt. descending from the pass, decent and civil; another in the village, dirty and dear). There is a lower road into Raibl just above the lake, protected by galleries—the *winter road*. Raibl is a mining village: the mines (lead and zinc) are worked in the dolomite of the *lower Trias* of the Königsberg. Many interesting plants may be found here, such as *Thlaspi cepæfolium*, *Homogyne sylvestris*, *Astrantia carniolica*, *Campanula Zoysii*, *Genista radiata*, *Cytisus purpureus*, and *Woodsia glabella*.

5 m. *Ober Tarvis* (*Inn*: Gelbfuss', very good). On the high road from Vienna to Venice (Rte. 250).

18 m. *Villach Stat.* See Rte. 243.

ROUTE 256.

TOUR OF DALMATIA: — TRIESTE TO CATTARO, BY LUSSIN PICCOLO, SELVE, ZARA, SEBENICO, SPALATO (DIOCLETIAN'S PALACE), MILNA, LESINA, CURZOLA, AND RAGUSA.

Steamers go down the coast from Trieste to Cattaro twice or thrice a week, in about 5 days, touching at all the ports of Dalmatia, and tarrying several hours at the principal. They are fairly comfortable, and the officers very civil. The times of starting are altered on Oct. 1 for the winter season. Provide *paper money* at Trieste: it is taken everywhere in Dalmatia.

Inns are few and bad, but letters of recommendation will generally procure lodgings.

Dalmatia, the most southern province of the Austrian Empire, *contains about 450,000* Inhab., chiefly *of the Slavonian race*, and speaking a dialect of the Slavonian language, except in the towns on the sea-coast, the long connexion of which with Venice has made the Italian language, customs, and architecture very general. Of old, Dalmatia formed a portion of Illyricum, and passed with that country under the sway of Rome. In the middle ages it belonged to Hungary; but in the 15th cent. it fell under the power of the Venetians, who held it till the fall of Venice in 1797, when it was ceded to Austria. In 1805 Austria ceded Dalmatia to the French, and Napoleon afterwards conferred the title of Duke of Dalmatia on Marshal Soult. In 1814, on the downfall of Napoleon, it reverted to Austria.

Dalmatia is divided into the four *circles* or departments of Zara, Spalato, Ragusa, and Cattaro. Zara is the capital of the whole province, and the residence of the principal civil and military authorities. The Dalmatians are chiefly Roman Catholics, but about one fourth of the population belongs to the Greek Church. Agriculture is generally very backward; a large quantity of corn is imported; and the principal exports consist of oil, figs, wine, and the *liqueurs* Maraschino and Rosoglio. The Dalmatian mountaineers are still wild and uncivilized in their dress and manners, especially the tribe called Morlacchi, in the circles of Zara and Spalato; but the inhabitants of the sea-coast are excellent seamen, and greatly given to shipbuilding and commerce. They officer and man a large portion of the imperial and commercial navy of Austria. (The best authority on Dalmatia, &c., is Sir Gardner Wilkinson's learned work.)

On leaving Trieste the steamers bound for Dalmatia pass near the coast of Istria, and within sight of the chief towns and villages of that promontory. (See Rte. 249.) The first port at which they touch is

Lussin Piccolo, the principal harbour of the island of *Ossero*, formed by a deep bay, at the extremity of which stands a well-built town of 7000 Inhab., chiefly sailors. The inland exports

both wine and oil, but is rugged and barren, like most others of the Dalmatian coast.

Selve, the chief village of the small island of the same name, is generally the next station; and afterwards the steamers enter the lake-like navigation of the islands lying immediately along the Dalmatian mainland.

Zara (the ancient *Jadĕra* and a Roman colony) is now the capital of Dalmatia, the residence of the governor and seat of the Diet of the province; and contains about 8000 Inhab. It stands on a small peninsula, and is surrounded by lofty stone ramparts. The remains of an aqueduct may be visited without the town; but, with this exception, and the *sea-gate* (Porta di S. Grisogono, brought from Œnona), few Roman antiquities exist here, in consequence of their having been mostly employed in building the fortifications. In the Ch. of San Francesco is an altarpiece by Carpaccio. The Porta di Terra Ferma is a fine gateway built by San Michaeli. The harbour is spacious and secure, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. *Maraschino* is the chief manufacture and export, and may be procured here of very good quality. It is made from the stone and kernel of the *Marasca*, or wild cherry, which grows on the hills of Dalmatia.

The *Duomo*, or cathedral, is an interesting building of Lombard style, erected in the 13th cent. by Enrico Dandolo, after the city had been taken by the French and Venetian crusaders; probably with a view to deprecate the displeasure of the pope, who had severely reprobated the sacrilegious pillage of the sacred edifices by the conquerors. Some of the other churches are handsome. On the fortifications there are many agreeable walks, laid out with trees, and interspersed with cafés and summer-houses. There are two Corinthian columns standing isolated in different parts of the town, and probably placed in their present positions by the Venetians. On that in the *Piazza delle Erbe* are remains of the winged lion of St. Mark; and attached to the shaft are chains, by which criminals were fastened in the time of the republic.

Zara is best known in history from the famous siege which it sustained at the beginning of the 4th crusade, A.D. 1202, from the combined forces of the French and Venetians.

[An uninteresting journey of 8 hrs. by land to *Scardona* (Pop. 1200; no Inn), ... stumes picturesque. Here the river ... erka widens to a lake. On a rock ... ove the town, ruins of a castle built ... the Turks, who held the place from ... 22 to 1646. Scardona is unhealthy in summer, owing to a marsh to the S. The *Falls of the Kerka* are 1½ hr. ... row above Scardona. Height of l... est fall, 25 ft.; total, 170 ft.; width of fall, 250 ft. From Scardona to Sebenico 3 hrs. by road, through rocky and mountainous country—rather less by water.]

In about 6 hours from Zara the steamer reaches

Sebenico (*Inn*, Albergo al Pellegrino, indifferent), an extremely picturesque walled town (Pop. 7000), with gates which are closed at sunset, and not opened again until sunrise. It is seated on an inland firth or strait, connected with the sea by a narrow channel, and defended by a Venetian fort, designed by San Michele. It was founded by the Uscoks, rising abruptly from the sea, and commanded by three castles placed one above the other. The highest, S. Giovanni, is still in repair; the two lower dismantled—Fort Barone, named from Baron Degenfeld, who defended it against the Turks in 1648, and Santa Anna—*the view* from which gives an excellent idea of Dalmatian scenery, with its deep bays and numerous islands. The principal object of interest is the *Duomo*, constructed from 1415-1555. Though of a mixed style of architecture, its combination of Gothic and Cinquecento is pleasing. The roof is entirely of stone slabs forming a semi-cylindrical vault. The painter Andrea Schiavone was born here. A fish, Denticli della



(Sparus gibbosus), so called from a crest on its head, is peculiar to Sebenico, and is much esteemed; also the *Palamedé*, resembling a mackarel. *Wines:* Vino Tartaro, strong, white like Madeira; and a wine like Malaga, with flavour of Maraschino. Sebenico lies within an irregular gulf or basin of considerable size, at the mouth of the river *Kerka*, the entrance to which from the sea is by a narrow winding channel. The harbour is secure and commodious. The surrounding country is stony and barren; but from the irregular and varied outline of the mountains and shore it would be beautiful, but lacks the essential ornament of wood.

When the steamer arrives at a convenient hour there is time to visit the *Falls of the Kerka* (4 or 5 hrs. by row-boat from Sebenico), which, when the river is full, are very fine—a crescent-shaped fall, descending through the densest foliage. A good carriage-road has been made to the mouth of the Kerka (2 hrs.). The dress of the male peasants hereabouts is picturesque, consisting of a red skull-cap, a close-fitting jacket braided with various colours, and sometimes another jacket hung upon one shoulder in hussar fashion, blue trowsers, and a sandal laced up the ankle. Near the Turkish frontier, and especially in the southern parts of Dalmatia, the peasants very generally wear arms, as a necessary protection against the incursions of their semi-barbarous neighbours.

About 3 h. from Sebenico the steamer rounds the headland of *La Planca*, on which there is often a heavy surf, as it is exposed to the force of the open sea, which to the N. and S. of this point is broken by intervening islands. To the S.S.E. is seen the lofty island of *Lissa* (the ancient Issa), the key of the upper Adriatic, occupied by the English as a naval station while the French held Dalmatia, memorable for the victory gained off it by Sir William Hoste in *1811 over a French squadron, and more recently (July, 1866)* the scene of a decisive engagement between the Austrians under Tegetthoff, and the Italian fleet, in which the former were signally victorious. One Italian iron-clad was rammed, and sunk on the instant. Lissa harbour was fortified by the English, and held by them from 1812 to 1815: one quarter, called *Cut*, was the English burial-ground, where are interred the sailors and officers who, under command of Sir William Hoste, fell in the victorious sea-fight in the bay, against a French fleet. 3 Martello towers, called Bentinck, Robertson, and Wellington, erected by the English, still remain.

In 2 h. more, after passing the Isle of *Bua*, connected with the mainland at the city of *Tràu* by a bridge, the steamer enters the small port of

Spalàto (in Slavonic *Split*), the chief town of the circle of the same name, and the second city of Dalmatia after Zara, containing, with its suburbs, 12,000 Inhab. *Hotel* on the Quai (Marina), built 1864, by Signor Bajamonte. The streets are generally narrow and crooked. The town is improving: much of its rising prosperity being due to the Podesta Bajamonte, who has built piers and quays, re-opened the aqueduct to Salona, introduced gas, built a theatre, &c. On the fortifications of this, and of the other Dalmatian cities, the Venetian lion is often conspicuous. The greater part of Spalato is built within the precincts of Diocletian's palace, whence it derives its name (*Salonæ Palatium* or *S. Palatium*, corrupted into Spalato). The modern city was founded chiefly by fugitives from Salona (the ruins of which remain about 3 m. N.N.E.), when that city was destroyed by the barbarian Avars in A.D. 639. The houseless Salonitans found refuge amid the best courts and chambers of the neighbouring palace, which must have covered above 9 English acres. The Emperor Diocletian was a native of Salona, and, on abdicating the purple in A.D. 305, he retired to the palace which he had prepared in anticipation of that extraordinary event, to spend the re-

mainder of his days. Diocletian's answer to Maximian, when urging him to resume the purple, is well known: "If I could show you the cabbages I have planted with my own hands at Salona, you would no longer urge me to relinquish the enjoyment of happiness for the pursuit of power." He expired in this splendid retreat A.D. 313. Even now, though the town of Spalato has been built from its ruins, its colossal remains give a vivid idea of the power and magnificence of the Roman emperors. The palace was constructed of a beautiful freestone, little inferior to marble, and was in the form of a quadrangle, flanked by 16 towers. Its longer sides were each 698 ft. in length, and its shorter 514 ft. "Four streets, intersecting each other at right angles, divided the several parts of this great edifice, and the approach to the principal apartment was from a very stately entrance, still denominated the Golden Gate. The approach was terminated by a *peristylium* of granite columns; on one side of which we discover the square temple of Æsculapius (now the church of St. John the Baptist), and, on the other, the octagon temple of Jupiter (now the cathedral)."—*Gibbon*, chap. xiii.

The first part of the palace seen from the sea is a long piece of the front immediately facing the harbour; it appears now only as a line of half-columns and arches running along the upper stories of a row of houses upon the quay; and was originally a portion of an arcade or portico. The plan of Spalato is nearly a double square, one half of which, nearest the sea, was the site of the palace, now chiefly filled with steep, narrow, and dirty lanes. In the centre is the *Porta Aurea*. Penetrating through this, you come to an open space, the *Piazza del Duomo*. Upon entering the town, and coming round behind these houses, one arrives at an open parallelogram, which is supposed to have been the forecourt (peristylus) of the palace; it is still surrounded on 3 sides by its ancient *portico*, consisting of large granite columns supporting arches. The extremity appears to have been the portico of the chief entrance to the palace, and behind it are the remains of a circular building, or vestibulum.

On one side of this piazza a flight of steps leads up to the temple of Jupiter, now the *Duomo*, or cathedral. The steps pass under an arch supported by two lions: at the entrance is a black *Sphinx* of the time of Amenoph III., brought from Egypt; and by the side of it rises the graceful campanile of five [illegible] added 1360. The temple re[illegible] nearly entire: it is octagonal, [illegible] chancel added, and surrounded [illegible] peristyle, which rises to about [illegible]e height of the body of the [illegible]g. Internally it is vaulted with [illegible] of dome, and has some an[illegible]ranite and porphyry columns. [illegible]yle of this temple and of the [illegible] round the piazza is Corinthian, but of a late and debased period.

On the opposite side of the piazza to the temple of Jupiter stands the *temple of Æsculapius*, now consecrated to St. John the Baptist. *Obs.* the frieze running round the wall, carved with Cupids, panthers, and lions, the Baptistery of white marble and Byzantine ornament. Among the closely built houses and narrow streets of the town numerous fragments of Diocletian's palace may be seen, such as columns, doorways, arches, and *sarcophagi*, the finest of which (Centaurs and Lapithæ) is in the court of the house of the Acoutäis family.

A good carriage-road leads from Spalato to the ruins of Salona, a distance of about 3 m. On the way are seen several arches of the Roman aqueduct which carried water to the palace. Salona stood on the N. side of the river *Jader*, now *Il Giadro*. The road crosses the river at the same spot as of old, and one of the arches of the modern bridge is of Roman time. A large space is covered by foundations of buildings, of baths, with lines of paved streets. Fragments of the city walls may be observed, and also remains of a theatre and amphitheatre. Salona was the capital of Dalmatia for several centuries, and the seat of a Roman colony. As has been alre



mentioned, it was destroyed by the Avars in the 7th century.

Salona is famed for woodcocks and wild fowl in winter; and partridges are common throughout Dalmatia; while trout abound in the mountain streams.

Spalato to Träu is a beautiful drive of 3 hrs., by a good road made by the French round the bay, called *Riviera di Castelli*, from 6 castles built in the 15th centy. by the Venetians as refuges for the peasants during Turkish inroads.

Trâu stands beautifully on a peninsula washed on 3 sides by the sea, looking down the well-wooded salt-water lake between the mountains and isle of Büa opposite. The *Cathedral*, begun 1213, has a rich though rudely sculptured W. portal, extending the whole width of the building: interior, massive and solemn. Before the altar is buried (1241) William, son of Baldwin Emperor of Constantinople; the *Baptistery* has a vaulted roof and frieze of cupids. At one end a bas-relief of the Temptation of St. Jerome, in coloured marbles, like a gigantic cameo. In the sacristy old ch. plate, jewels, embroidery. Lofty campanile. On a spit of land stands the picturesque Venetian *Castle Camerlengho*, 1420.

3 m. N.E. of Salona is the very ancient fortress of Clissa, on a precipitous rocky hill, occupied of old by the Romans, and still held by an Austrian garrison. The beauty of the view from it amply repays the drive from Spalato; and the steamer generally remains in port long enough for that purpose, and for visiting the antiquities of Salona.

Milna, the port of the island of *Brazza* (anc. Bractia), is reached by the steamer in about an hour after leaving Spalato. Brazza is the largest and most populous island of Dalmatia, with 17,000 Inhab. *It is 32 m. long, but of unequal breadth, never exceeding 9 m.*

[S. G.]

Lésina, the capital and port of the long narrow island of the same name (anc. *Pharos Insula*), is reached in 2 hours from Milna. It contains good specimens of Venetian architecture: the *Loggia* on the Quay is by San Michele. The Pop. of the whole island amounts to 13,000. The town is protected by several forts, and the *Spalmadore* islets form a natural breakwater for the harbour. It is 5 hrs. by steamer from Lesina to the harbour of

Curzola, the capital of the island of the same name, which contains about 5000 Inhab., and abounds in trees and brushwood, thereby forming a striking contrast with the neighbouring shores of Lesina and the Dalmatian coast. The pines of Curzola supplied the arsenal of Venice; and shipbuilding is still the most profitable employment of the islanders. A narrow channel separates the island from the peninsula of *Sabioncello*, high, long, and narrow, united to the mainland by a small neck about 1 m. across. The total length of this singular promontory is 40 m.; its general breadth only 4. The passage of the channel is guarded by the guns of Curzola. *Corcyra nigra*, the ancient name of the island, was probably derived from its dark pine woods. In the latter days of the Republic it was the chief station of the Venetian fleet between Venice and Corfu.

There is nothing worthy of remark in the 5 hours' voyage between Curzola and Ragusa, except the long, hilly, and narrow island of *Meleda*, which, according to Bryant's untenable theory, was the scene of St. Paul's shipwreck. In bad weather the steamers anchor in the secure bay of

Gravosa, which is connected by a road of 1½ m. with the ancient town

Ragusa (at Porta Pille a decent *Inn* —Borchetto—with trattoria), a place most interesting both from its appearance and its historical associations. Like Venice, it was in the middle ages a republic of merchant nobles; and like Venice, its independence was finally destroyed by the French,

whom the Austrians succeeded. The city, whose *Ragosies*, or *Argosies*, once traded to all the chief nations of the world, has dwindled from 40,000 to about 8000 Inhab. But the main street, or *Corso*, extending through the middle of the town, bears marks of its ancient importance; from it many streets of steps diverge up the hill-side. At its W. end are the handsome ch. of the *Redentore* and the Franciscan convent, with picturesque cloisters. The Duomo (St. Biagio—St. Giles—patron saint of Ragusa), built by Richard Cœur-de-Lion, contains a chapel full of interesting relics; beautiful specimens of Byzantine and early Italian enamelling and chasing. Behind the high altar is an Assumption of the Virgin by *Titian*. See the *Piazza delle Erbe*, on market-days and Sundays crowded with peasants in picturesque costume. The *Palazzo*, of good Florentine architecture, dates from the most flourishing time of the Republic (15th centy.). The *Custom-house* is a good Venetian edifice. Outside the sea-gate, Porta Plocce, is a large walled space, where a *Bazaar*, quite in Oriental fashion, is held 3 times a week. The Turkish caravan is escorted by a guard to and from Bergato, on the confines of Herzegovina.

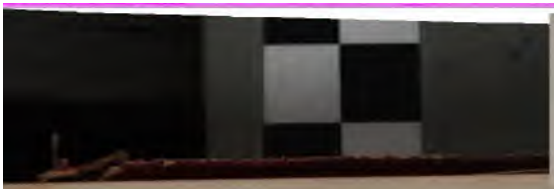
1 m. outside of Porta Plocce is the olive-garden of an old convent, now an Austrian barrack, commanding a beautiful view of Ragusa and its fortifications, running up the steep mountains immediately behind it; Fort San Lorenzo, standing on a rock in the sea, at their feet; and Fort Impériale, erected by the French on the summit of Monte Sergio, 1443 ft. above. The pretty *Val d' Ombla*, and *Canosa* with its fine plane-trees, form agreeable excursions in the neighbourhood of Ragusa. The two slips of land, reaching down to the sea, called *Klek* to the N., and *Suttorina* to the S., which divided the Ragusan from the Venetian territory, are still retained by the *Turks, though* the road passing through *them belongs* to Austria.

From Ragusa to Spalato is 15 hrs. *by steamer.*

The voyage from Ragusa to Cattaro occupies about 6 hrs. It is a very interesting journey, either 4 hrs. on horseback by the valley of the Breno to Ragusa Vecchia, or by boat thither, 1 to 2 hrs. sail or row. 7 m. from Ragusa is *Ragusa Vecchia*, a town of 3000 Inhab., on the site of the Greek colony of Epidaurus, said to have been founded B.C. 689 from Epidaurus in Laconia.

It is 6 hrs. ride thence to Cattaro, across the *Canali*, a singular and unproductive plain, which nearly every winter becomes a lake, which disappears in summer through chasms communicating underground with the sea. The picturesque vale of Suttorina descends to the sea at *Castel Nuovo*, at the mouth of the Bocche di Cattaro, beautifully situated in the midst of palms and other luxuriant vegetation.

On entering the *Bocche*, the "mouths" or Gulf of Cattaro (the Rhizonic Gulf of antiquity), the town of *Castel Nuovo* (8000 Inhab.) appears in front "as if placed to watch the entrance of this splendid harbour." Hence it takes 2 h. to Cattaro. The steamers usually stop for a short time at *Meghie*, near the entrance of the bay. "The country about Castel Nuovo," says Sir Gardner Wilkinson, "is very beautiful: and here begins that grand scenery which has made the Gulf of Cattaro so celebrated. The forms of the mountains are bold and rugged; the sides are clothed with trees, studded with houses; and here and there are a church-steeple perched on a height, and a village below seeming to rise from the edge of the water, in which it is reflected. As you proceed onwards a succession of different views present themselves; and the mountains rising on either side, with a majestic sweep, from the water, sometimes scarcely leaving room for a village on the shore, give this winding gulf the appearance of an inland lake. At one time you are in a bay, ½ mile across, which expands to a breadth of 3 m.; you then pass through narrow channels to a succession of land-locked lakes; and so great is the



area of water, that the fleets of all Europe would occupy but a small portion of this splendid harbour, whose depth would allow them to anchor close to the shore."

The costumes of the *Bocchesi*, as the inhabitants of the shores of the gulf are called, vary in different villages, and are often singular and picturesque. They are an industrious and energetic people, about 15,000 in number, and renowned as excellent seamen, being extensively engaged in foreign trade, but generally retiring home to settle in their old age in their native villages.

Cattaro (decent lodgings may be found here, and good food from the Trattoria), the capital of the *circle* of the same name, is a small fortified town of 4000 Inhab., situated in magnificent scenery, at the extremity of the deep winding gulf, and at the foot of the lofty mountains of Montenegro. The white houses and villages in its neighbourhood, scattered along the shores, among trees and vineyards, add a softer beauty to the sterner features of the rocky cliffs behind. The town contains nothing remarkable; the streets are narrow, and of architecture similar to that of other ex-Venetian places. On a projecting rock immediately behind the town stands the castle, a strong fortification, and rendered nearly inaccessible by the precipices around. The frontier of Montenegro is here very close; and the Austrians have carried up to it, by numerous zigzags, a splendidly constructed military road. The market held outside the eastern gate of Cattaro is frequented by the Montenegrins, whose rich dress and silver-mounted arms may there be admired.

No traveller should leave Cattaro without a visit to *Cettegni*, the capital of the principality of Montenegro, a ride of 6 h. There is a tolerable *Inn* at *Cettegni* (see *Handbook for Turkey*).

From Cattaro the traveller may enter Albania by land, and reach Scutari in about 3 days' journey. (*Handbook for Greece.*) Or he may pursue his voyage to Corfu by a steamer touching at Antirari, Durazzo, and Valoza. Or he may return to Trieste by the Dalmatian steamers, which sail twice a week.



SECTION XIV.

BOHEMIA, MORAVIA, AND GALLICIA.*

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

ROUTES.

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For information respecting money, posting, eilwägen, &c., see Section XI. The charge for post-horses in Bohemia is at the rate of 1 fl. 6 kr. a horse per post: the postilion is entitled, according to the tariff, to 20 kr. a horse per post.

The *Inns* throughout Bohemia, except in Prague, the large towns, and watering-places, are dirty, and very inferior to those in Austria Proper. In part of Moravia and Gallicia they are filthy hovels, perfectly wretched, and generally in the hands of the Jews.

In Moravia and Silesia the charges are, 1 fl. 4 kr., and 15 kr. to the postilion, per post, for each horse.

The charges for posting in Gallicia are, for 1 horse per post, from 1 fl. to 1 fl. 4 kr., postboy 9 kr. a horse per post.

The above are the charges according to the post tariff of 1849.

* German, *Böhmen*, *Mähren*, and *Gallizien*.

ROUTES THROUGH BOHEMIA, MORA

ROUTE 259.

DRESDEN TO CARLSBAD, BY ANNABERG (RAIL), AND JOACHIMSTHAL.

17½ Germ. m. = 82 Eng. m. This is the nearest way from Dresden to Carlsbad. As far as

4½ Freyberg and Flöha Junct. Stat. is described in Rte. 90, *Handbook for North Germany*. Thence a branch Railway, through a [illegible] country ascending [illegible] as far as [illegible].

The scenery of this part of the [illegible] is striking and very [illegible]. The [illegible] lie in very large masses, and the [illegible] a [illegible] in towns and villages which [illegible] lie for the most part of the road, and are [illegible] give a singular [illegible].

[illegible] Stat.

[illegible] Stat.

The scenery [illegible] the road [illegible].

[illegible] Stat., a town [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible].

[illegible], Wiesenthal, a [illegible] on the [illegible] hill, which [illegible] a considerable [illegible] for travellers.

[illegible] Stat. [illegible] Town [illegible] of the [illegible]. The [illegible] a very [illegible] the [illegible] with [illegible] tributed round the inter and a very remarkable cuted by Adolph Dow Augsburg, 1525; the Solenhofen stone, upon of red marble.

The road runs more stage through the S The Austrian custom-h part. Persons travelli carriage to the Baths lested by it. From th and kreuzers take the and groschen. The r the solitary post-house.

9¼ Schlüssel. The mounting, till about the stage it crosses the rid [illegible]wirbel, one of the [illegible] of the Erzgebirge ran[illegible] [illegible] Saxony from B view is magnificent fr[illegible] [illegible] as far as the [illegible] and Riesengebirge along the valley of th towards Prague. A l[illegible] a well-engineered roa beautiful views leads i[illegible]

[illegible] Joachimsthal (*[illegible]* [illegible]), a strange-looking [illegible], with a picture situated in the midst [illegible] and formerly of more than at present, mines of silver and cob[illegible] [illegible] silver-mine in [illegible] first that was endowed [illegible] is 300 fathoms [illegible] 800 miners only 4[illegible] [illegible]. The first silver [illegible] thaler-pieces here in 1518, the nam[illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] Goitres and [illegible] prevalent [illegible] lace is made in [illegible] district.

The road still [illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible]

which stands Schlackenwerth. An old house in the village has a curious large doorway. The arch is foliated outwards, a style sometimes seen in Saxony, but seldom on so large a scale. The *Château* here belonging to the Grand Duke of Tuscany was destroyed by fire some years ago. Its gardens are a source of attraction to the visitors at Carlsbad, who drive over in the summer afternoons, and dine or take coffee in them.

11¼ Carlsbad (Rte. 260).

ROUTE 260.

EGER TO FRANZENSBAD AND CARLSBAD —RAILWAY.

6 Aust. m. = 28¼ Eng. m.

From Hof a railway is open to Eger by Oberkotzau Stat., Selb, Asch Stat. To *Franzensbad Stat.* (see below).

From Frankfort, Bamberg, and Baireuth to Eger Stat. is described in Rte. 170.

Rail Eger to Carlsbad opened 1871.

Eger.—Inns: Welzel's Hôtel, at the rly. stat.; (Post); Erzherzog Stephan. Eger, once a frontier fortress, is no longer a place of either strength or importance; its walls are partly pulled down. Pop. 12,000. It stands on a rock on the rt. bank of the river Eger. In the centre is a large market-place, in which are situated the two inns, and the *Rathhaus* (built 1733), in which are shown a dubious portrait of Wallenstein, some other vile daubs representing his death, and one of the halberts (there are others in other places) with which his assassins are said to have inflicted his death-wound. At the E. end of the market-place is the *Bürgermeisterhaus*, in which Wallenstein was assassinated in 1634. It is now, as it was then, the residence of the chief magistrate of the town, who permits his bedroom, the scene of the murder, to be shown to strangers. It is the apartment over the entrance, and it has been somewhat modernised, but the door at the back of the house, by which the assassins, Devereux and 6 dragoons, entered, the wooden stair by which they mounted, the gallery along which they crept, and the low door of his bedroom, which they burst open after murdering his attendant, are still pointed out. Wallenstein had just retired to bed, after dismissing his astrologer, who, it is said, had warned him that his stars at that moment boded untoward fortune. Awakened by the noise on the outside, he arose from his couch in his shirt, just as Devereux burst open the door, exclaiming, "Thou must die!" At these words Wallenstein calmly, and without a groan or any signs of fear, opened his arms and received a blow of the halbert, which in an instant stretched him lifeless on the floor. Very little doubt is now entertained that Wallenstein was guiltless of the treason attributed to him, and that he had entered into no agreement with France or Sweden at the time when his death was decided on by the Emperor. No proofs of the existence of a conspiracy or of his guilt were elicited from the numerous persons implicated with him. His accusers were the persons who profited by his downfall, and inherited his estates; and the master whom he had twice saved from the brink of ruin was privy to his murder, and vainly attempted to ease a troubled conscience by ordering 3000 masses to be said for his soul! Here are shown 2 paintings of Wallenstein's "Execution," his sword and desk, and colours taken from the Swedes.

The *Imperial Castle* (Burg), or Citadel, situated in an angle of the fortifications on a rock above the river, in former times the residence of kings and emperors, is now dismantled and in ruins. Within it stands a singular

black square tower, built of massive blocks of volcanic tuff (from the Kammerbühel), regarded by some as a construction of the Romans (?). The *Double Chapel* is a very interesting specimen of Gothic architecture. The lower story, which was in existence 1213, is supported by granite pillars with ancient capitals; the upper story rests on 4 slender marble columns, with pointed arches and singularly carved capitals bearing Gnostic and other symbols. It was probably designed for persons of rank, who through the octagonal opening in the floor could hear the service performed in the lower chapel without being seen. It resembles the chapel in the castle at Nuremberg.

It was in the castle-hall adjoining, now reduced to bare walls, that Illow, Terzky, William Kinsky, and Captain Neumann, who accompanied Wallenstein to Eger, were murdered previous to the attack made upon him. They, as well as Wallenstein, were invited to a supper given in the castle by Colonel Butler, who, with Leslie, Gordon, Devereux, and some others, exclusively Irish and Scotch, had previously sworn on their drawn swords to put them to death. It was agreed that cold steel alone should be employed, lest the report of fire-arms should alarm the people in the town. Wallenstein, although he had accepted the invitation, was too much engaged to accompany his friends, who were received by Butler and Leslie with every demonstration of cordiality and respect. As soon as the good cheer and full goblets began to tell upon the unsuspecting guests, Leslie, having previously ordered the drawbridge to be raised, and having received into his custody all the keys, gave the preconcerted signal, and the room was filled with armed men. The doomed victims started up from table, perceiving the treachery; Kinsky and Terzky were quickly cut down; Illow seized his sword and made a desperate resistance; Neumann escaped into the court-yard, *but was there* butchered, after a struggle, *by the sentinels*. After this bloody deed Devereux went with 6 dragoons of Butler's regiment and murdered Wallenstein in the manner previously related. After the perpetration of this crime within its walls, the castle was allowed to fall into decay and never inhabited.

[An avenue less than 3 m. long, passing on the l. the conical hill called Kammerbühel, an extinct volcano, and in sight of the church of Maria Culm on the rt., conducts from Eger to the watering-place of

Franzensbad Stat. (*Inns:* Kaiser von Osterreich; Post. There is a daily table-d'hôte at the Kurhaus and in the Sächsisches Haus; but most of the guests prefer dining in their own lodgings.

Franzensbad, situated on an upland slope facing the S., among low, round-backed hills, may be said to be a village created by its mineral-springs. It consists of 80 houses and 4 rectangular streets, the chief of which, the Kaiserstrasse, includes some handsome houses, and is lined with double avenues of chesnut-trees, beneath whose shade, in front of the houses, it is customary to breakfast in the open air. Franzensbad is far less fashionable, and therefore less frequented and lively, than Carlsbad and Teplitz; yet its waters are deservedly esteemed very efficacious. The subsoil is a minute gravel of disintegrated granite, the air generally light and fresh in the hottest weather.

On entering Franzensbad from Eger the irregular temple of the Franzensquelle is seen on the l., with a long colonnade, closed on one side so as to render it an agreeable promenade, sheltered from wind, rain, or sun, extending from it to the *Kurhaus*, in which the visitors assemble in the morning, and balls and concerts are given during the season. On the rt. is the Salzquelle, the packing-house in which the water is bottled, and the Gas-bath.

The mineral-springs are the *Franzensbrunnen*, on the outskirts of the town on the side nearest to Eger, rising under a circular temple; its alkalo-saline chalybeate water is sent to all parts of the

world, under the name of Eger-water; nearly 200,000 bottles are exported annually; it is clear and sparkling, and is drunk at table mixed with wine or milk and sugar; the Salzquelle:—these two are chiefly used for drinking, and as many as 10 glasses are not an uncommon allowance to one patient. The *Luisenquelle*, used only for bathing: a bath costs 14 krs. Its sediment is employed for mud-baths. The *Kalte Sprudel*, so called from its leaping up like a fountain, abounds most in carbonic acid gas. The New Well, and Wiesenquelle little used.

There is music every morning in front of the well, and the band of the regiment in garrison at Eger comes hither at times.

Many of the houses are supplied with baths, but the chief and best establishment of the kind is *Loimans Badhaus*, supplied with water from 3 of the springs, and provided also with douche and *mud-baths*. The water is heated for the baths to a temperature of 90° to 98° Fahrenheit.

The *Mud-Baths.*—Franzensbad lies in the midst of a drained peat-bog nearly 2 m. long, and in some places 10 ft. thick; it is composed of decayed vegetable matter, including trunks of trees, intermixed with black earth, the whole teeming and breathing, as it were, with gas. The black peat-earth is dug out, carefully sifted, and dissolved in tubs, by the admixture of water from the mineral springs, to the consistence of mud. The mixture, black as ink, is then heated, by causing steam to pass through it, to a temperature of about 80° Fahrenheit, in which state the patient is immersed in it. It exhales an odour of sulphur and vinegar, and imparts the same to the skin. These mud-baths are a powerful remedy, and dangerous unless judiciously applied; but in certain cases of paralysis, &c., they are said to be most efficacious, and to perform cures when ordinary warm baths have been tried in vain.

Gas-Baths.—In addition to the 4 springs mentioned above, there is a 5th, called the Wiesen, or Gasquelle, less remarkable for the water than for the gas which it discharges in enormous jets to the extent of 5760 cubic ft. in the 24 hrs. It consists of carbonic acid gas, with a slight intermixture of sulphuretted hydrogen, and is considered a specific against scrofulous complaints and disorders of the skin. Since 1826 baths have been built over this source.

Franzensbad is surrounded by avenues. The visitors at the baths have licence to shoot. The principal excursions in the neighbourhood are to the *Kammerbühel*, an extinct volcano consisting of a conical heap of scoriæ with basalt in columns, thrown up from beneath the mica slate. The geological phenomena connected with it have been described by Göthe. In order to ascertain its composition, a shaft, many fathoms deep, has been driven into it. Its top commands a fine view, but a still finer may be obtained from the church of St. Anne, or from the hill of Grünberg. The old castles of Seeberg and Liebenstein are interesting in themselves, and the narrow valleys they command very picturesque. A more distant excursion may be made to Alexandersbad, within the Bavarian frontier (Rte. 170), or to the monastery of Waldsassen.]

Railways from Eger—to Hof;—to Ratisbon;—to Carlsbad.

Railroad from Eger to Carlsbad. 2 trains daily, in 2½ hrs.

Tirschnitz Stat. Mostau Nabanitz Stat. Königsberg. Mariakulm Stat. Near this is the Pilgrimage Ch. of Mariakulm.

Zieditz Stat.

Falkenau Stat., a town of 1850 Inhab., near which are coal-mines. Outside the town a large inn (Kaiser von Osterreich) has been built by Count Nostitz, near his own château. The country now becomes more pleasing and varied.

At Altsattel are extensive chemic and alum works The railroad trave

the picturesque valley of the Eger, and is conducted along a terrace cut in the side of the hill above it.

A chain suspension-bridge carries the post-road at once from one side of the valley to the other (avoiding the ups and downs of the former road).

Elnbogen Stut. (*Inn:* Weisses Ross), a picturesque old town, called Elnbogen from the remarkable *elbow*-like bend which the river Eger makes round the rocky promontory on which it stands. It contains 2000 German Inhab. It was formerly entered by only one narrow portal, and a wicket-gate for foot-passengers. The actual approach from the bridge was made by pulling down houses. The old *Castle*, one of the most ancient fortresses in Bohemia, and frequently the residence of its kings, is now a prison. In the *Rathhaus* is preserved a large mass of meteoric iron, called by the common people the enchanted Burggraf, which weighed originally, till large pieces were broken from it, 192 lbs. There is an excellent china-manufactory here. The view from the Carlsbad road of the town and castle, and of the winding Eger, is very striking.

Railroad quits the side of the Eger, crossing it by a long bridge, and soon after traverses the Tepl by a single arch 96 ft. wide. It follows the course of the Tepl, a little above the junction of those two streams, all the way to

CARLSBAD STATION.—*Inns:* Zwei deutsche Monarchen; Anger's Hôtel; both on the Neue Wiese; — Hôtel Russie, the largest; — Hôtel Klapka, a good dining-house; Prinz von Preussen; Hôtel Windsor-Schloss; Hôtel Hanover, near the Post-office.—2nd cl. Drei Fasanen, near the Sprudel. During the height of the season, board, at the chief hotels, 2 to 3 florins a-day. The inns are all dirty and bad smelling. If you stay at Carlsbad, get into lodgings or a private hotel on the hill.

The greater part of the 700 houses *which compose* the town are *lodgings for the* accommodation of visitors to *the baths,* where everything is provided but dinner, which can be ordered from restaurants: but it is more usual to dine out of the house. The proprietors live in the ground-floors, and are in general civil and attentive. Those in the rows called Alte and Neue Wiese, and in the Market-place, are in much request, and are among the most expensive. The König von England (Mad. Teller, clean and well situated), Stadt London, Englisches Haus, and Walter Scott, are good lodging-houses, being situated on an airy eminence above the town, which those only who have stout legs can conveniently surmount. The usual price for a suite of 5 or 6 good rooms is from 70 to 100 florins per month; but not in the Alte Wiese, the most fashionable situation.

The principal *Restaurants* are the Goldner Schild, Deutscher Hof, Stadt Hannover, and the Three Pheasants; and, out of the town, the Posthof (1 m.) and Freundschaftssaal—best dinners, but they must be ordered the day before; the Kursaal, in the Alte Wiese, also good—dinners in a handsome room. The cuisine is everywhere subjected to medical regulations; unwholesome dishes, likely to counteract the effects of the waters, are forbidden. Ice is forbidden, for fear of checking perspiration, which the waters powerfully promote. The usual dinner-hour is from 1 to 3, and the charge 1 fl. a head, without wine or beer.

Carlsbad, the most aristocratic watering-place in Europe, has a singular rather than a romantic situation, at the bottom of a valley, on the margin of the small stream of the Tepl (from Teplý, *warm*), which flows through it, but adds little beauty to the scene, since its scanty waters are almost dried up in summer, when it is little better than a large drain. The sides of the valley, though wooded and traversed by numerous and well-kept foot-paths, are in places precipitous, and approach so near the river that the rock is cut away to make room for the houses, or they are built in tiers one above the other. From the top of these heights the spectator looks down directly into the town, the ground plan of which, in consequence of its buildings following

the abrupt sinuosities of the Tepl, might be represented by an S or Z. Near the centre of it, by the river-side, a cloud is seen constantly ascending; this is the vapour of the principal mineral-spring, the hottest in Europe, except the Geysers in Iceland, called *Sprudel*, from the manner in which the stream of boiling water, impelled by the expansive force of the steam below, spirts up into the air in jets 4 or 5 ft. high, like a fountain or miniature Geyser. Besides its medicinal qualities, the Sprudel is what is vulgarly called a petrifying spring, that is, it has the power of holding in a state of solution a large quantity of lime, with which it encrusts every object that comes in contact with it. These deposits of calcareous matter, or limestone, have accumulated in the course of ages to such an extent that the rocks around the sources, and not only the entire bed of the Tepl, but also the sides of the valley for a considerable distance, are completely covered with a thick crust of tufa, upon which a great part of the town is built. Beneath this crust are large cavities and hollows, in which the waters are constantly boiling, intermixed with vast quantities of vapour, so that it is not an inappropriate comparison to say that Carlsbad stands on the lid of a vast kettle, covering an enormous reservoir of boiling water, the extent of which has never been ascertained, though attempts were made to explore it in 1713 and 1727, after a rupture of the boiler, and poles 30 fathoms long were thrust in without reaching the bottom or lateral boundaries. As the lid of a common kettle would burst if fastened down without any outlet, so would the Carlsbad kettle explode if free passage were not given to the vapour and hot water. On this account several large holes are bored through the rock in different parts of the town; but, owing to the encrusting properties of the water, it is constantly filling up these orifices, by which the danger of an explosion is greatly increased; and, in order to guard against such an occurrence, these outlets for the water and vapour are cleared out and re-bored regularly four times a year. Accidents have nevertheless happened at times from the obstruction of these safety-valves, by which the vault has been burst, a miniature earthquake produced, and much damage done to the town: the last eruption of this kind took place in 1809, when the Sprudel ceased to flow, and a new spring burst out in another place. This aqueous volcano is now battened down under a covering of masonry, and the stones are firmly bound together by iron clamps. These stones and long planks placed over the thermal caldron, answer the purpose of a cuirass against the large masses of ice floated down the stream in spring, after a thaw or inundation, which are liable to break through the crust like battering-rams. The healing of ruptures in the stone, when they do take place, is always slow and troublesome, as well as expensive.

The *Sprudel* has a temperature of 59° Reaumur = 165° Fahrenheit, and is the hottest spring. Its water boils eggs hard, and is employed by the townspeople to scald their poultry and pigs. Its principal chemical ingredients, which are the same as to quantity, quality, and proportion in all the other springs, are, sulphate of soda (Glauber salt), carbonate of soda, and common salt. Berzelius, in 1822, found in the Carlsbad water 12 different ingredients; bromine and potash have since been discovered. The Sprudel is enclosed within a covered colonnade, extending for several hundred feet along the rt. bank of the Tepl, and serving as a sheltered walk for the drinkers in bad weather. Adjoining the colonnade is the establishment containing the Sprudel, mud, and douche-baths. Several women are stationed round the spring, who, as the invalids approach with their beakers, insert them in the socket at the end of a pole, and plunge them into the boiling and bursting fountain, which fills the air for a considerable space around with its dense vapour. The water is so hot that beginners run a risk of burning their mouths. The Carlsbad salts are derived from this spring, by evaporating the water, which

is principally done in the winter season: they are sold as a purgative medicine. It has been calculated that the water annually flowing from the Sprudel contains 746,885 lbs. of carbonate of soda, and 1,132,900 lbs. of Glauber salt. The quantity of water flowing in one day from the springs is estimated at 2,000,000 gallons, two-thirds of which are furnished by the Sprudel and Hygeia alone.

There are several other springs, with similar colonnades, by the l. side of the Tepl; that called *Mühlbrunnen* is more frequented than even the Sprudel (127° Fahr.): it is that which is principally drunk; but it is also used for bathing, and very handsome *Baths* are supplied from it. Next to it is the *Neubrunnen* (50° R. = 147° F.), also a fashionable and much-used spring a little above it; and the *Theresienbrunnen* (123° F.), also much resorted to, especially by ladies, and surrounded by a garden and by pleasant walks. Still farther down the stream are the *Bernhardsbrunnen* and the *Spitalbrunnen*. The *Schlossbrunnen* (118° F.) is high up on the hill, being the highest in situation and lowest in temperature of all the springs. It is very gentle in its effects, and is used by children and delicate females.

The *Baths*, which gave to Carlsbad its first celebrity, and even its name (Charles's Bath), form two principal establishments, the *Mühlbäder* and *Sprudelbäder*. Some private houses in the Sprudelgasse have also baths. Bathing, indeed, has of late come into vogue with the physicians, and baths of all kinds have in consequence been constructed. *Vapour-baths* have been erected over the *Hygeiensquelle*, on the rt. bank of the Tepl. *Mud-baths* are made with the naturally-heated water of the Sprudel. *Gas-baths*, on the plan of those at Marienbad, are established on the *Dorotheenau*, between the town and the Posthof: experience has to determine whether they are efficacious.

The waters are considered highly *efficacious in the* removal of chronic *complaints in the* liver and kidneys; *but, according* to the resident physi*cians, they* cure many diseases which resist other modes of cure. Numerous gouty and gravelly patients resort to Carlsbad, and generally experience relief. On the other hand, these waters prove invariably hurtful in acute febrile diseases, in pulmonary complaints, in dropsies when far advanced, and particularly so in aneurisms.

The waters rise out of a sort of granitic breccia: the Sprudel, which no doubt is situated in the same rock, bursts out through a crust of its own creating, as before observed; through the rents and fissures of this covering great quantities of carbonic gas are evolved. The petrifying qualities of its waters are exhibited in the various objects coated over by exposure to it, which are sold to visitors near the wells. The Sprudel *sinter* which it deposits sometimes assumes the form of pea-stone, or roe-stone, composed of a number of globular masses, and is very pretty when polished. It is as hard as marble, and is cut into various ornamental articles, like our Derbyshire spar.

According to popular tradition, not founded on any historical document, the waters of Carlsbad are believed to have been discovered or first brought into notice by the Emp. Charles IV., who, while hunting in the neighbourhood, was attracted to the spot by the cries of a hound that had fallen into the hot Sprudel in pursuing a stag. At the time when this occurred the emperor was suffering from the wounds he had received at the battle of Crecy, probably from the cloth-yard shafts of the English archers: he was easily persuaded by his physician, Peter Bayer, to try the effect of the waters, and was in a short time cured by the use of them. It is certain that Charles granted important privileges to Carlsbad in 1370, that he resided here at times, and that he gave his name to the town.

The invalids repair to the springs from 5 to 8 in the morning; those who have the greatest number of cups of water prescribed to them (eight is not an uncommon number, but many patients exceed it greatly) arrive first; the cups are emptied by degrees, as the

water cools, and while the patient is pacing up and down the covered colonnade (sometimes called Trampel Baude) to the sound of soft music, a band being stationed in the neighbourhood of the well. They are replenished at intervals of about a quarter of an hour.

From 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. the springs are totally deserted by drinkers; in the evening a few patients drink two or three cups. In the interval the springs are applied, by means of an ingenious machine, to filling stone bottles for exportation. The Carlsbad waters are exported to a great extent, and it is said without any detriment to their quality.

The hills which hem in the narrow valley of the Tepl are traversed in all directions by shady walks, amply provided with seats and summer-houses, generally named after some lady of distinction who has honoured Carlsbad with her presence. They command from their summits interesting views of the town. The best points are the *Hirschensprung*, the cliff which overhangs the town on the l. bank. In 1711 Peter the Great rode up to the summit on an unsaddled but harnessed cart-horse, and carved on a cross at the top the letters M.S.P.I. (Manu suâ Peter Imperator). The spot has since been rendered accessible, enclosed, and ornamented with flower-beds, and an inscribed tablet of black marble erected, bearing the names of all the members of the Russian Imperial family who have visited Carlsbad. A still more elevated height, called *Dreikreutzberg*, on the rt. bank, completely overlooks the Hirschensprung, and the whole valley of the Tepl to its junction with the Eger, and thence extends across the plain to the Saxon Erzgebirge (metalliferous mountains). Beyond this is *König Otto's Höhe*, the highest point about Carlsbad, whence the best view is obtained. *Ahberg*, on the opposite side of the valley, is a pleasant walk or drive. Donkey-chairs may be had for driving through the woods, and donkeys in abundance, to spare the infirm the trouble of walking.

Walking and living in the open air being an essential part of the regimen, visitors may be seen at all hours out of doors, even seated at breakfast on the Alte Wiese, by the banks of the Tepl, &c. Many also repair to the coffee-houses called Posthof and Freundschaftssaal, between 1 and 2 m. outside the town, on the Marienbad road, to drink coffee, sip ice, and listen to a concert of music. Balls and concerts are given at the *Kurhaus* saloon, as well as at the Posthof and Freundschaftssaal. Newspapers, including Galignani's Messenger, will be found at the *Reading-rooms*, at the Kursaal, and above the Mühlbrunnenbad, where there is also a billiard-table. *Public gaming* is strictly prohibited here, and in every other part of the Austrian dominions. There are some good shops in the Alte Wiese, the Market-place, and other parts of the town, and a great number of itinerant boutiquiers occupy during the season the booths by the side of the Tepl. The *Bohemian glass*, of all shapes and colours, as well as the elegant travelling cassettes, are among the most seducing articles. Engraving on glass is well done here. By the wheel, any pattern or picture is graved upon a tumbler or piece of glass in great perfection. Large quantities of pewter ware are brought hither from Schlaggenwald, and fine pottery and china from manufactories near Carlsbad. The *china* or earthenware cups used by the water-drinkers vary in beauty and price, but all contain 6 ounces; some of them are furnished with dials to assist those who have to drink a large number of goblets. A series of geological specimens of the rocks around Carlsbad, made to accompany a geological account of the district by the poet Göthe, may be purchased here.

A *Commissary*, delegated by the Government at Prague, is intrusted with the inspection of the place: strangers must apply to him in any dispute that may arise between them and the inhabitants; in short, in all cases where the interference of justice is required.

Carlsbad is usually most frequented between the 15th June and the 15t

August, though patients begin to repair hither as early as the end of April, and some remain to the latter end of September. The usual number of visitors who make a prolonged stay in the place is about 8000. No name is inserted in the printed list (called *Kur-List*) unless the visitor remains at least 8 days, after which he is required to pay the *Kur-taxe* of 6 fl.—the only charge levied on those who take a course of the waters, except 2 fl. for the band. It is laid out in keeping up and improving the walks, baths, temples, colonnades, and other buildings connected with the springs. The damsels at the wells always receive a small but well-merited douceur from visitors on their departure. The number of permanent Inhab. is about 3000. The houses are not known by the streets in which they are situated, or by numbers, so much as by their *signs;* every house bears on it a sign, usually translated into French for the benefit of foreigners. They are derived from birds, beasts, and fishes, of all varieties of colours and numbers; many royal and princely personages contribute their titles to the catalogue; the map of Europe has been ransacked, and all the great cities are represented by houses bearing their names. In the market-place is a statue of the Emp. *Carl IV.*, after whom the town is named. Here the *Post-office* is situated.

A chapel has been built on the hill, chiefly at the expense of some English visitors, where the *English Ch. service* is performed twice a-day on Sundays. It is maintained by voluntary contributions.

There is a *Reading Room* (well supplied with newspapers); weekly subscription 75 kr.

The *Theatre* begins at 6, and ends at 8 or 9. MM. Bernard Gottl and Son (Deutsches Haus) transact banking business.

The principal *Physicians* here are Dr. Seegen, Dr. Hochberger, and *Dr. Gans*, all highly recommended. *Several of these* speak English.

Seifert, at the Golden Key, is a *respectable stationer*, printseller, moneychanger, and will procure lodgings for strangers: he speaks English.

Eilwagen, twice a day, to Prague (Rail in progress), also to Comensau Stat. on the rly. to Teplitz.

Railways to Eger, Baireuth, Würzburg, Frankfurt:—to Hof (Stat. on Rly. to Eger, Leipzig, Frankfurt, and Nuremberg), Zwickau, Chemnitz, and Annaberg, during the season of the waters. Private carriages may be hired for excursions at a tariff fixed by the municipal authorities, to be seen suspended in all the hotels and lodging-houses.

ROUTE 261.

CARLSBAD TO MARIENBAD AND EGER.

To Marienbad 5½ Aust. m. = 25¼ Eng. m., a journey of 5 hrs. with vorspann. Eilwagen daily in 6 hrs.

A post-road — very hilly. Indeed, the whole journey consists in the surmounting of two very high ridges which intervene between the two watering-places. We ascend the valley of the Tepl, passing the new Protestant ch., the coffee-houses called Posthof and Freundschaftssaal, and the village of Pirkenhammer, where is Messrs. Fischer's extensive porcelain manufactory of the china cups from which the Sprudel water is drunk. Beyond this we quit the Tepl, and mount up the hills, where the road traverses a wild open country. It again descends to the Tepl, and soon after reaches

12¾ Petschau (Inn: Erzherzog Stephan), a dirty village and old castle, belonging to Count Béfort of the Netherlands.

The new road is carried from this along the bottom of the valley of the Tepl, through fine rocky scenery, where it ceases; the old again ascends a steep and very long hill, the highest point of which is reached at the village Einsiedel. After descending for some distance through a dense forest, it at length emerges above the baths of

12½ *Marienbad.* — *Inns:* Klinger's Hotel, Der Neptun;—Stadt Weimar (Post). Excellent apartments are to be had in private houses. Marienbad is a watering-place of comparatively recent origin; since 1810 it has risen out of the forest, which covered the spot where it stands, into very considerable reputation, through the valuable qualities of its mineral waters. It consists of about 90 buildings, chiefly lodging-houses, arranged in a crescent on the slope of the wood-clad hills, which surround the spot on all sides but one; and a modern octagon *church*. It lies high and dry, and is surrounded by well-kept walks through the forest. The place is well looked after by the monks of the monastery of Tepl, to whom the land belongs. Living is moderate. Within the crescent of houses stands a splendid *Kursaal*, Promenade, or *Assembly-room*, and the *Pump-room*, and covered portico of the Kreuzbrunnen, a colonnade for shops, occupied by itinerant traders during the season, and a theatre. The lower portion of the valley is tastefully laid out in pleasure-grounds, in the midst of which most of the mineral springs are situated, enclosed within elegant buildings in the form of temples, &c. Marienbad has the advantage of possessing two different kinds of mineral springs—two saline purgative, viz. the *Kreuzbrunnen*, which is sometimes warmed before drinking, and is said then to resemble in taste veal-broth; this is more used than any other, and 350,000 bottles of the water are exported;—and the *Ferdinandsbrunnen*, about a mile distant, containing less salt and more carbonic acid than the preceding; it is also exported. These waters are considered *admirable remedies against bilious complaints. Three of the springs* are chalybeate — the *Carolinenbrunnen*, surrounded by a circular Corinthian temple; *Ambrosiusbrunnen*, covered by a Gothic canopy; and *Marienbrunnen:* the last supplies the old baths; the two former are introduced into the *New Bath-house:* the water is heated or mixed with hot water for *warm baths*. The enormous quantities of carbonic acid gas evolved by the Marienbrunnen, and by the peat-bog adjoining, have given rise to the establishment of *Gas-baths*, where, by a peculiar apparatus, a stream of gas can be applied to any part of the body affected with disease. When the whole person is subjected to the gas, the patient enters a sort of box, provided with a lid, through which his head projects: the gas is admitted from below in pipes, and care is taken to prevent his breathing it, which would be injurious or fatal.

Mud-Baths (Schlammbäder), consisting of tubs filled with the bog-earth, finely sifted, and moistened with mineral-water, in which the whole person or a single limb can be immersed, are also provided here, and are coming much into vogue.

Another spring has been discovered in the midst of the forest, and thence called *Wald-brunnen*.

Physician: Dr. Herzig speaks English, and is recommended for his skill and comity.

Eilwagen every day during the season to Carlsbad.

Marienbad has few of the gaieties of Carlsbad or Teplitz: to be sure it has a theatre, and balls and concerts are sometimes given in the course of the season; but visitors who repair hither will find the chief attractions of the place, beyond the relief which its waters are likely to afford, to lie in its quiet solitude and pretty situation.

Paths have been cut in the forest around the baths to afford exercise for the visitors. The pleasantest walks with views are from the Meczery Temple, 1 m., the Hohendorfer Höhe, 2 m., and the Jägerlaube. More distant excursions (for which a carriage and pair may be hired for 6 florins a-day) are made to the Convent

of . . . f. The road thither is l . . . The *church* dating from . . . of a sort of transition Goth . . . nded by a Duke of Bohe . . . e is a fine library, and those . . . arned in MSS. might find . . . t, especially in old S . . . . There is a German M . . . years before Luther, a . . . aus Polonus, said to b . . . A good modern fresco by . . . e refectory. The building . . . modern and tasteless. The . . . still possesses very large re- . . . Marienbad and the estate on . . . is situated belong to Stift . . . he brotherhood (Premonstra- . . . are very civil to strangers.

more interesting is a visit to *Prince Metternich's Château at Königswart*, about 5 m. from Marienbad, on the road to Eger; shown 3 times a-week. The estate belonging to it is well cultivated, and contains several villages, and establishments for breeding cattle, in the improvement of which the prince has shown a laudable zeal, forming experimental farms, and introducing from other countries a better system of agriculture. The house, originally an old-fashioned château, which had been in the possession of the family since 1618, has been converted into a handsome edifice by additions and improvements: it lies in a sheltered hollow in the midst of very pretty pleasure-grounds. Within it is neatly, rather than splendidly, furnished. Among a large collection of family portraits are those of three electors of Treves and Mayence, collateral ancestors of the prince; of his father-in-law, prince Kaunitz, the former premier of Austria; and of himself at the age of thirty. There are also portraits of Pius VII., of Napoleon at Elba, of his sister, &c. In the neat modern chapel of the castle is an altar, formed out of the marble of the church of St. Paul at Rome, which was burned, and beneath it are the relics of some holy martyr, dug out of the catacombs—both presented by the pope, Gregory XVI., to the prince. One wing of the château is occupied by a very curious *Museum*, principally formed by a virtuoso na ginally the public ex headsman of Eger: p him by the prince. history were first ma Göthe in one of his writings. The collecti very extensive and con *Minerals* includes all Bohemia in this depart them are interesting sp deposits of the hot-spri —at first porous, in compact, and sometime hardness of marble an an agglomeration of p also specimens of the pu which is employed, wh the manufacture of the c mian glass, instead of used elsewhere. A fi the native gold from t tains was the gift of Nicholas. A collection longing to the Metternic of them several centu from a curious practic some parts of Germa a glass when a title of ferred, in order that th who is thus ennobled i out of it. A good n relics are preserved in such as Napoleon's wa from Elba; the rings o vinus and John Sob scythes, and other rude Bohemian peasants in th In a glass case is depo dress-sword of Louis flanked on either side b blade, apparently very are the two official sw headsman of Eger—o at Sohlingen, the othe The museum is shown o Wednesday, and Friday

The *gardens* around very pretty; on a hill be erected, a few years ago memory of his old m Emp. Francis.

There is an inn near the accommodation of

A post-road has been made from Marienbad direct to Tirschenreuth, on the way to Ratisbon and Munich. (See Rte. 179.)

Rail from Marienbad to Vienna by Rutten Plan, Czerneschin, and Mies to Pilsen.

By Budweis to Vienna.

The road to Eger, a 3 hrs. drive, passes through the village of

Unter-Sandau.—Papier mâché snuff-boxes are made here. The road runs through forests to

Eger Stat. (Rte. 260). Post, best.

ROUTE 262.

DRESDEN TO TEPLITZ.

14½ Germ. m. = 65¾ Eng. m.

The *Railway* branches from the Dresden and Prague line at Aussig. 4 trains daily in 5 hrs.

Dresden is described in Rte. 87, *Handbook for North Germany.*

The Rly. between Dresden and Prague follows the valley of the Elbe.

Pirna Stat. (*Inn:* Bahnhof Restaur.; Weisses Ross), a town of 5500 Inhab., on the Elbe, overlooked by the castle of Sonnenstein, now converted into a lunatic asylum.

Niederscalitz Stat. Mineral spring.

Rathen Stat. is nearly opposite the *Bastei*, a projecting cliff 700 ft. high, which is ascended for the sake of its *view* over the Elbe, described, along with the course of the Elbe through the Saxon Switzerland, in *Handbook for North Germany.*

Königstein Stat. (*Inn:* Blauer Stern), at the foot of another precipitous rock 748 ft. above the Elbe, crowned with *the famous Hill-fort of* Saxony, *garrisoned since 1866 by the* Prussians, forming a still higher table-rock, the Lilienstein, on the rt. bank of the Elbe.

Krippen is the stat. for *Schandau*, a little town and watering-place with ferry on the rt. bank of the Elbe (*Inns:* Forsthaus; Damptschiff).

38¼ *Bodenbach Stat.* (Bahnhof Restaur.; Hotel zum Bad), on the frontier. There is a Bath-house supplied with chalybeate waters. Here are the Austrian and Saxon custom-houses. There is commonly an hour's halt here, while the baggage is being examined. *Change* carriages. On the opposite (rt.) bank is *Tetschen*, connected by a chain bridge—(*Inns:* not good)—a flourishing small town, with the handsome *Schloss* of Count Thun, with a fine library, armoury, and beautiful gardens.

13¾ *Aussig Junct. Stat.* (*Inns:* Goldener Engel; Goldener Krone); a town of 1700 Inhab., at the junction of the Biela and the Elbe, nearly opposite the *Schreckenstein*, which well deserves a visit on account of its fine view. It is a bold rock, 270 ft. high, crowned by the picturesque ruins of a castle, and projecting so far into the river as to occasion a slight rapid in the midst of a wild defile through which the Elbe forces its way. Aussig was laid waste during the Hussite war, after the defeat of the forces of the Emperor Sigismund by John Ziska, 1426: it was the birthplace of the painter Raphael Mengs. From this point coal is sent down the river. Here the rly. to Teplitz turns away from the Elbe, through

Türmitz Stat., where are brown-coal mines.

Schonfeld Stat., on the river Biela.

Kurbitz Stat., a manufacturing town.

Maria Schein Stat. The red-tiled building is the convent and the pilgrimage church (§ 66) of Maria Schein, built by the Jesuits in 1706.

The panorama from the summit, near the little church, is extensive and very fine. Hills and mountains rise on all sides like waves, one overtopping the other; on the E. appear the Lusatian

hills, and those which bound the vale of the Elbe; on the W. range the Erzgebirge mountains; and to the S., across the vale, rises the bold pyramidal-volcanic group of the Milleschauer.

Passing under the height of the *Schlossberg*, the traveller soon reaches

13¾ TEPLITZ *Stat.*—*Inns:* Stadt London, best; good table-d'hôte, but rather dear;—Post, tolerable, and convenient for persons who do not intend to stay beyond 2 or 3 days;—Prince de Ligne, König von Preussen. The charges for rooms increase in the height of the season in proportion to the demand for them: thus, prices in florins per week each room—

	1st floor front.	2nd floor.
May . . .	10 fl.	8 fl.
June . . .	15 fl.	10 to 12 fl.
July and 1st half of Aug.	16 fl.	12 fl.

The *Herrnhaus* is a handsome lodging-house, belonging to Prince Clary, and provided with baths. The road from Teplitz to its suburb Schönau is lined with handsome hotels and lodging-houses. All kinds of food must be provided from the hotels or shops by those who live in lodgings.

English Ch. Service on Sundays at the German Lutheran ch., whenever an English clergyman is on the spot.

Teplitz (from the Bohemian word *teplice*, pronounced *teplitse*, signifying warm baths), renowned above every other German Spa for its baths, is pleasantly situated on a small stream, the Saubach (Pig's Rivulet), in a valley 700 ft. above the sea-level, between the Erzgebirge and Mittelgebirge: it has 8000 Inhab., and more than 60 houses are inns; and there is hardly a house in the town which is not a lodging-house.

There is not much worth notice in the town itself. The principal building is the

Schloss, or *Palace of Prince Clary* (Aldringer), a Bohemian nobleman, to whom a great part of Teplitz belongs, as well as 70 villages besides, situated on his estates in the surrounding country. The park and gardens, situated behind the château, are deservedly the principal places of resort, being the most agreeable spot either in or about Teplitz. They abound in tall groves of forest-trees and long alleys, which afford a cool shade in the height of summer, and are varied with lawns and fine sheets of water. Within their circuit lies the *Theatre*, attached to one wing of the palace, and the *Gartensaal*, a handsome building, serving the different purposes of reading, dining, and ball room—as the newspapers may be found here in the morning, a table-d'hôte, under the direction of a skilful restaurateur, at 1 o'clock, and dancing is carried on in the evening of Saturday.

Behind the Schloss rises a hill crowned with a strange kind of imitation castle. The *Schlackenburg*, a sort of tavern with a prospect-tower, commands a wide view.

On another eminence is a *monument to Frederick Wm. III., King of Prussia*, who visited Teplitz regularly for many years.

The hot-springs of Teplitz, 11 in number, rise out of the sienitic porphyry composing the mass of the Erzgebirge (ore-mountains), within a space of about a mile and a half. They belong to the class of alkalo-saline springs, and do not differ from one another except in temperature. They are almost exclusively used for baths: the spring called *Gartenquelle*, however, is drunk. It is considered efficacious in complaints of the eyes, but is not much resorted to.

Baths.—The principal and warmest spring, Hauptquelle or Ursprung, rises in the town, under the building called *Stadtbad:* it has a temperature of 39·5° Reaumur = 120° Fahrenheit, and supplies what are called the *Stadtbäder*, and in conjunction with another spring rising near it, called Frauenbadquelle, the *Fürstenbad* (Prince's bath) in an adjoining building. The principal is the *Kaisersbad*. In the neighbouring village, or suburb, of *Schönau*, also composed almost exclusively of lodging-houses, and nearly united to Teplitz, are the *Steinbad*, *Schlangenbad*, and *Neubad*, supplied by springs of their own, varying between 32° and 35° Reaumur in warmth.

The Steinbad-house includes 3 *public* baths, for the gratuitous use of the lower classes. There are besides very comfortable private baths (special Bäder) in the house, supplied directly from the source. The total number of private baths amounts to between 80 and 90, which, when Teplitz is full, are in requisition from 4 in the morning until late in the evening, and are sometimes bespoken beforehand for every day in the week and every hour in the day. Each bathing establishment is placed under the superintendence of a Badmeister and his wife, and at the entrance hangs a table (Vormerkungsprotokoll, or Bäderegister), where the hours at which every bath is engaged are noted down. No person is allowed to occupy a bath for longer than ¾ of an hour; you had better, therefore, take care to be punctual, so as not to lose your turn. It is quite ready as the clock strikes, and at the ¾ a bell rings, to warn you to dress, and admit the attendant to clean out the bath for the person who is to follow. A bath for 1 hour costs from 12 to 20 kreuzers. The peculiarity of these baths is, that they are taken exceedingly hot, so that, although the water is previously cooled down to 90° or 95° Fahrenheit, the patient may be said to be almost parboiled. The water, though it appears green in the bath, is perfectly colourless, and, if protected from the atmosphere, remains for days without leaving any deposit. It contains carbonate of soda and carbonate of iron, and it has great virtue in restoring persons afflicted with gout, rheumatism, stiff joints, or crippled limbs, which to a certain extent it probably owes to its high temperature. During the earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755, the waters of Teplitz ceased to flow for a short time, and afterwards returned blood-red in colour.

The usual daily routine at Teplitz during the season is as follows:—The morning is occupied with the business of bathing; at 11 the band plays at the Gartensaal, and the avenues behind the palace, both shady and open, are thronged *with company. One o'clock is the usual dinner-hour.* There is a table-d'hôte at the Gartensaal, and at one or two hotels; in the rest dinner is served à la carte. The afternoon may be spent in excursions; at 6 the company assemble in the *theatre.* Public gaming is not allowed here, nor in any other part of the Austrian dominions; and in this respect the government affords a most creditable contrast to those of Nassau, Baden, and Bavaria.

Teplitz is decidedly one of the most fashionable watering-places of Germany, frequented not only by the nobility of Prussia, Russia, and Austria, but by the Sovereigns of those countries, and by the Dukes, Princes, &c., of smaller states, as well as by the members of most of the Royal and Imperial families in Europe. This was more especially the case during the lifetime of the late King of Prussia, who repaired thither regularly during the season, and gave importance to the place by his visits. On several occasions Teplitz has been the scene of a diplomatic congress. Such a one was held in 1813, and again in 1835.

The months of July and August may be regarded as the season, but visitors may be found in the preceding and following months when the weather is fine. The number of visitors who spend more than a week here is about 6000.

Dr. Theodore Richter speaks English, and may be consulted with confidence.

Between Teplitz and Schönau are the Austrian, Saxon, and Prussian *Military Hospitals* for invalid soldiers.

There is a large colony of Jews here, who are settled in a quarter by themselves, in a back street, which seems the emporium of rags and old clothes.

The scenery around Teplitz is pleasing without any features of beauty sufficient to render it very striking. A good near view of the town and valley may be obtained from the *Schiesshaus* (Shooting-house), behind Prince Clary's garden. One of the amusements of the place consists in firing with a rifle or cross-bow at a popinjay on the top of a high pole.

An interesting excursion may be made to Mückenberg, one of the

"ts of the Erzgebirge (inn

practice of the visitors to
... ...ferent days of the week to
it spots in the neighbourhood.
are then more especially pre-
or their reception.

...es.—A 1-horse carriage for
...n, 3 gulden—*including Trink-*
...rse carriage, do., 4 gulden
the hour, 1-horse carriage
...rse 1 fl. 20 krs. To or
...ilway, with luggage, 1-
s.; 2 horses 60 krs.

Schlossberg, about ½ hr.'s
...rom the bath, commands a de-
... prospect. It is surmounted
... shattered ruins of the Castle of
D...rowska Hora, built, or perhaps re-
built, in the beginning of the 16th century. A century later Teplitz devolved to the Kinsky family, and after the murder of Count William Kinsky, the adherent of Wallenstein at Eger, was bestowed on the Aldringer family.

The *Park of Doppelburg* exhibits wild woodland scenery.

Kulm and its battle-field on the way to Dresden, and *Dux*, the Castle of Wallenstein, on the road to Carlsbad (Rte. 266), will also form agreeable excursions for an afternoon.

Carriages ascending the mountain from the side of Teplitz to Kulm are generally obliged to take leaders; about an hour is occupied in mounting from Arbesau to the summit. The chapel of Kulm, on the top of a conical hill, marks the position of Vandamme during the battle.

"The Nollendorf Pass will ever be memorable in history for the decisive battle of Kulm fought at its foot, on the 30th August, 1813, between the French, commanded by Vandamme, and the allied forces under Count Colloredo Mansfeld. Vandamme had been detached by Buonaparte, with nearly 40,000 men, previous to the battle before Dresden, with orders to cross the Elbe to the rear of the grand allied army, and take up a position on the heights beyond Peterswalde, so as to intercept that communic... hemia, but with a stri... against his descending ... Vandamme, however, kn... force there was to oppo... litz, and conceiving th... stroke he might gain tha... allied operations, and in... of their retreat, on the ... 29th August descended, ... attacked Count Osterma... left with about 8000 me... sian guards, to preserv... cations, when the gra... advanced on Dresden. ... barely time to post his ... across the plain, in the ... village of Priesten, his ... the wooded heights, w... composed wholly of ca... the village of Karwitz, ... *en air*, having but an ... easily turned—marshy t... tance, when Vandamme ... tack. Yet though Oste... was an open plain overl... manded by a range of h... by his enemy—though t... warrior had his left ar... cannon-shot early in th... both villages were so... ashes by a foe outnum... force more than fourfol... for a moment quit his ... nor did his furious en... inch of ground, during ... of incessant attacks by ... forces. The only aid to ... band, on this long ha... was given at the last ... French, near night-fall, ... duke John's regiment of ... ing the advance of the ... which had retreated fro... the King of Prussia, by ... and Eichewalde Pass, ... to Osterman's support ... immediately on his arri... The men or horses of thi... scarcely tasted a mouth ... rested for three days, ye... with alacrity, and were i... with their brave Russian ... pletely repulsing Vanda... tempt, and in obliging ... bivouac in his rear, nea...

the night Count Colloredo arrived from Theresienstadt, with the Austrian force he had collected, and, conjointly with the Russian and other troops that also joined him on the morning of the 30th early, attacked Vandamme, driving him successively from all his positions, with immense loss. At this critical moment the Prussian corps of Kleist, which was retiring from the repulse before Dresden, down the Nollendorf Pass, in total ignorance of the proximity of such a foe, most opportunely met Vandamme, at once formed at the foot of the hill, and, by barring the only retreat, completed the ruin of the French *corps d'armée*. Vandamme, his officers and men, with all their cannon, baggage, and *matériel*, fell into the hands of the allies—a few thousand men excepted, who, by throwing away their arms, escaped separately through the woods, across the mountain, and thus regained, as destitutes, their sinking master's head-quarters at Dresden." The French were again defeated on Sept. 17, at Arbesau, by Count Colloredo.

Three monuments have been erected on these battle-fields: one close to the road-side, near the post-house of Arbesau, by the King of Prussia, in commemoration of the Prussians who fell in the battle of Kulm; and another, on the opposite side of the road, by the Austrian army, to the memory of their commander at the battle of Arbesau. The former is a small unassuming monument of cast iron. The Austrian monument is a single iron pyramid, surmounted by the Austrian double-eagle, with the Bohemian lion at the base, and the arms and portrait of Count Colloredo in relief in the centre. The third monument, beyond the village of Priesten, was erected by the Emp. of Austria, to commemorate the important services rendered by the Russian guards at the battle. A figure of Victory, a copy of the beautiful bronze figure found under the Temple of Hercules at Brescia, inscribes on a tablet the date "*Aug.* 29, 1813." The village of Kulm, from which the battle takes its name, lies to the S. of, and is *traversed after passing*,

The Milleschauer or *Donnersberg*, the most elevated of the minor range of hills called Mittelgebirge, is often visited on account of the fine view from its top. About 10 m. off, nearly 3000 ft. above the sea-level. A *Stellwagen* in summer to Pilhau 7 m., whence a walk of 3 m. to the summit, where there is a small inn, consisting of a number of huts, in which a rough shakedown may be obtained. Ladies can be carried up in a Tragsessel. The view extends to the Schneekopfe in Silesia, along the Erzgebirge in Saxony, and over a part of the course of the Elbe and Eger. The mountain may be visited on the way into Saxony proceeding from it to Lobositz, thence by boat down the Elbe in 2½ hrs. to Aussig, or by the railroad. (See Rte. 263.)

Tetschen, on the Elbe, is more distant (4¼ hrs. by the railway), but is a point of great interest. The most agreeable route from Teplitz to Dresden is by the Elbe (Rte. 263). The carriage-road ceases at Tetschen, from which place to Schandau the journey may be performed on foot, or in a row-boat, or by the steamer, or the railway.

The *Railroad* from Teplitz to Aussig passes near Arbesau and the monuments on the battle-field of Kulm. From Aussig the traveller may proceed by rail either to Prague or to Dresden in 4 hours.

ROUTE 263.

DESCENT OF THE ELBE.

PRAGUE TO DRESDEN, BY AUSSIG AND THE SAXON SWITZERLAND.

Steamers from Aussig to Dresden twice a-day, corresponding with the express trains from Prague, in 6 or

hrs. (see *Handbook for N. Germany*). The trains take 3 hrs., but the scenery cannot be fully enjoyed from a rly. carriage.

The Elbe becomes navigable at its junction with the Moldau at Melnik, but its scenery, though pleasing, is not very interesting until it reaches Aussig, to which place the traveller is recommended to proceed by rail. (Rte. 264.)

l. Aussig Junction Station, about 14 Eng. m. from Teplitz—see Rte. 262.

Railway to Teplitz. (Rte. 262.)

From Aussig to Tetschen (by rail or steamboat) no place of importance is passed—the valley of the Elbe opens out a little.

l. Priesnitz Castle.

l. Pomeritz.

l. Ranstock.

rt. Matschen, or Jungfernsprung, a precipitous obelisk of rock.

rt. Tetschen, no good Inn, a flourishing little town of 2000 Inhab., in one of the most romantic situations which the banks of the Elbe afford. It has several important manufactures. Its baths, supplied from a chalybeate spring, are resorted to in summer. The most prominent object is the *Castle*, belonging to Count Thun who has vast possessions in the neighbourhood. It stands upon a rock and looks down upon the Elbe and suspension-bridge. It is politely shown to strangers, but there is not much to see within it. There is a fine Library and small Armoury. The *Stables* are superb in dimensions and fittings: the stalls furnished with marble troughs, and separated by columns supporting a vaulted roof. The views from the castle are fine, but the *Gardens* well deserve a visit, and, with the hothouses, are famous throughout Germany.

Many delightful *Excursions* from this through the Bohemian and Saxon Switzerlands. As this is a frontier land, the traveller should take care always to have his passport with him *en règle*, otherwise he may suffer inconvenience. The road hence to Herrnskretschen is very bad; the rly. and steamboat are be *preferred*. A suspension-bridge connects Tetschen with

l. Bodenbach Stat. on the Railway (*Inns:* Post, best and very good; Badhaus, comfortable.

Here is made the red, brown, and black earthenware, known in England as *Lava*.

Below Tetschen "the Elbe is pent up between bold cliffs and huge natural battlements of rock, clothed in rich foliage wherever it is possible for a tree to hang, and broken by smooth plots of verdure leading away into romantic dells. It has all the variety of our own Wye, on almost the scale of the majestic Rhine."—*Reeve*.

rt. Laube. From this spot the Belvedere, a fine point of view, may be reached.

l. Niedergrund, a small hamlet, picturesquely scattered at the foot of the rocks, is the station of the Austrian custom-house. (§ 87.)

rt. Herrnskretschen, the last Bohemian village, is situated at the mouth of the valley called Kamnitzgrund. Travellers have here the choice either of landing and making, with a guide, on foot the usual tour through the Saxon Switzerland, visiting the Prebischthor, a singular natural arch—Great Winterberg Hill, celebrated for its view—Kuhstall, another natural gate or cavern; and so proceeding to Schandau (*Inns:* Sächsische Schweitz; Forsthaus), a delightful excursion to be made on foot, or by ladies in sedan-chairs (*Handbook for North Germany*, Rte. 88);—or of descending the Elbe at once to Schandau, and thence to Dresden by rail or steamer.

ROUTE 264.

PRAGUE TO DRESDEN (RAILWAY).

25¼ Germ. m. = 115 Eng. m.

Three trains daily, in 6½ hrs. to 9 hrs., including 1 hr.'s stopping at Bodenbach, the Austrian frontier station.

From the terminus at Prague the railway is carried on a fine viaduct of 88 arches, 3500 ft. long, across the *Karolinenthal*, and several arms of the Moldau.

Bubenz Stat., near the *Baumgarten*, the Prater of Prague, much resorted to in summer.

Rostok Stat. in a picturesque valley. On an eminence, *Lewy Hradek*, said to be the oldest church in Bohemia.

Liebschitz Stat.; near which, on the rt. bank of the Moldau, is the ruined castle of *Chwatierub*.

16 Kralup Stat. Branch Rly. to the coal-mines of Kladno, 25 m.

Mühlhausen Stat., with an old castle of Prince Lobkowitz.

Weltrus Stat. Opposite, on the rt. bank of the Moldau, is the village of Weltrus, attached to which are the château and park of Count Chotek, prettily laid out in an island of the Moldau, and intersected with running streams.

Ober-Bergkowitz Stat. The Rly. here leaves the Moldau, and at

Unter-Bergkowitz Stat. approaches the Elbe a few miles below its junction with the Moldau, which falls into it at Melnik, "the town of hops," and also of wines, the best produced on the *Elbe, which is no great* praise. On *the rt. bank of the river* is the romantic *Libocher Gründe*, with the château of Liboch; near which is the *Slawjn*, a Bohemian Valhalla or Pantheon, erected by Mr. Veith, a citizen of Prague, and in which are placed bronze statues of Bohemian worthies, executed in Schwanthaler's studio in Munich.

Raudnitz Stat., a small town and a *castle* of Prince Lobkowitz, with a library of 45,000 vols., an armoury, and a collection of paintings from the time of Charles IV. to the 30 years' war. In this castle Rienzi the Tribune, when driven from Rome, was confined a prisoner of the Emperor for a whole year, 1350, before his removal to Avignon. A bridge over the Eger, near

Bauschowitz Stat.; fine view over the Bohemian mountains. [A bridge over the Eger leads (in 1½ m.) to

Theresienstadt, built 1780-87, in the reign of the Emp. Joseph II., in the midst of morasses, at the junction of the Eger with the Elbe. It is a place of great strength, constructed on the most approved principles of military science, never yet captured by an enemy; and the country around can be laid under water by means of sluices, to render the approach to it difficult.]

35¾ *Lobositz* Stat., 54 Eng. m. from Prague (*Inns:* Eisenbahn; Schiff; Ross), a town of 1500 Inhab., on the l. bank of the Elbe, at the foot of hills covered with vineyards. Here the Austrians, under Marshal Brown, were defeated by Frederick the Great, 1756. This was the first battle of the Seven Years' War.

A bridge leads over the Elbe to Leitmeritz, a town of 4300 Inhab., on the opposite bank; its houses are seen rising one over another against the slope of the hill. The chief buildings are the Bishop's Palace and the Jesuits' College. One of the churches has a tower shaped like a cup, the symbol of those fierce religious contests respecting the use of the cup in the Sacrament, which desolated Bohemia in the 15th centy. Much of the Bohemian glass is polished here. The surrounding district is one of abundant fertility, and is laid out in corn-fields, vineyards, hop-grounds and orchards. The best Bohemi

wines, the Melniker and Tschernoseker, are produced in the circle of Leitmeritz.

Aussig Junct. Stat. (Rte. 263), 12 Eng. m. The Rly. is carried along the l. bank of the Elbe all the way to Dresden. Travellers going to Dresden are recommended to betake themselves to the *Steamer*, which leaves Aussig every morning and reaches Dresden in 6 or 8 hrs. Baggage is examined on board.

The valley of the Elbe contracts almost into a gorge by the approach of precipitous mountains, which hem in its course nearly as far as Pirna. The scenery is highly romantic throughout this district, known as "the Saxon Switzerland."

25¼ Bodenbach Stat. This being the frontier station, the trains stop an hour for the examination of luggage, &c. For *Tetschen*, opposite, on the rt. bank. See Rte. 263.

Niedergrund Stat. (Rte. 263.) Opposite, on the rt. bank, is Herrnskretchen.

Krippen Stat., opposite *Schandau*
Königstein Stat.
Pirna Stat.
38 DRESDEN STAT.

} See *Handbook for N. Germany.*

ROUTE 265.

TEPLITZ TO PRAGUE, BY BILIN AND LAUN.

12 Aust. m.=5$\frac{1}{2}$ Eng. m.

Eilwagen daily to Bilin. The quickest way is by rail to Aussig and to Prague.

The road from Teplitz ascends the hill called Wacholderberg, passes the château and garden of Kr which is a remarkable basaltic lava called 1100 ft. high, to *Bilin*, a Inhab., prettily situated the Biela. It is remar mineral springs (alkaline tain a larger quantity of soda than any other spring The place is not much though it is provided wit baths; but the water is exported in large qua Tripoli earth found near demonstrated by Profess under the microscope, t of remains of infusoria. from the town rises the isolated basaltic rock (1 clinkstone, including gneiss), called Borzenbe Stein: it remains long ir

9½ Mireschowitz. A the W. of the road lie springs of *Saidschitz* and of which yield a bitter n the latter bearing no r the agreeable draught Sedlitz powders, but ver the taste. They both ow cinal properties to the Epsom and Glauber s quantities, which render purgatives. The water i the spot, as the villages rable places, and the c the wells is very desol evaporated, and exporte of salts, which are exte medicine. Near Meron mines of garnet. The guage, though still spok miles within the frontier you descend into Bo Tshekh or Bohemian.

9¾ Laun, a town of 2 the Eger, which annually surrounding country; h sity of the length of its town is still surrounded

9¾ Jungfern-Teinitz.

9¾ Schlan (*Inn:* Post; a curious old dilapidated Inhab. Moreau died wounds received in Dresden, 1813. His

balmed at Prague, and thence transferred to St. Petersburg for burial. Here the road from Carlsbad to Prague (Rte. 267) falls into this route.

A small iron tramroad, which it is proposed to prolong to Pilsen, is crossed before reaching

9½ Strzedokluk, a solitary post-house and no inn.

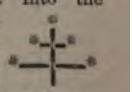
About 3 m. from Prague the road passes near the *White Hill*, where, on Nov. 8, 1620, Maximilian of Bavaria, with the troops of the Catholic League and a division of the Austrian army, gained the memorable battle which decided the fate of Protestantism in Bohemia, drove Frederick, son-in-law of James I. of England, from his throne, and transferred his dominions to his opponent, Ferdinand II. A pilgrimage church was erected by Ferdinand on the spot to commemorate the event. Near to Prague the large convent of St. Margaret is passed.

9¾ PRAGUE (German, Prag; Bohemian Praha).—*Inns:* none very good: Blaner Stern; *Englischer Hof, near Rly.; Schwarzes Ross; Goldner Engel; Kaiser von Oesterreich; Hôtel de Saxe; Restaurant and Café, opposite the Rly. Stat.

Prague, the capital of Bohemia, with a Pop. of about 170,000, exclusive of the garrison (more than ⅓ being native Bohemians, 10,000 Jews, the rest Germans, &c.), and measuring 12 m. in circumference, is situated nearly in the centre of that country, on the river Moldau, which divides the quarters called Altstadt and Neustadt on its rt. bank, from the Kleinseite (small side) and Hradschin on its l. It contains 62 Catholic churches and chapels, 19 monasteries, 4 nunneries, 3 Protestant churches, and 10 synagogues. About ⅓ of the population speak German only. On entering Prague from the Rly. Stat. (fiacres 50 kr.) you pass the *Pulver Thurm*, a Gothic tower, once part of the defences, which originally surrounded the Altstadt, erected by the citizens in the 15th cenly. The Zeltnerstrasse, one of the *finest streets, extends hence to the square called Grosser Ring*, where *stand the Town-hall* and Teyn Church. [*S. G.*]

The *Altstadt*, as its name imports, is the oldest part of the town. It is the quarter of trade and business; and in its narrow streets are situated some of the best and most showy shops.

The massive **Bridge* Carlsbrücke over the Moldau, connecting the Altstadt with the Kleinseite, begun in the reign of the Emp. Charles IV., 1357, finished 1503, measures 1572 German ft., and is ornamented on each side with 28 statues of saints. The eighth on the rt., in going from the Altstadt, is a well-executed bronze statue erected 1683, of *St. John Nepomuk* who, according to the Popish legend, was thrown from the bridge into the river and drowned (1383), by order of King Wenceslaus IV., because he refused to betray the secrets confided to him by the queen in confession. The spot whence he was cast into the river is still marked by a cross with five stars on the parapet, in imitation of the miraculous flames which



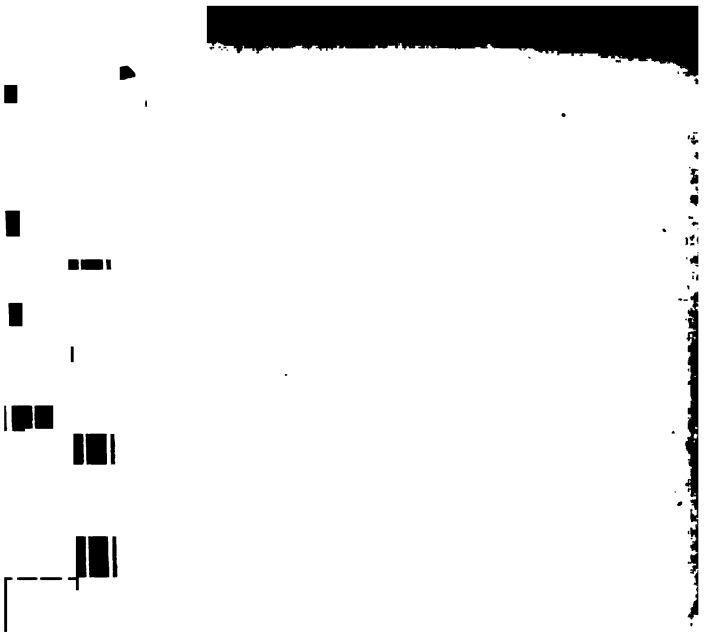
three days after he was drowned were seen flickering over the place where his body lay under the water. They continued unextinguished until curiosity was excited, the river dragged, and the body recovered. The honour of being enrolled in the calendar was deferred for centuries after his death. It was not till 1729 that St. John was received among the saints, and his body encased in the gorgeous silver shrine placed in the cathedral. From the circumstances of his death, this saint has become the patron of bridges in Bohemia, Moravia, and some parts of Austria Proper, and his statue occupies in some Catholic countries the same situation as at Prague.

At the E. end of the bridge is the *Karlsdenkmal*, monument to K. Charles IV., modelled by Hähnel of Dresden, and cast in bronze by Burgschmiet of Nuremberg, and erected 1848 by subscription, to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the foundation of the university. In niches on its sides are sitting figures of the four faculties, Theology, Philology, Jurisprudence, and Medicine; and at the angles portrait statues of four of Charle

7.

RIVER MOLDAU
HRADSCHIN
OLD BRIDGE
RAILWAY STATION
ROSS MARKT
STONE QUARRY
LAURENZI BERG
BELVEDERE
TRAMWAY TO BUBENITZ


Artillerie A.
Laboratorium
Elbe
Jerusalems
Carolinenthal
Reichs Thor
Elbe Thor
Canalischer Garten
REFERENCES
Altstadt
1 Theinkirche E b
2 Clementinum D c
3 Kreuzherren Stift D c
4 University E c
5 Rathhaus Altstadt E b
6 Theatre E c
7 Conservatorium of Mus. E c
8 Comm. in Chief F b
9 Clam Gallas Pal. E c
Judenstadt
10 Old Jewish Burying Ground E b
11 Old Synagogue E b
Neustadt
12 Head Custom House F b
13 Rathhaus E d
14 General Hospital E c
15 Military Hospital E c
16 House of Correction D d
17 Madhouse F c
18 Deaf & Dumb Asm E c
19 National Museum F c
20 Monum.t of y.e Swedes G b
Kleinseite
21 S.t Nicholas C b
22 S.t Thomas C b
23 Wallenstein Palace C b
24 Nostitz Palace C c
25 Lobkowitz Palace B b
26 Arsenal C c
27 Post Office C c
28 Blind Asylum D b
Hradschin
29 Royal Palace C b
30 Panmenstift C b
31 Cathedral of S.t Vitus C b
32 Archb.p Palace B b
33 Ständische Gallerie B b
34 Monum.ts of Sculpture A c
35 Czernin Palace A b
36 Wrschowitz E b



contemporaries, — two archbishops of Prague, a Kolowrat, and Matthias of Arras, the architect of the cathedral.

Prague as seen from the bridge (as well as from one or two other points to be mentioned presently) surpasses in its grandeur and imposing character the appearance of almost any other city in Germany.

Prague stands in a basin-shaped valley, cut in two by the Moldau, surrounded on all sides by rocks or eminences, upon whose slopes the buildings of the town rise tier above tier as they recede from the water's edge. There is something of Asiatic splendour in the aspect and form of the domes, turrets, and spires, which rise up almost without number on all sides. But the object which rivets the eye at once is the imposing mass of the Hradschin, the palace of the Bohemian kings, running along the crest of an eminence, and overtopping all intermediate buildings. It is backed by the heights of the Laurenziberg, where the pagan Bohemians are said to have celebrated, in ancient times, the rites of their fire-worship. Those who converted them to Christianity, perceiving the difficulty of banishing altogether the former heathenish associations connected with the spot, substituted in their place the more holy fires which consumed the martyr St. awrence, whose church is built there. On the other side of the river, looking up the stream, are the black precipices and fortifications of the citadel of *Wyssehrad* (i. e. the Acropolis), whence the fabled Queen Libussa, the founder of Prague, used to precipitate her lovers into the river as soon as she grew tired of them. Behind the towers of the Altstadt rises Ziska's Hill, which was fortified by the blind Hussite chief whose name it bears, and serves to recall the recollection of those religious troubles in which Prague suffered so grievously.

The old *Watch-tower*, at the end of the bridge next the Altstadt, ornamented with sculptures and arms of the countries allied with Bohemia, alone preserved that part of the town from falling into the hands of the Swedes during the Thirty Years' War, 1648. They had quickly mastered the Kleinseite, and, their attack being quite unexpected, the bridge-gate was so ill-guarded, that they had nearly surprised it, when a Jesuit, rushing out of the college close to the bridge, let down the porteullis in haste, and with the aid of only three soldiers defended the post until the citizens and students of the university came up to support them. The Swedes were thus defeated in attempting to carry the gate by a *coup de main*, and no succeeding assault met with greater success, though they besieged and bombarded the gate for 14 weeks.

REFERENCES TO PLAN ON OPPOSITE PAGE.

ALTSTADT.

1 Theinkirche.
2 Clementinum.
3 Kreuzherren Stift.
4 University.
5 Rathhaus Altstadt.
6 Theatre.
7 Conservatorium of Music.
8 Comm. in Chief.
9 Clam Gallas Pal.

JUDENSTADT.

10 Old Jewish Bur. Ground.
11 Old Synagogue.

NEUSTADT.

12 Head Custom-house.
13 Rathhaus.
14 General Hospital.
15 Military Hospital.
16 House of Correction.
17 Madhouse.
18 Deaf and Dumb Asylum.
19 National Museum.
20 Monument of the Swedes.

KLEINSEITE.

21 St. Nicholas.
22 St. Thomas.
23 Wallenstein Palace.
24 Nostiz Palace.
25 Lobkowitz Palace.
26 Arsenal.
27 Post-Office.
28 Blind Asylum.

HRADSCHIN.

29 Royal Palace.
30 Damenstift.
31 Cathedral of St. Veit.
32 Archbishop's Palace.
33 Ständische Gallerie.
34 Monastery of Strahow.
35 Czernin Palace.

An *Iron Suspension Bridge* (Kaiser Franzen's Brücke) was constructed (1839–1842) at a cost of 33,800*l.*, by a company, over the Moldau above the stone bridge: the centre rests on the Schützen island. Along the rt. bank, between the two bridges, extends the *Franzensquai*, and upon it has been erected a monumental statue on horseback, in bronze, of the *late Emp. Francis*, beneath a Gothic stone canopy, not unlike Scott's monument at Edinburgh. The base is surrounded by allegorical figures representing the circles of Bohemia. It has also a fountain attached. This quay, from the view it affords, is a favourite walk of the inhabitants of Prague.

A 2nd *Chain Bridge* (Franz Joseph's Brücke, is thrown across the river below the old stone bridge opposite the Belvedere.

Close to the old bridge is the vast pile of the *Clementinum*, or Roman Catholic College, which extends into several streets. It now contains the *Seminary* for the education of between 200 and 300 pupils, under the superintendence of the Archbishop, and the faculties of theology and philosophy belonging to the university. Its magnificent halls, in the rich style of Italian architecture, serve as lecture rooms. It also includes a *Library* of 100,000 volumes, particularly rich in Bohemian literature, and 3700 manuscripts: among them autograph theses and sermons of John Huss; a Hussite Liturgy (Canzionale) most richly illuminated; the paintings are illustrations partly of the Bible, partly of the life of Huss; it was executed at the cost of the guilds of Prague. In one of its pages occur 3 miniatures of Wicklif striking the light, Huss blowing the flame, and Luther holding the blazing torch: here are a copy of Ziska's military ordinances, Huss's autograph comments on the Book of Wisdom, and Tycho Brahé's on the Copernican system; besides various other collections, and an observatory, with *Tycho Brahe's* sextant. Within the *circuit of the* Clementinum are the *churches of* St. Clement and St. Salvator, *two chapels*, the residence of many *professors*, and several public offices.

It was originally built in 1653 as a convent and seminary for the Jesuits, by Ferdinand III.

The *University*, or *Carolinum*, though not interesting as a building, is remarkable as the first great public school established in Germany. It was founded by the Emp. Charles IV. on the model of that of Paris, in 1348: the existing edifice dates from 1715. The fame of the teachers of the university, and the privileges granted to scholars, soon attracted hither students from all parts of Europe, who were divided into four nations: the *Bohemians*, including Moravians and Hungarians; the *Bavarians*, or Austrians, Franconians, and Swabians; the *Poles* and Russians; and the *Saxons*, including Danes and Swedes. A measure proposed in 1409 by John Huss, for abridging the privileges of the foreigners and transferring the preponderance from them to the Bohemians, occasioned the secession in one week of 15,000 students, who dispersed themselves over Europe, and became the founders of the universities of Leipzig, Heidelberg, and Cracow. The number of seceders appears almost incredible, but the entire body of students is estimated by writers of the period at 20,000. From henceforth the Carolinum became the school of those new opinions in religion promulgated by Huss and Jerome of Prague, which gradually separated the Bohemians from the Romish Church. Huss himself was rector of the university, and here first taught those doctrines which he derived from the English reformer Wickliffe. Indeed a close intercourse was kept up between the two nations at that period. Richard II. was married to a Bohemian princess, "the good queen Anne," sister of Wenceslaus IV. Englishmen studied in the university of Prague: they transplanted into Germany the writings of Wickliffe, and his translation of the Bible; thus first kindling the spark of truth which, after smouldering for a cenry., at length burst forth in the Reformation of Luther.

During the Hussite troubles, a period highly unfavourable to learning, the university was repeatedly the scene of

bloody strife: but it still maintained an important influence in Bohemia, as the rallying-point of the Protestants, the seat of the Utraquist doctrines, and the sanctuary of the Bohemian language. After the fatal battle of the White Hill, however, its privileges and faculty of theology were transferred to the Jesuits' college of the Clementinum, the Protestant faith abolished, and the Carolinum converted into a school of medicine and law. At present the university has about 2000 students, and is in good repute.

The *Rathhaus* (Town-hall), in the square called the Grosse Ring, at the end of the Zeltnergasse, a Gothic edifice, was rebuilt 1848, except the tower, which is probably as old as 1474, the S. doorway, and chapel, whose fine projecting oriel window has been preserved. In the Council Chamber are portraits of former Burgomasters.

A very curious clock ornaments the tower. It was constructed by Hanusch in the year 1490, and repaired in 1865. It registers the time from sunset to sunset, *i.e.* from 1 to 24, and also the hours at which the sun and moon rise on each day of the year. As each hour strikes, a door opens, and 12 figures, representing the Apostles, appear, and pass one after the other (from right to left) along a little platform, re-entering again at another door to the left.

In a dungeon beneath the building, called Schpinka, the Emp. Wenceslaus IV. was confined for 15 weeks, in 1403. The Rathhaus, and the irregular square in which it stands, are also historically remarkable for the deeds of violence and blood that have taken place in them.

When the insurgent Hussites, in 1419, under Ziska, on their first rising, were marching through the city in armed array, a stone was thrown at them from the Rathhaus, which so enraged them that they burst into the council-chamber, and, seizing 13 German councillors, threw them out of the window. The Germans fell on the pikes of the mob, and were all barbarously massacred.

In 1420, the Hussites, having, by *the tolling of the storm-bell*, assembled *here, proceeded in marching* array to the different churches of the town in succession, plundering, destroying, and setting fire to all that fell in their way. This will account for the small number of ancient churches at present existing in Prague, and for the defective state of the few that remain.

In 1483 the mob of the town, including many of the burghers, being dissatisfied with their magistrates, broke into the Rathhaus: they threw the burgomaster out of the window first of all, and then, at the instigation of the rioters below, who cried out, "Heave them over," and pointed their spears upwards to receive them, 5 other members of the senate were ejected after what is termed "the Bohemian fashion." In 1484 the Utraquist Bishop, Augustine, administered the Sacrament in both kinds publicly to the people assembled on this spot.

After the battle of the White Hill, in 1621, in which the cause of Romanism triumphed over that of Protestantism, the leaders of the party who had supported the Elector Frederick V. were executed on a scaffold, in front of the Rathhaus, to the number of 27, including 8 great officers and nobles, 14 councillors, and several magistrates, together with a host of inferior persons. The heads and hands of those of noble birth among the sufferers were stuck up on the gate-tower of the bridge. In 1633 a similar bloody execution took place of 11 officers of noble rank, and many more of inferior quality, who had been tried by a court-martial, at the suggestion of Wallenstein, for their cowardice in running away at the battle of Lützen. The nobles had the privilege of dying by the sword or cord: the rest were hung, and beheaded with the axe.

Opposite the Rathhaus is the *Theinkirche*, a Gothic church, distinguished by its two tall towers with taper roofs, and 4 small turrets at the angles, built in 1407, at the expense of the German merchants residing in Prague. It was in a special manner the ch. of the Hussites. In 1457 the Estates of Bohemia, assembled in this ch., unanimously elected George Podiebrad King of Bohemia. Here the doctrines of Huss were long preached by the prelate, John

Rokyzan, whose body, buried under the high altar, was afterwards torn up and burned in 1622. The prayers are said here at present in the Bohemian tongue. This ch. contains the grave and marble effigy, set up against one of the piers, of *Tycho Brahe* (died 1601), the Danish astronomer, who settled in Prague at the invitation of the Emp. Rudolph II. A colossal crucifix, coloured, is a remarkable specimen of early German sculpture of the 14th centy. In the ch. has been erected a finely-executed marble group of the Bohemian Apostles St. Cyril and Methodius, by Emanuel Max, and a fine organ by Breschkow of Breslau. There are 2 paintings, by masters of the early Bohemian school, an Ecce Homo, and a Virgin and Child, in this ch. There are scarcely any good pictures in the churches of Prague.

John Huss is said to have lived in the Bethlehemplatz, No. 257, a corner house, opposite to which originally stood the ch. in which he preached. Near that ch. is held a species of rag-fair, or market of old clothes and other things, called Tandel Markt, the principal dealers being the Jews. It is an amusing and lively scene.

The very large *Theatre*, rebuilt 1859, is situated between the Rittergasse and Königsgasse; the musical performances, operas, &c., are sometimes very good.

**Judenstadt* (Jews'-town), or Josephstadt. One portion of the old town is appropriated to the Jews, though they are not confined to it now, as in former times, since the richer Jews have houses in the better parts of the town, nor is it locked up at 8 o'clock in the evening, the gates and walls being removed. The Jews' quarter, situated upon the low banks of the Moldau, close to the river, is a labyrinth of narrow dirty streets and low houses, swarming with population like an anthill, and esti*mated to* contain about 8000 Jewish *inhabitants*. Tradition declares this *colony to have* existed before the de*struction of* Jerusalem, and that the *Jews established* themselves here in Pagan times as slave-dealers, who bought and sold the captives taken in the wars of the barbarians. There is little doubt that these people were congregated here from the foundation of Prague—that this is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, Hebrew settlement in Europe. In 1290 the Jews were almost exterminated by the fanaticism of the ignorant populace, stirred up by rumours of their having insulted the Host—a prevalent accusation—which caused an almost universal massacre of them throughout Germany. Indeed the history of the Jews in Prague is a dark chapter in that of Christianity. It is one uninterrupted narrative of tyranny, extortion, and blood on the one side, and of long-suffering on the other. Till the end of the last centy., Charles IV., Rudolf II., and Joseph II., appear the only rulers who held out any protection to this devoted race.

The Jews of Prague have preserved more strictly than in most other parts of Europe their ancient manners and customs. They have even retained their own institutions. Besides 8 synagogues and several schools, they have magistrates and a town-hall of their own, in which they manage the affairs of the community; and these privileges have been confirmed to them by the later Austrian sovereigns, especially by Joseph II.

*The *Old Jewish Burial-ground* (Alter Friedhof) is a truly singular spot. It is a vast enclosure in the middle of the Jewish city, piled up with the dead of centuries, and crammed with gravestones. It is now no longer used, as it will hold no more. The oldest memorials which remain are coeval with the most ancient structures in Prague. One is said to date from A.D. 606. One of the most respected is that of Rabbi Abignor Karo (1439): pilgrimages are even now made to it by the Jews from distant lands. Rabbi Löwi's tomb bears date 1609. The monuments are generally slabs of rough sandstone, covered with Hebrew characters deeply cut in; those of the Rabbins, or of the more wealthy, are built in the form of houses, with sloping

roofs. Many bear the symbols of the tribes to which the dead belonged—thus a pitcher marks Levi, the two hands the descendants of Aaron. Upon the top of them, and on every projecting ledge, little heaps of stones are piled. These have been placed there by the friends of the dead in their visits to the graves—a practice which is considered even now a token of respect to ancestors whom the living know only by name. Among the almost countless tombstones, some fractured, others awry, as though about to fall, and all weather-beaten and moss-grown, rise a number of decrepit elder-trees, with wrinkled and twisted branches, which give the appearance of a tangled wilderness to this great grave-yard. In a sort of vestry-house within the enclosure the burial ceremonies are performed over the dead. They are represented in a series of pictures around one of the rooms. Grave-clothes are kept in readiness here: and as soon as a corpse is brought in, be it of the rich or poor, it is set out in the same simple livery—those who are wealthy are no finer decorated, and the same plain coffin of rough boards is provided for all.

The Old Synagogue is a small but remarkable building (built about 1290), and divided into 2 aisles and simply vaulted. The dust of ages remains here undisturbed — broom, soap, or whitewash would be sacrilege; and the light which streams in through its narrow Gothic windows cannot dissipate the gloom within. In some of their festivals the Jews burn lamps and torches for days and nights without intermission; hence the smoky and gloomy walls have exactly the hue of the background of a picture by Rembrandt. The women sit in a gallery running along the N. side, with narrow round-headed openings, through which they can see without being seen. The holy books of the Law occupy the place where the altar stands in a ch.; they are enclosed in a fire-proof cabinet of metal, and consist of double rolls of parchment. The Tabernacle containing them seems *to be of Renaissance* or Italian Gothic *style. The robes* and breastplates of the priests, and the hangings for this cabinet, embroidered with pomegranates, and hung with bells, are curious, though very dingy in appearance.

The New Town, *Neustadt*, built by the Emp. Charles IV., 1348, entirely encompasses the old town on the land side; it was originally separated from it by walls, and by a ditch now filled up, and existing only in the name of the street formerly called the *Graben*, now the Kolowratstrasse, in which the principal hotels are situated. It was governed by a totally different municipal constitution; and the inhabitants of the two quarters, so far from considering themselves fellow-citizens, were for more than 100 years at variance, and engaged in an almost continual feud. It is neither so populous nor so bustling as the old, and its streets are wider.

The *Rathhaus*, in the square called Viehmarkt, was the scene of a similar act of violence to that which took place in the old town, on the part of the Hussites, who on two occasions ejected the magistrates from the windows. The building was so completely altered by repairs made in 1806, that a corner tower alone remains of the original edifice of the 14th centy.

In the same square stands the *Military Hospital*, a magnificent and extensive edifice, with a façade 624 ft. long, erected by the Jesuits as a college, and converted to its present use after the suppression of the order.

The *Bohemian Museum*, in the Kolowratstrasse, 2 doors from the Schwarzen Ross Inn, contains various collections—1st, of Antiquities, found principally near Prague. Among them is a bronze idol, a specimen of one of the deities of the pagan Slávs, representing a female (Ceres?) holding ears of corn; a copper-plate, with a similar effigy; bangles or bracelets, and sickles, of bronze—all dug up in the country. Also some relics of the middle ages: a crucifix, in the style of Byzantine art; a spoon, such as are

used to administer the Sacrament, in both kinds, to the Utraquists (it resembles that in use in the Greek Church in Russia, where the wine is received mixed with bits of bread); arms of the Hussites, including a formidable weapon used by Ziska's troops, in the shape of a flail, bound with iron and bristling with spikes.

2. The *Library*, though not very extensive, is well provided with works on natural history, and is also rich in collections relating to Bohemian history, and in books in the Bohemian tongue. 1468 is the date of the earliest book printed in Bohemia: 1480 of the first printed Bible. A folio Missal, 1360, is decorated with exquisite miniatures. There are many editions of the Bible in the Bohemian language: indeed the Bohemians possessed no less than 7 translations of the Scriptures previous to the publication of Luther's German translation. But the greatest curiosities of all are the autograph challenge affixed to the gate of the University of Prague by John Huss, offering to dispute with all comers on the articles of his belief; and an autograph letter of Ziska.

3. The *Museum of Natural History* is almost entirely devoted to the productions of Bohemia, which makes it the more interesting to travellers. In the zoology of the country it is very complete. Among the quadrupeds is a beaver caught on an estate of Prince Schwarzenberg, in the circle of Bunzlau.

The fossils are very numerous, and include the collections made by Count Caspar Sternberg, and described by him in the 'Flora der Vorwelt.' The gigantic ferns, impressions of plants, &c., brought from Durovain, the circle of Pilsen, and from the great Bohemian coalfield of Swina, N.W. of Prague, are extremely beautiful and perfect. The remains of a mastodon were found on the Laurenziberg; the skull of a hippopotamus was also dug up near Prague. There is an extensive series of meteoric stones which have fallen in Bohemia, where such occurrences seem frequent.

The *Rossmarkt*, or Wenzel's Platz, a fine wide street or oblong square, has in the centre an equestrian statue of St. Wenceslaus, the ancient patron of Bohemia. On this saint's day (28th Sept.) it is decorated with green boughs and votive chaplets of flowers, and surrounded by crowds of devotees: on the eve of the festival it is brilliantly illuminated. A sentinel guards each side of it, and persons of all ranks may be seen kneeling before it. Many processions approach it from neighbouring villages, headed by young girls clad in white, bearing garlands of flowers, and singing the old Bohemian hymns in honour of the martyr, in the choruses of which the men and women who follow join. A great part of the night is devoted to this shrill but not unmusical chanting. The Rossmarkt leads up to the *Bastions*, which have been turned into a most agreeable promenade, commanding a view over the town on one side, and over the country, the road to Vienna, and the Ziskaberg, on the other.

Crossing the Old or Carls-brücke, you reach the *Kleinseite* (small side), on the l. bank of the Moldau, and at the foot of the Hradschin. In the small square or Ring is a statue of *Field Marshal Radetzky*, erected in 1858 (the year of his death); it is raised on a shield by 8 of his soldiers; and cast by Burgschmied, of Nuremberg, from 100 bronze cannon taken from the Piedmontese; the principal figure was designed by Emanuel Max, the soldiers by Joseph Max.

The Kleinseite is the seat of the Bohemian magnates, of the families of Thun, Kolowrat, Lobkowitz, Ledebour, Sternberg, &c., and contains some of their most splendid palaces. The most interesting among them is the *Palace of Wallenstein* (here called Waldstein), built by Albert duke of Friedland, the generalissimo of the Thirty Years' War, at the time when he was first dismissed the Imperial service. It has been restored by his collateral descendant, Count Wallenstein, its present owner, and the whitewash removed from the

walls is replaced by marble and fresco. The parts of the building remaining nearly in their original condition are—an upper room, covered with fresco-paintings; the small chapel adjoining; and on the ground floor a bath, and an open arcade looking into a garden. These last are rather fantastically decorated with grey plaster-work to imitate the stalactites of a grotto. The only relics of the great Wallenstein are, a bad portrait, and the favourite charger which bore him at Lützen, stuffed. In order to make room for his residence, 100 houses were purchased and pulled down. Eye-witnesses have left a surprising account of its splendour, and of the regal state maintained by Wallenstein himself. The most skilful artists of all countries were summoned to decorate it. In the great hall a fresco painting represented him in a car drawn by four horses, crowned with laurel, with a star over his head, as the hero of a Roman triumph. Other apartments were decorated with allegorical subjects; and one circular chamber is still covered with mythological and astrological emblems, most probably from his own designs. It is well known that an Italian astrologer, named Seni, resided in his house, that Wallenstein put the most implicit belief in the science, and paid the greatest respect to his interpretation of the stars. Even the stables were most profusely ornamented with precious marble; 300 carriage and riding horses stood in them, and the animals were fed out of marble cribs. His daily levee was crowded with anxious visitors. In his ante-chamber 6 barons and 6 knights were in constant attendance; while his body-guard, consisting of 50 armed soldiers, stood in the outer room, all dressed in his own uniform. 6 sentinels continually patrolled on the outside of the building, to prevent any noise or tumult reaching his ears, for he had the greatest dislike to any disturbance. Sixty pages of noble families were educated in his house to wait upon him; and parents of rank contended for the honour of sending their children to him. When he went from home, 50 carriages conveyed himself and his suite; 50 waggons carried his baggage, furniture, and cooking apparatus; followed by 50 of the finest led horses. His fortune was enormous; his revenues, exceeding 6 millions of dollars (875,000*l.*) per annum; and yet he was often, during war, at a loss for a few thousand florins, as in those insecure times he could not reckon with any certainty on its payment.

The *Churches* in the Kleinseite are not remarkable. *St. Nicholas*, the largest and most prominent, built by the Jesuits, 1628, is, however, a magnificent specimen of the style of architecture adopted by that order.

It is worth while to ascend the heights of the *Laurenziberg* and of *Strahow*: first to see the **Monastery of Strahow*, founded 1140, whose Library (open from 8 to 11 a.m. only), as an apartment, has hardly its equal in Germany for taste and splendour: it is lined with polished walnut-wood, and richly ornamented with gilding. Its contents are valuable, and amount to 50,000 volumes. One of its curiosities is the autograph of Tycho Brahe. Here is preserved a portrait of Ziska, the blind leader of the Hussites. "Although it has been cruelly retouched, the muscular features, and the gigantic hand with which he grasps the spiked mace, probably preserve some likeness to the person of the Bohemian Samson."—*Reeve.* There is also an Adoration of the Virgin and Child, with a distribution of rosaries, the worshippers consisting of 20 or 30 figures; with portraits of the Emp. Maximilian I., a Pope, several bishops and princes, and the painter himself, by *Albert Dürer*, an early and interesting work, painted 1506 at Venice, but much injured; and a portrait of Ragotzy, prince of Transylvania.

The Premonstratensian monks, to whom this convent belongs, are so obliging as to admit strangers. The ch. contains the tombs of St. Norbert, founder of the order; and of King Wladislaw I.; also the grave of Count Pappenheim, the Imperial general, killed at Lützen, 1632.

Secondly, the trouble of ascending will be repaid by the exquisite view

seen from the windows of the convent and the terrace in the garden.

On the site of the convent there stood an old watch-tower, probably the remnant of a strongly fortified castle, the word *Strahow* being derived from the verb *strahowati*—to guard, to protect. It is now encircled by the ancient turreted *walls of the town*, which astonish the beholder by their extent. They were erected by a wise and beneficent monarch, the Emp. Charles IV., to employ his starving subjects in a season of famine, and still go by the name of the *Bread-wall*. Though never very strong, the fortifications could not be taken without opening trenches.

The *Gloriette*, in Count Schönborn's garden, commands one of the best views of Prague.

The **Hradschin* (Hrad, in Bohemian, means a castle), the palace (*Burg*) of Bohemian kings and emperors for centuries, is a vast and prominent pile, more imposing from its extent and position than from the beauty of its architecture. It is said to be larger than the palace at Vienna, and to comprise 440 apartments, none very remarkable. The present building was begun by Ferdinand I., 1541, but not completed till 1756. The greater part of it, however, dates from the reign of Ferdinand and that of his successor. It contains some family portraits, including those of Maria Theresa and her son, but nothing which deserves particular description. In the centre of the courtyard, in front of the grand portal designed by Scamozzi, is a fountain with a bronze statue of *St. George and the Dragon*, 7 ft. high, made in 1378. A part of the building was for several years occupied by Charles X. (of France) and the Duke of Bordeaux.

The Hradschin is now the residence of the ex-Emperor Ferdinand of Austria, who abdicated 2nd Dec. 1848, and who holds his court *here: in* consequence the interior is never shown save in his The rooms contain some mode of art and command fin The palace was originally Charles IV., 1353. Of this the 3 picturesque and Gothi towers, the last remaining of have been destroyed by war time. Those known by the the *Black* or angular tower, s or round tower, served as a st For the most part only cri rank were confined in them; were often executed at once any form of trial, having first jected to the torture. Close to Tower is another, called which still remains in a p dition to give an exact idea rors of a prison of the mi The low and vaulted cha rarely penetrated by the ri sun; the only furniture is bars, and iron rings, which s in the walls. In the floor trance-room is an iron trap-d pulley and rope attached t above it. This was the onl into a still lower dungeon, deep, into which the criminal never again to see the su down by a rope. This towe only by a special permissio Burggrafenamt in the sam The *Huldigungssaal*, built Ladislaus, 1522, is a fine C unsupported by pillars. It the Bohemian nobles swear to their sovereign after his It is now fitted up for the the *Landtag*.

On the narrow terrace in under the palace walls two obelisks mark the spot wher Slawata and Martinitz, the pular members of the Imper ment, with their creature an Fabricius, fell from a heigh 80 ft., when thrown out of t of the council-chamber Stube) by the armed nobles ties in 1618. The tyrannic tolerant edicts which they up and issued in the Empe against the Bohemian Prote

rise to this summary and unjustifiable mode of exclusion. The actors in it excused themselves by saying that it was an ancient Bohemian custom thus to treat intrusive enemies, and only expressed their wonder that their victims had escaped with life, considering the height from which they fell.

The preservation of the Imperial counsellors was attributed to their being received on a dunghill, which very opportunely lay in the way to break their fall, and they were immediately picked up and put to bed by the Lady Penelope Lobkowitz. Fabricius, who was thrown out last, and who is said to have begged pardon of his superiors for incommoding them by falling upon them, was afterwards raised to the peerage, as a reward for his services or sufferings, under the title of Graf von Hohenfall. which may be translated into English, Count of Somerset. The two stones are set up as votive tablets, in consideration of the miraculous escape, and bear the arms of the two nobles. "This foolish exploit was the first act of violence in the great struggle of Thirty Years, and the war which ended in 1648 with the unsuccessful siege of Prague was begun in 1618 on the spots of ground still marked out by these obelisks."—*Reeve.*

The * *Cathedral* or *Dom*, dedicated to *St. Veit*, stands within the enclosure of the Hradschin. It was commenced in 1344, in the reign of John of Luxemburg, by *Matthias of Arras*, and continued during the reign of Charles IV. by the architect *Peter Arler*, of Gmünd in Swabia. The only parts completed were the choir and one of the towers. This tower was 506 ft. high, consequently the highest in Europe, but was reduced to its present height, 314 ft., in 1541, after a great fire, by which the cathedral was much injured. The view from the tower is uncommonly fine. The cathedral, though rich in Gothic ornament, is deformed as an edifice by having been left incomplete, and by the damage which it suffered from Hussite ravages, and from even more serious injuries inflicted in 1757 during the Seven Years' War, by the bombardment of Frederick the Great, when 215 balls passed through the roof alone, and in the end the church received more than 1500. It was afterwards partially repaired by order of the Empress Maria Theresa. Notwithstanding the irreparable damage which it sustained, it is a most interesting building—a perfect museum of curiosities.

The interior, remarkable for its 3 central aisles of equal height (105 ft.), not unlike Beauvais, has been repaired and beautified, and the completion of the edifice is contemplated. In the centre, close to the great W. door, is the *Mausoleum*, erected by Rudolph II. in 1589, as a monument to himself and other kings of Bohemia and princely persons who lie interred in the vault below it, among whom are Kings Wenceslaus IV. (1419) and George Podiebrad (1458); Emperors Charles IV. (1378). Ladislaus Posthumous (1458), Ferdinand I. (1564), Maximilian II. (1577), and Rudolph II, (1612). It is executed in white marble by the celebrated sculptor, *Colin of Mechlin*. The effigies upon it, and the carvings around, merit minute inspection. There are two other monuments in a side-chapel, opposite to the altar of St. John Nepomuk, remarkable as works of art; that of Bishop Wlaschin, of Bohemian marble; and near it a bronze figure, originally intended, no doubt, as a recumbent monument, of Ludomilla, Countess Thun, with her two sons, on whose heads she is represented as laying her hands. Its date is 1558, and it is now set upright against the wall of the chapel.

On the N. side of the church, against a pillar, hangs a remarkable head of Christ, which the Emp. Charles IV. brought with him from Italy: it is said to have been copied from an original in the Vatican, by Thomas of Mutina (?). It is, at least, a very curious and perfect specimen of the style of art called Byzantine. Hirt says it is the finest work of Byzantine art he knows. On the frame are the

figures of the six patron saints of Bohemia, by the same hand.

A little further on are several curious representations in wood of the city of Prague in the 17th centy.

The best picture in the church is that over the high altar, St. Luke painting the Virgin, formerly attributed to Holbein, but ascertained to be by *Bernard von Orlay*, and the side-wings by *Michael Coxcie*, his pupil. It was brought from Mechlin by the Archduke Matthias, who presented it to the church. In front of the altar the emperors of Austria are crowned kings of Bohemia.

At the back of the high altar, in the Sternberg chapel, King Ottocar, who was killed in battle, fighting against Rudolph of Habsburg, is buried. The walls of this and other chapels are covered with oil paintings, now sadly defaced, and barely visible. Near this is hung up one of the cannon-balls which fell into the church during the bombardment by Frederick the Great.

In the S. aisle, on the rt. of the altar, is the chapel and *shrine of St. John Nepomuk*, one of the most richly gifted in the world; a costly accumulation of plate, and ornaments of solid silver, more remarkable for the material than the workmanship, therefore the best way of estimating it is by the weight. The entire weight of silver expended on the shrine is said to amount to 37 cwt. The body of the saint is contained in a crystal coffin, enclosed in one of silver, and borne aloft by angels nearly as large as life, also of silver. The candelabra which stand around, the ever-burning lamps which hang above, are all of the same precious metal; and four angels, apparently floating in the air, are said alone to contain 910 marks of silver.

These decorations were principally executed about the year 1736: but these are only a small part of the wealth showered upon the saint in votive tablets, plate, &c., of all kinds. Below the coffin are 4 bas-reliefs, representing the story of his life and death; in one he is seen undergoing torture in the Hradschin, to make him disclose *the queen's* confession.

His death is fixed in the year 1383. He was not canonised until 17 tongue, wonderful to relate, re this day as perfect as when out of his head, and is encl case in the wall above the St. Wenzel's chapel, where it as a most precious relic! N shrine of St. John Nepom tomb of St. Veit, and also the latter being of recent cou

The last chapel is that of S patron saint of Bohemia. It inlaid with Bohemian amet pers, and chrysoprase, whic borders to a series of rema cient fresco-paintings, execut of the Emp. Charles IV., year 1347. Those in the represent scenes from our life, evidently by the hand early master: they are at the artists Wurmser of Stra Theodorich of Prague, and as specimens of the Bohem of painting in the 14th cen have, however, faded so mu scarcely distinguishable. paintings, representing the l Wenzel (Wenceslaus), are c (1500), and by an inferior l remains of the saint are inte gorgeously-decorated sancti are preserved his armour His statue, standing under said to have been cast fro cannon taken from John executed by Peter Vischer berg, in 1532. The brass door is looked on with g tion, as it is asserted tha clung fast to it when he wa by his brother Boleslav in ch. of Alt-Bunzlau.

On the outside of the ch S. wall of this chapel, is a presenting Christ in glory, by angels, with the six p of Bohemia below, and Charles IV. and his wife, it to be made in 1371 by G At the sides is the Last J is bleached by the weathe curious as a specimen of ea as perhaps the only speci saic used as an exterior d be found N. of the Alps.

The *Schatzkammer* of the Dom contains the original plan upon which the ch. was intended to have been built, a quantity of church-plate, monstrances, &c., and a collection of 368 *mass-robes* for the priests, a very museum of antique embroidery; one of them was worked by Maria Theresa, another is made out of her bridal dress, a third out of the bridal dress of a Countess Czernin. The most remarkable is a linen robe, embroidered with flowers and figures by the hands of the Bohemian Queen Anne in the 14th centy., the last scion of the royal line of Przemysl. Here are also a number of religious relics used at the coronation of the Bohemian kings. To see them, a special request must be made to Dr. Diettrich, one of the canons of the cathedral, who alone shows them, and whose house is close to the church. Among the relics are portions of the bones of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, the Virgin Mary's pocket-handkerchief, a piece of the true cross, enclosing a bit of the sponge which was placed on a hyssop, two thorns of the crown of thorns, one of the palm-branches strewed in Christ's way as he entered Jerusalem, besides an immense number of similar curiosities equally authentic and valuable. There is, however, a rich collection of church-plate and priests' robes.

Adjoining the Hradschin are many palaces of the Bohemian nobility, as that of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, of Prince Schwarzenberg, of antique Moorish-looking architecture, and others. The vast and splendid *Palace of Count Czernin*, with its colonnades of 32 pillars in front, its internal decorations of marbles, sculpture, fresco-paintings, &c., abandoned by its owner, and unfinished, it is now a barrack.

Opposite the Czernin palace is the *Loretto Chapel*, an exact copy, within and without, of the famous wandering house of Loretto. The sculpture and marble work of the exterior of the real chapel are carefully modelled in plaster of Paris, apparently from casts; and the interior, even to the black deity of this extraordinary shrine, is exactly imitated. The building was erected at the expense of a princess of Lobkowitz. The treasury belonging to it contains the embroidered garments of the image, some embroidered with straw to imitate gold; and a good deal of church-plate, which, if the stones be real, must be of value: one monstrance alone is said to contain 6666 brilliants.

The *Belvedere* on the artillery parade, was an Italian pavilion built by Emp. Ferdinand I., 1536, for his empress Anne. It commands a very fine view. It is erroneously called the Observatory of Tycho Brahe, that eminent astronomer, when invited by the Emp. Rudolph II., one of the most distinguished patrons of art and science in Europe, to settle in Prague, resided in a house near the Loretto chapel, now no longer remaining. There is in existence a curious petition of Tycho Brahe to the Emperor, complaining that the Capuchins disturbed him in the night, and prevented his observations, by continually tolling their bells. In consequence of this the Emperor commanded that in future the monks should finish their prayers before the stars rose. The Danish astronomer was allowed a house near the place, and a pension of 1000 fl., where he, together with Kepler, prepared the tables called, after their patron, Tabulæ Rudolphinæ.

The palace of Count Sternberg, 57, Hradschinerplatz, adjoining the archbishop's palace, contains the *Picture Gallery* of the Bohemian Society for the encouragement of the Fine Arts. It consists of 350 paintings; many of them by inferior artists. Admission 35 kr. (Sundays and holidays free).

The best things are works of Holbein and A. Dürer in chiaro-scuro; a fine round picture by *Luca Signorelli*; two Guidos; one Fra Bartolommeo, or Mariotto Albertinelli; a Perin del Vaga—and, above all, several productions of the *School of Prague*, executed by Bohemian artists, who studied at Byzantium or Kiew, in Russia. One painting of a Madonna and Child, with the Emp. Charles IV. and his son Wenzel, and several saints, by the very rare master *Theodore of Prague*, with the date 1375, is worth notice, and but little inferior to the contemporary pro-

ductions of Germany and Italy. *Hans Burgkmair's* St. Henry and Cunegunda is one of the most curious specimens.

The *Bastions* which surround the Kleinseite have been transformed into walks like those on the opposite side of the town, and a carriage-road has been traced in zigzags up the height leading to them and to the gate called Sandthor. Perhaps *the finest view of Prague* is obtained from the *Bruska Bastion*, a high promontory stretching out over the Moldau. The monument on the bastion between the Zasthor and the Newthor, surmounted by the Bohemian lion, commemorates those who fell in the revolution of 1848-9. From it the windings of the river, the bridge and islands, the Strahow hill, and the most ancient and picturesque part of the Hradschin are seen to great advantage. Since the events of 1848 the *Bruska* has been fortified.

The city, however, has so grand an appearance from whatever side it is seen that most persons will not regret to have one or two other stations pointed out from which they may see it to advantage. Besides the *Laurenzi-berg* before-mentioned, there is a good view from the citadel of the *Wyssehrad*, at the S. extremity of the town, and on the rt. bank of the Moldau. It is fabled to have been the residence of an Amazonian chief and priestess named Libussa, who, being very capricious, caused her favourites to be precipitated from the top of the rock on which the Wyssehrad stands, as soon as she grew tired of them; so that the precipice above the Moldau goes by the name of Libussa's Bed. At length a young peasant, named Przemysl, fettered the affections of the fickle queen, and not only escaped the fate of his predecessors, but became master of Libussa and her tribe, and founder of the line of Tshekhian dukes of Bohemia. Such, at least, is the tradition.

The two *Islands* in the Moldau, above the bridge, are favourite places of resort in summer; they are laid out in shady walks, and have coffee-houses *established* on them. On the *Sophien Insel*, above the chain bridge most frequented by the high a very handsome bathing ment, with a superb ball-roon constructed. A capital mil frequently plays here in the In the *Schützen Insel* a club men hold their meetings. called Gross Venedig is t resort of the lower classes. provided with dancing-salo to those of Vienna.

Environs.—Outside the to the distance of a walk, are ing points of interest:—

The *Ziskaberg*, about ½ the walls of the New Town is a hill of moderate hei cultivated, planted, and part commanding a good view o It receives its name from (or Ziska, as the name though improperly written) now (pron. Trotsnof), the b tain of the Hussites, who host of followers from th collected others from vario Hungary, on this spot, to Emp. Sigismund, the b Huss, who had been burn stance, in violation of th safe-conduct. Ziska entre army within fortifications contriving, consisting of ramparts, and ditches, p structed by the women an who were summoned out of and laboured with enthusi his orders. He not only b to the attacks of the Empe head of 150,000 men, but descending from behind his defeated him in a pitched b the walls of Prague, 1420. of noble birth, and for sev the chamberlain and favouri ceslaus IV. He acquired ledge of military tactics in Poland, in which he grea guished himself. Ziska lo in his youth, and was depri other by a splinter from a t by a cannon-ball at the si Castle of Raby, 1421; bu tinued, though totally blin

mand the Hussite army with his wonted skill and success until his death, 1424. General Scharnhorst, the Prussian commander at Lützen, who died here of the wounds received at the battle, 1813, was buried in a cemetery at the foot of the Ziskaberg; but in 1826 his remains were removed to Berlin.

About 14 m. off, on the same side of the town, is the scene of *the battle of Prague*, gained by Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' War, in which his favourite general Schwerin fell. A monument erected to his memory is still standing in an open field.

The *valley of Scharka*, a tributary rivulet running into the Moldau, near the village of Podbaba, is a retired glen, presenting samples of the most romantic scenery.

Another agreeable excursion is to *Bubenz*, or the *Baumgarten*, the Prater of Prague, on the l. bank of the Moldau, ½ m. from the Sand Thor, much resorted to in summer, and especially on Sunday evenings.

The *White Hill* on the road to Saxony was mentioned above, on entering Prague. The Castle of Karlstein, the Windsor of the Bohemian kings in former days, but now abandoned, is described in Rte. 268.

Railway thither.

Frohsdorf, near Prague, has been for many years the residence of the Comte de Chambord.

Miscellaneous Information.

The *Post-office* is situated in the Schillingsgasse, Neustadt; adjoining is

The *office of the Eilwagen*, at the Custom-house, in the large building at the corner of Königsplatz, close to the Graben or Kolowratstrasse; there is a branch post-office in the Altstadt, Zeltnergasse, 598.

Eilwagen daily to Carlsbad. Rail in progress.

Railroads to Olmütz, Brünn, and Vienna (see Rte. 275); to Lobositz, and to Dresden (Rte. 264); to Pilsen, Budweis, Ratisbon, Nuremberg, and Munich.

The best shops are in the Altstadt, in the Zeltnergasse, Eisengasse, Jesuitengasse, and Grosser and Kleiner Ring.

The shops for the sale of *Bohemian glass* are among the most showy. A good shop is Hofmann's, next to the Blauer Stern, Kolowrat Strasse. This very beautiful manufacture is produced in the forests on the slopes of the Böhmerwald hills, in the S.W. of Bohemia. There are 75 glass-houses, and 22 grinding and polishing mills, employing 3500 families, in the whole of Bohemia; but chiefly situated at Liebenau, Adolphshütte, Gablonz, Silberberg, Georgenthal, and Defereck. It is polished chiefly at Leitmeritz.

The rule of the road here, as at Dresden, in crossing the *bridge*, is always to take the footpath on the rt. hand this prevents all jostling.

There is a very good *Theatre* at Prague. The opera is considered one of the best in Germany. Performances are at times given in the Bohemian language: these generally take place early in the afternoon.

The music of the military bands, which may constantly be heard in public places, especially in the *Sophien and Schützen Insel*, is most admirable. The Bohemians as a nation are perhaps the best musicians in the world. The taste for music pervades all ranks equally; it is hardly possible to enter a peasant's cottage without finding a violin or some other musical instrument, and at least one person in the house capable of playing upon it. The Bohemian music has a very plaintive and peculiar character, differing from all its cognates in Polish as well as Russian melody.

The *Festival of St. John Nepomuk* is celebrated every year from the 16th to the 24th of May. On the first day thousands of persons assemble, not only from Bohemia, but from all the surrounding countries, on a pilgrimage to his shrine. (§ 66.) A temporary chapel is erected over that part of the bridge where his statue stands, and which is supposed to be the scene of his martyrdom. Here mass is per-

formed to so large a crowd of devotees that the bridge and every avenue leading to it are choked up; all passage is stopped, and carriages are interdicted by the police from attempting to cross, and must be ferried over in boats. It is even a work of danger to approach the chapel. Not long ago the number of pilgrims in one year amounted to 84,000, and 24 priests were constantly employed for many days in hearing confessions and dispensing the sacrament.

Chronological Table of remarkable events which have occurred at Prague.

1348. The Emp. Charles IV. founds here the first university in Germany.

1419. Hussite insurrection under Ziska.

1420. Emp. Sigismund defeated by him.

1438. The council of Basle concedes the use of the sacrament cup to the Hussites.

1611. Rudolph II. besieged in his palace by the Bohemians; is compelled to abdicate in favour of his brother Matthias.

1618. Martinitz and Slawata thrown out of the windows of the Hradschin by the Protestants.—Signal for the commencement of the Thirty Years' War.

1621. The Protestants defeated on the White Hill by the Imperialists under Maximilian of Bavaria and Buquoi; Frederick V. driven from the throne of Bohemia.

1631. Prague taken by the Elector of Saxony, John George.

1632. Retaken by Wallenstein.

1648. Prague taken and plundered by the Swedes, who, however, obtained possession only of the Kleinseite.

1741. Prague was occupied by the French and Bavarians under Marshal Broglio.

1741-2. Prague was besieged, or rather blockaded, by Prince Charles of Lorraine, with an army of 70,000 men. Yet, notwithstanding this formidable force, Marshal Broglio effected his escape: and, at a later period of the blockade, Belleisle, at the head of 15,000 men, forced the Austrian
made a masterly retreat to
remainder of the garrison
vert capitulated, marched o
honours of war, and joined
army at Eger.

1744. Prague taken, after
sistance, by Frederick the G

1757. The Austrians und
of Lorraine defeated by Fr
Great, who besieged Pra
the Prince had taken refu
hastened to the Prince's
defeated Frederick at Kol
sequence of which the Pru
obliged to raise the siege a
Bohemia.

1866. Prague occupied b
sians.

1866 (August 23). The
tween Austria and Prussia
at Prague, which ceded t
power the protectorate ov
man Federation.

ROUTE 266.

TEPLITZ TO CARLSB

10½ Aust. m.=50 Eng. m.

Railway from Teplitz to
2 trains daily in 2¼ hrs. Sc
picturesque.

The road proceeds in v
Erzgebirge hills to

Dux Stat. (6 m. from
village belonging to Count
the descendant of a collate
of the celebrated Duke of
The *Château* contains a fi
a museum, a collection o
and one or two relics of W
such as the halbert with
was murdered, a fragme
skull taken from his grave,
portions of his dress, his e
shirt-collar, stained with

of his death-wound; and two portraits of him by Vandyke (?)—one as a youth—the other when advanced in life; a portrait of his wife by Vandyke, and other pictures. In the *Gardens* are beautiful shady walks. Only a part of the existing château is of his time; but the bronze basin in the forecourt was made out of cannon taken by him.

At the foot of the Erzgebirge lies the Cistercian convent *Osegg*, one of the wealthiest in Europe; having 24 villages dependent on it. It is also one of the oldest in Bohemia, parts of the building dating from 1196. It contains portraits of Luther and Melanchthon; and near it is a picturesque ruined castle called the Riesenburg.

Brüx *Stat.* (*Inns:* Löwe; Einhorn), a town of 4000 Inhab., who chiefly live by the neighbouring coal-mines, and by preparing salts from the Sedlitz water. Here is an *old Rathhaus*, in a market-place, with fountains beset with statues of saints. On a height above the ruined castle of Landswart is seated.

Between Brüx and Saatz lie the mineral springs of Püllna, where a bitter water, strongly impregnated with Epsom and Glauber salts, is obtained from pits sunk in the ground, which are filled by the water percolating through it. The water does not acquire its mineral qualities until it has stood several weeks. It is drunk by the natives of the place instead of other water, and is exported in large quantities; but no invalids resort to the spot, Püllna being a miserable village, affording no accommodation.

Saidschitz and Sedlitz, also famed for bitter waters, but differing somewhat from those of Püllna, lie a little to the E. of the road. (Rte. 265.)

The *Railroad*, in proceeding from Brüx to Komotau, passes near *Eisenberg*, the seat of Prince Lobkowitz, who, caused a large lake on his estate, called Kumerersee, to be entirely drained, by which more than 5000 acres of the best arable land have been gained.

Komotau Stat. (*Inn:* Reiter), is a pretty town of 3725 Inhab., in a sheltered situation at the foot of the Erzgebirge.

Here the Rly. stops at present.

The road enters the valley of the Eger, which it follows downwards.

Klösterle—a village and château belonging to Count Thurn, burned down, 1859. Here are two ruins l.

Several picturesque ruined castles are passed.

rt. Hauenstein.

Schlackenwerth (*Inn:* Elephant).

l. *Castle Engelhaus* is visible for some time in the distance.

CARLSBAD (Rte. 260).

ROUTE 267.

PRAGUE TO CARLSBAD.

16½ Aust. m.=77¾ Eng. m.

Eilwagen 4 times a day in summer, in 16 or 17 hrs. With post-horses the journey may be performed in 12 or 14 hrs. There are no good sleeping quarters between Prague and Carlsbad.

The first part of the road by

9½ Strzedokluk
9½ Schlan, Post, pretty good

} is the same as Rte. 265.

10½ Rentsch.

9½ Horosedl: poor inn.

The road is uninteresting as far as Horschowitz, where, quitting the monotonous slate formations, it enters the granitic district, and the circle of Saatz, where the German language is spoken.

18 Liebkowitz, or Lubenz.

10½ Buchau, a little town under the Castle Hartenstein or Hungerburg; a robber stronghold destroyed by King George Podiebrad in the 15th cenry.

The Castle Engelhaus, on the summit of a rock of porphyry, has an imposing appearance.

The view from the top of the steep hill, near the Bergwirthshaus, overlooking the valley in which Carlsbad is situated, is very remarkable. An admirably constructed road carried in zigzag down the face of the hill, and in order to preserve a gradual descent conducted past the town on a level with the roofs of the houses, nearly ¾ m. beyond it, leads, after an abrupt turn, by the borders of the Tepl into

10½ *Carlsbad.* (Rte. 260.)

ROUTE 268.

PRAGUE TO RATISBON, BY PILSEN.

22½ Aust. and 10¾ Germ. m. = 155½ Eng. m. *Railway*—2 trains daily.

On quitting Prague the road passes, on the rt., the White Hill, the scene of the defeat of the army of "the Winter King," in 1620 (Rte. 265).

Kuchelbad Stat. The Rly. quits the Valley of the Moldau and enters that of the Beraun.

Dobrechowitz Stat.

Rewnitz Stat.

Karlstein Stat.

[Near this station, crowning the summit of a rock, in the midst of a solitary valley, rises the regal *Castle of Karlstein* (Bohemian, Karlův Týn), the most remarkable feudal fortress in Bohemia. It was designed for the Emp. Charles IV., by the architect Matthew of Arras. Its construction took 9 years, commencing with 1348; its designer dying (1352) before its completion. It was enriched with treasures in every department of art, of which few now remain; some have been transferred to Vienna, and to Laxenburg. Karlstein was the residence of the Bohemian kings; their *ealth* and their regalia were preserved here; the burggraf, or se of the noblest race in th 20 of his trusted retainers on guard at the two porta day. They had to deliv of the outer portals at s governor of the castle, bells for Ave Maria nigh ing, and once every hou from the walls "keep one from the castle! upo keep away!" No strang dared enter it, and eve of the founder resided bouring tower, Karleck, mained here. It suffe jury from sieges by Huss (1422), and by the Sw Thirty Years' War, but is able preservation. The expended considerable s tecting it from total ruin *Tower*, 121 ft. high, with thick, overtops the whole the Kreuzkapelle the Boh was preserved, within 4 fastened by 19 locks. this chapel are also inlai amethyst, cornelian, &c. mented, by *Theodore of* 130 portraits of saints, whc at one time preserved her geons and torture-chambe below the building. Th Ascension of the Virgin c paintings by *Nicholas Strasburg*, which, howev fered much from re-touch gallery leads from the *of St. Catherine*, forme thickness of the wall, 1: also inlaid with Bohen stones: the roof is gilt a with blue stars. It con preserved of all the pai castle: a Madonna and the Emperor Charles IV. on their knees. Many of which cover the walls of in oil, and are interest among the earliest exa style known.

A cross road leads woods from Karlstein, rocky and romantic v Lodinetz, in which stand

(now sequestrated) and ch. of "St. Twan under the rocks." This saint was a Croatian prince, who retired hither in the 9th centy., and lived in a cave which still exists. The marks of the saint's knees, and of the devil's claws (who came to tempt him), are pointed out, deeply impressed in the rock.]

Through a narrow defile of limestone rocks

Beraun Stat. (*Inns:* Zum Böhmischen Hof; Schwarzer Adler), an old walled town of 4000 Inhab., on the stream of the same name. At Tettnin, 2 m. from Beraun, St. Ludmilla was murdered in 927, by Drahomira, the savage and Pagan mother of St. Wenceslaus. Little remains of the castle. The chapel of St. Catherine is ancient.

Zditz Stat.

Horowitz Stat., a town of 2265 Inhab., the birthplace of George Podiebrad, and the chief place in the domains of the Elector of Hesse, which contain (at Komorau and Ginez) the principal iron-works in Bohemia. Within a few miles are the ruined castles of Waldeck, Zebrak, and Tocnik. Not far from these are the silver and lead mines of Przibram—the most important in Bohemia; the annual produce of silver is about 22,000 marks.

Rokitzan Stat. (*Inn:* Schwarzer Adler), an industrious town of 3520 Inhab. Near this, at Klabawa, there are iron-mines and iron-works.

Chrast Junc. Stat. [Branch railway to the coal-mines of Radnitz, remarkable for the beauty and number of the vegetable impressions preserved in the strata.]

Pilsen Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Goldener Adler; Kaiser von Österreich; Weisse Rose.) The *Gothic Church of St. Bartholomew*, in the square, is believed to have been built in 1292. The *Rathhaus* (containing some ancient armour), built 1576, and several other buildings, are good specimens of the Renaissance style. The house occupied by Wallenstein, immediately before he went to meet his death at Eger, and the arms left behind by him and his followers, are shown here. Pilsen is a town of 14,700 Inhab., with flourishing manufactures, breweries, &c. Its beer is excellent. It endured a long siege in the Thirty Years' War, and was finally taken by Count Mansfeld, 1612. The old walls remain on the N.; on the other sides they are turned into walks. Radmer, a ruined castle, 8 m. inland.

Diligence to Marienbad and Carlsbad daily. *Railway* to Budweis. (Rtes. 271, 272.)

Staab Stat., a village on the Radbusa; extensive coal-fields.

Stankau Stat. 9 m. off, is

Bischof-Teinitz, a town of 2088 Inhab., belonging to Prince Trautmansdorf, who has a château and park here. There are glass-works near this. The country is thickly covered with forests and the scenery is striking.

Blisowa Stat.

Taus Stat.; Tunnel: last Austrian town. It was long a border fortress. The tower on the rock is a relic of its castle. *All Saints'* in Klattau Vorstadt is a Gothic ch. attached to a burial-ground.

The Rly. traverses the chain of the Böhmerwald—several tunnels.

Furth Stat. in Bavaria (not to be confounded with Furth near Nuremberg). (*Inns:* Post; Bahnhof Rest.) Custom-house here.

Cham Stat. (*Inns:* Scheerbauer; Post), on one of the branches of the Regen: in a district of extensive forests, in whose midst are glass and iron works.

Schwandorf Junct. Stat.

Here this route falls into the railway from Nuremberg to

RATISBON STAT. (Rte. 168.)

ROUTE 269.

PRAGUE TO VIENNA, BY TABOR.

43 Aust. m. = 202½ Eng. m. The Railways by Brünn and Olmütz have superseded this post-road.

With post-horses, 10 hrs. to Tab, or 14 to Horn, and 9 hrs. to Vienna.

10 Jessenitz.

9½ Dniespeck.

7½ Beneschau.

12 Woltitz.

9¼ Sudomiersitz. The post-road runs on the outside of the town of

10¼ *Tabor* (*Inn:* Traube, outside town; clean and good), a town of 4000 Inhab., situated on a precipitous eminence, surrounded on three sides by the windings of the Luschnitz, remarkable as the stronghold of the Hussites, who, under the command of Wanczek and Hromada, founded a town in 1420 on this hill, which had been previously called Hradisstie, and gave it the scriptural name of Tabor. Tabor, however, is a Slavonic word signifying enclosure or camp. It became the citadel of the Taborites, and a place of great strength and importance in the Hussite wars; Ziska himself having fortified it, anticipating, it is said, in its outworks the science of modern fortification. The walls, in places double, and the towers which he built, still in part exist around the town, which preserves a character of antiquity and much originality. Its streets include several castellated houses; in front of one of them, at the corner of the *Ring*, or market-place, is an old balcony, called Ziska's pulpit, from which, it is said, he used to address his warlike followers. The *Rathhaus* is the most ancient building, and in it is deposited his suit of chain-mail and some arms. The head of the one-eyed hero is seen carved in stone in front of the ch. The *Gothic Church* is worth notice; but more remarkable is the beautiful exterior of the Dechanatskirche of Klokot, also Gothic, on the opposite side of the river, surrounded by turrets or cupolas. The hill behind Tabor is called Horeb, and a pond, not far off, the Jordan.

9 Raudna. Here the road to Budweis and Linz (Rte. 271) branches off.

12 Kardasch-Rzeczitz.

In the castle garden of Kamenitz *there is a lime-tree* 400 years old.

7 Neuhaus (*Inns:* dirty and bad), *the chief place of the domain of Count Czernin;* it has 2000 Inhab., and its buildings show some pretensions to architectural elegance. The most conspicuous object is the *Castle*, on the height above the town. It was burned 50 years ago, and has never been restored. It is one of the houses said to be haunted by the spectre of the White Lady. The high table-land which we have now reached abounds in ponds or small lakes: it forms the watershed between the streams flowing into the German Ocean by the Elbe, and those which run to the Danube and Black Sea.

9 Neu Bistritz, the last town in Bohemia.

12 Heidenreichstein.

9 Waidhofen on the Thaya.

10 Göpfritz Stat. At Göpfritz the road joins the rly. from Pilsen to Vienna. (Rte. 272.)

ROUTE 270.

PRAGUE TO VIENNA, BY KUTTENBERG, IGLAU, AND ZNAIM.

Prag to Kolin, 8½ Aust. = 40 Eng. m.; Kolin to Vienna, 34 Aust. = 160 Eng. m.

Railway open to Deutsch-Brod—3 trains in 4½ hrs.—in progress to Znaim and Vienna.

Kuttenberg Stat.

The once flourishing mining town *Kuttenberg*, stands on the slope of a hill abounding in veins of silver, which from 1300 to 1600 are said to have yielded an average of 1000 marks a week! A mint was established in the Wälscher Hof by Wenzel II. *See* the very fine "*Ch. of* Sta. Barbara (date 1388-1489), a glorious Gothic fragment, consisting of a grand choir with 8 radiating chapels, and part of a nave of 5 aisles—the

central aisles vaulted—of equal height, and those next the centre divided into lofty galleries.

12 Czaslau *Stat.* (*Inn:* tolerable), a town of 3000 Inhab. The blind Hussite General Ziska was buried in the ch., distinguished by its high tower. It is commonly asserted that he bequeathed his skin to his followers, to be tanned and stretched upon a drum, in order that even while dead he might inflict upon his enemies a portion of that terror which his presence while living had invariably caused them. This story is believed to be a fable. Over his grave was placed his ponderous mace, which he had so often wielded with terrible effect in battle. During the reign of Ferdinand II. his body was torn from the grave, and his tomb destroyed. Frederick of Prussia defeated the Austrians at Czaslau, 1742.

Goltsch-Jenikau Stat.

Swetla Stat.

Deutsch-Brod Stat. (*Inn:* Goldener Löwe, very clean, good sleeping quarters). The town has 4000 Inhab. Ziska beat the Emp. Sigismund here in 1422.

8 Stecken.

8 *Iglau.*—*Inn:* Goldener Stern. This ancient town has a population of 13,000 souls; many of them are weavers of cloth, who carry on a flourishing trade in that article. The Gothic *Church of St. James*, and the burial-ground, are the most remarkable objects.

A short way out of Iglau, on the road to Deutsch-Brod, 2 granite obelisks mark the boundary of Bohemia and the spot where the national deputies received their king Ferdinand I. in 1527. The river Iglawa divides Bohemia from Moravia.

10 Stannern.

12 Schelletau. The country is uninteresting, and the villages poor.

10 Mährisch-Budweis.—*Inn:* clean and good.

9½ Frainersdorf.

9½ Znaim (*Inns:* Goldener Ochs; Drei Kronen; very good), 11¾ hrs. driving from Deutsch-Brod. Znaim lies in the vale of the Thaya, the western extremity of which, from Znaim to Raab, has been called the *Moravian Switzerland.*

The Archduke Charles concluded here an armistice with Napoleon after the battle of Wagram. The population of the town amounts to 6000. The *Castle* on the height, the ancient residence of the princes of Moravia, is now a military hospital. Near it is a circular *Church*, probably as old as 1180. The *Church of St. Nicholas* is a handsome Gothic building. There is a Gothic *Cross* (Denksäule), richly ornamented with carvings, and dating from 1404, which deserves notice. The markets of Vienna are supplied with vegetables from this neighbourhood. It takes 8¾ hrs. from Znaim to Vienna, posting. Scenery very picturesque.

The road passes on the rt. the convent of Bruck, now converted into an Imperial tobacco manufactory.

12 Jetzelsdorf, in Austria.

11 Hollabrunn.—*Inns:* Kaiser von Österreich; Post; filthy. The *Church of Schöngraben*, a beautiful edifice about 1 m. out of the town, is supposed to have been built by the Templars. The ch. is worth observing principally on the outside, which is covered with grotesque figures like those seen in Norman churches in England of about A.D. 1100.

10 Mallebern.

8 Stockerau Stat. Rail hence to Vienna. This stage lies along the l. bank of the Danube, under the vine-clad hill of *Bisamberg*, and in sight of Klosterneuburg.

Korneuburg Stat.

The various arms of the Danube are crossed by wooden bridges.

Florisdorf Stat.

9 VIENNA TERMINUS (Rte. 198).

ROUTE 271.

BUDWEIS TO LINZ.—TRAMWAY.

17 Aust. m.=80 Eng. m.

19 *Budweis* (*Inns:* Sonne; Glocke), the chief town of the circle of Budweis, on the river Moldau, has 14,000 Inhab., and some flourishing cloth manufactories. The *Dom* was built 1500: it has a detached tower. Its *Rathhaus* is a handsome building, and in the centre of its large square is a fine fountain. The district around Budweis, including the head-water of the Moldau, for the most part composes the vast domain of Prince Schwarzenberg. *Schloss Frauenburg* is one of his seats; it is an ancient feudal fortress, by the side of which he has built a magnificent modern Gothic castle; it commands a fine view. Attached to it is a *Park* containing 800 head of wild swine. This part of Bohemia abounds in *fish-ponds* (Fischteiche); in the district of Wittingau alone there are 270, one of which, that at Rosenberg, covers 1200 Joch. They are well stocked with carp, tench, jack, and barbel, and are very productive, the market of Vienna being supplied from hence.

A *Railroad*, the first work of the kind completed in Germany, is carried from Budweis to Linz, and serves to connect the Moldau and Elbe with the Danube. It was finished in 1832, by a joint-stock company, at an expense of 1,654,322 fl. Carriages drawn by horses convey passengers in 14 hrs. in summer, being stopped in winter by the snow; it is badly made, and much out of repair; it consists of a single line doubled at certain distances to allow trains to pass. The railroad is used chiefly for the transport of salt from the Salzkammergut in Upper Austria, and of merchandise. The length is 80 Eng. m.; it is therefore 14 m. longer than the post runs, for the greater part of t a very short distance from it. mit level, 1081 Eng. ft. abov and 1519 ft. above Linz, is baum. It makes a day's jo passes through fine scene cheap. Neither time nor however, is saved by trave it in *your own* carriage to I stations are, Halkau, Ange baum, Lest, and Oberndorf.

About 16 m. S.W. of Bu Forbes, is *Trocznow*, where was born beneath an oak, in of which a chapel dedicated now stands.

Near Gratzen in the mi forest are extensive glass-wo hütten).

19 Kaplitz Stat.—*Inn:* Kreuz.

[6 m. W. of our road, 12 m weis, on the Moldau, is *Schloss* another castle of Prince Schw remarkable for its vast ex posed of buildings of variou closing 6 courts, or quadra of them is a *Tilt-yard* still surrounded by galleries for The castle is approached b bridge, and includes in its l halls and chambers a galler portraits, an arsenal filled arms, a barrack in whi Schwarzenberg's life-guard (Grenadiers) is stationed, and riding-school, and chap *chive*, occupying 10 rooms muniments, title-deeds, & deep subterranean dungeon hewn in the solid rock. ginally the residence of the family, which became extinc one of whom, in 1402, held Wenceslaus a prisoner. Th of the Castle, on a high rock, whose base is washed l ing bend of the Moldau, is ing. The gardens and terr a pleasing view.]

Very hilly road to

19 Freistadt Stat. (*Inn:* Hirsch; tolerable, but exce old walled town with 2165

15 Weitersdorf Stat.

Shortly before reaching Freistadt the road, entering Austria, winds for about 30 m. across a portion of the Böhmerwald range of hills, from the heights of which it passes down by a long and steep descent into the valley of the Danube.

15 LINZ JUNCT. STAT. (Rte. 198).

ROUTE 272.

PILSEN TO VIENNA BY BUDWEIS.

46 Aust. m.=222 Eng. m.

Kaiser Franz-Josephs Bahn, 2 trains daily in 12 hrs.

18 Pilsen Junct. Stat. (Rte. 268). The ruined castle of Reichenhard, on the l. hand, is a conspicuous object.

Blowie Stat. Just before Nepomuk, on the l., is the château of Count Colloredo, called Grünenberg, being on the summit of a wooded hill.

Nepomuk Stat. The church stands on the site of the house in which the celebrated St. John Nepomuk was born, 1323. It contains a silver statue of him, and is the cause of a pilgrimage on the 16th May.

Katowie Stat. Near Pisek, l., the park and preserves of Prince Lobkowitz.

Racic-Pisek Stat. (pronounced Pist-shek); in Bohemian, Pisek means sand, and has reference to the situation of this town of 4445 Inhab. It is surrounded by water, and has an old castle.

12 Wodnian Stat. About 15 m. from this *lies Hussinetz, the* birthplace of *John Huss.*

18 Budweis Junct. Stat. (Rte. 271) As you enter Budweis, is seen Prince Schwarzenberg's Castle of *Frauenburg*, one of the largest in Bohemia, on an eminence overlooking the Moldau.

Forbes Stat.

Pürbch Schrems Stat., near the frontier between Bohemia and Austria.

The cultivation and general appearance of the country, and the buildings, &c., are much better than in Bohemia, but there are crowds of beggars.

9 Schwarzenau Stat.

9 Göpfritz Stat.

13 Horn Stat. (*Inns:* Post; Lamm, tolerable), a town of nearly 5000 Inhab., belonging to Count Hoyos, and situated in a fertile country. The *Church of St. Stephen* is Gothic, and contains a curious pulpit and several monumental stones of great antiquity.

13 m. S.W. of Horn is the Convent Altenburg; and 3 m. further in the Kampthal the *Castle of Rosenburg*, one of the finest and best preserved feudal strongholds in Austria. Attached to it are the *Lists* for jousts and tournaments, 153 paces long and 60 wide, with double galleries or boxes for spectators, quite perfect. The castle is entered by a drawbridge; the interior contains many traces of ancient magnificence, and in the last of its 4 courts a pretty Gothic chapel. Rosenburg was the head-quarters of the Protestants in the 16th centy., and an old song in the 'Knaben Wunderhorn,' *Es liegt ein Schloss in Oesterreich*, refers to it.

Eggenburg Stat. Gross-Weikersdorf Stat.

Neu-Aigen Stat.

Tulln Stat., on the Danube.

Langenlebarn Stat.

Klosterneuburg Stat., on the Danube.

Nussdorf Stat.

VIENNA TERMINUS.

ROUTE 275.

PRAGUE TO VIENNA, BY BRÜNN—RAILROAD.

54 Aust. m. = 254¾ Eng. m. This Rly. passes through a country open and bare of trees, and generally uninteresting.

Two passenger-*trains* a-day in 13 hrs.; to Brunnen, 7½ hrs.

This is the most direct line between Prague and Vienna: the loop-line by Olmütz (Rte. 276) takes 5 hrs. longer. It was opened 1845. The station is on the N.E. of Prague, at the foot of the Ziskaberg, the base of which the railroad skirts (rt.) on leaving Prague.

Biechowitz Stat.

Auwal Stat. The valley here is crossed by a lofty viaduct.

Böhmisch-Brod. Stat. The Hussite insurrection was put down by a victory gained in 1434 over those savage fanatics by Meinhard of Neuhaus at Lippau, between this and Podiebrad. Procopius the Greater and the Less both fell here,—stones still mark their graves.

Tatetz Stat. The railroad beyond this approaches the valley of the Elbe, which river it runs close to before reaching

Kolin Junct. Stat., on the Elbe, a town of 5753 Inhab., having a large *Church* with several towers (*Inn:* Post, at the Stat.). Rt. on a height is seen an obelisk, erected 1842 by the Austrians as a monument of a victory, one of the most decisive of the Seven Years' War. Marshal Daun, at the head of the allied Austrian and Saxon armies, *here defeated* Frederick the Great *June 18, 1757, and thereby rescued Austria from* the hands of the Prussians. Frederick commanded his army from the windows of a solitary inn (the Sun), which still exists, and serves to mark the centre of his position.

Here the *Railway* to Vienna by Kuttenberg (fine ch.) and Iglau—Rte. 270—turns S. Rail to Jung Bunzlau turns N.

Beyond Kolin the railroad continues along the valley of the Elbe until it reaches Pardubitz, and except near Elbe-Teinitz, where it twice crosses the river, which there makes a sharp bend, it keeps always the l. bank.

Elbe-Teinitz Stat.

Przelautsch Stat.

Pardubitz Junct. Stat. (hotel at station, fair), marked by a ruined Schloss. About 14 m. from this is the battle-field of Sadowa, or Königsgrätz, as it is called by the Prussians (fought July 3, 1866).

Königsgrätz, the first stat. on the rly. from Pardubitz to Reichenberg (*Inns:* Goldenes Lamm; Ross), a town and fortress of 4000 Inhab., at the junction of the Adler with the Elbe, 2 m. from the stat. The battle took place between Bistritz—where the Austrians under Benedek had taken up a strong defensive position—and the Elbe. The village of Sadowa was involved in the fray, although little injured. The final struggle was near the village of Chlum. Its little church is battered with shot, and the surrounding plain is one vast grave filled with the thousands of the slain on both sides. The Austrians, after 11 hrs.' fighting, were put into full retreat upon Vienna. The forces in the field were 200,000 Austrians and Saxons, and 260,000 Prussians, the largest number of troops ever brought against each other.

The excursion to the battle-field may be made in 10 hrs. Carriage, from the hotel, 2 horses, 12 fl. Drive to Chlum. From the ch. tower nearly the whole of the battle-ground can be seen (and the positions marked in Hozier's plan can be made out). Then drive by the Prussian Monument, and through the Austrian batteries above Lipa to Sadowa, where there is a small inn. While the horses are resting, walk to Dub and back to Dohalitzka,

cross the Bistritz to the wood above Sadowa, where was the thickest of the fight. If time allows, the return from Sadowa to Pardubitz should be made through Problus and the ground occupied by the Saxon army.

[*Railway* to Löbau, on the line from Dresden to Breslau by Königsgrätz, Reichenberg (manufacturing town), and Zittau.] Beyond this the railroad leaves the valley of the Elbe, and enters that of the Lauckabach.

Moravau Stat. Over flat land.

Uhersko Stat.

Zamrsk Stat. By a tunnel about 700 ft. long the railroad enters the valley of the Adler, a feeder of the Elbe, near

Chotzen Stat. The features of the country bolder.

Wildenschwert Stat.

Böhmisch-Trübau Junct. Stat. (Buffet). Rly. to Olmütz. A little beyond Triblitz the railroad going to Brünn leaves l. that to Olmütz, and crosses the watershed between the Elbe and the Danube. It leaves Bohemia, and enters Moravia, before reaching

Zwittau Stat. Zwittau, an old walled town and Bishop's See, has 3000 Inhab.; and considerable manufactures of cloth and linen. From this to Brünn the railroad runs down the valley of the Zwitta.

Brüsau Stat.

Skalitz Stat.

Blanskow Stat. On the summit of a limestone rock, between this station and Wranau, stands the castle of Nowihrad, the finest feudal ruin in Moravia. Several small tunnels.

Adamsthal Stat. In the vicinity of this village is a Château of the Liechtensteins, and some more caverns of great extent. 6 short tunnels.

Brünn Stat., 94 Eng. m. from Vienna. BRÜNN (in Bohemian, Brno, a ferry).—*Inns:* Kaiser von Oesterreich, close to the railroad, good;—Drei Fürsten, very large, near the station;—Zur Eisenbahn.

The capital of Moravia possesses a *Population of 50,000* souls, including 3000 men of the garrison. It is built partly in a pretty valley, watered by the streams of the Schwartzawa and Zwittawa, which here unite, partly on the slope of two hills, the last of a range stretching from the N.W. corner of Moravia, and here sinking down into the plain. At the summit of the most westerly of the two hills is the *Castle of Spielberg*, formerly the citadel of Brünn, but the French destroyed its fortifications, and it was converted into a prison for political offenders. It was the prison of Silvio Pellico (from 1822 to 1830).

Mack the incapable, who surrendered Ulm to the French, was confined here for some time, but was at length released by the Emperor, who was convinced that the disaster had arisen not from treachery on his part, but incompetence. Trenk, the savage leader of the Pandours, the wild vanguard of the Austrian army in the War of Succession, ended his days here.

At the foot of the second hill the city and its extensive suburbs are spread out, while its top is crowned by the *Cathedral of St. Peter*. The *Bishop's Palace* near it, and the Plateau on the summit of the hill, command a beautiful view, extending over the town, the railway viaduct, and over the plain of Moravia as far as the Carpathians. The slopes of this hill are laid out as a public garden, called **Franzensberg*. Within them a monumental obelisk 61 ft. high has been erected, to commemorate the peace of 1815.

The most beautiful church is the *Jacobskirche*, a Gothic building of 3 equal aisles, lofty and slim piers, built in 1315; its tower is 276 ft. high. It contains the monument of Field-marshal Von Souches, the defender of Brünn in the Thirty Years' War. Baron Trenk is buried in the *Ch. of the Capucins*.

The *Dikasterial Gebäude*, formerly one of the richest Augustine convents in the Austrian dominions, is now the seat of the government of the province. The Rittersaal, or hall of meeting of the Moravian Estates, contains the plough with which the Emp. Joseph II. (

[*s. a.*]

emulation of the Emperor of China) turned a furrow with his own hands.

Of the Gothic *Rathhaus*, built 1511, only the portal remains unaltered.

The *Moravian National Museum* contains a library and some interesting collections of the productions of the country.

The largest building in Brünn is the enormous *barrack*, enclosing seven different courts; it was originally a Jesuits' College.

Brünn may be regarded as the first manufacturing town in the empire—as the Austrian Leeds; its cloths and woollen stuffs are very celebrated. The weaving and dyeing of them employ a large part of its population, and have raised the town to opulence. The stranger will in vain seek here or elsewhere in Moravia for the sect called Moravian Brethren: in fact they never existed here in numbers.

In the suburb through which the Olmütz road passes, on the rt. bank of the Zwittawa, stands the *Zderadsäule*, the oldest monument in Moravia (1091).

[*Railway* to Olmütz. Trains in 4 hrs. by Prossnitz, a town of 7000 Inhab., possessing many cloth factories.

Nezamislitz Junct. Stat. Here the line to Prerau joins.]

The *battle-field of Austerlitz*, or of the three Emperors—"Drei Kaiser Schlacht" (Dec. 2, 1805).

The 2nd Stat. on the rly. from Brünn to Prerau is Austerlitz, a little town about 12 m. from Brünn. It belongs to Prince Kaunitz, and the Austrian minister of that name and family is buried there. Here was won the greatest of Buonaparte's victories: the forces of the Emperors of Austria and Russia exceeded his own, yet he took 20,000 prisoners, 40 pieces of cannon, and standards almost without number. French accounts of the battle mention a lake in which 22,000 Russians were drowned; and, though nothing of the sort exists in the summer, the marshy country is flooded in the winter, and at the time of the battle the water was frozen. Napoleon, seizing the moment when the Russians were crossing the ice, turned his artillery upon it, breaking it up, and thus sending the hostile force to perdition.

The castle of *Eichhorn* (which belonged to the Templars), where is the grave of Gustav IV., King of Sweden (1809), and *Schloss Pernstein*, are both worth visiting, being in excellent preservation; they are between 15 and 20 miles from Brünn. Three miles beyond Posorsitz, at the village of Slawikowitz, near Rausnitz, the Emp. Joseph held the plough in 1769: an obelisk of cast-iron commemorates the event, with the words "Agriculturam, humani generis nutricem, nobilitavit."]

Raigern Stat. Raigern possesses the oldest Benedictine Monastery in Moravia, founded 1048, by Duke Bretislaw. The Church is a fine building, and the library rich. The railway here crosses a lofty viaduct.

Previously to the battle of Austerlitz, Napoleon, sagaciously anticipating what the movements of his opponents would be, posted his reserve under Davoust behind the convent, thus laying a snare for them into which they afterwards fell.

Branowitz Stat. in the vale of the Schwarza.

Saitz Stat. Rt. rise the limestone hills of Polau, and the ruined castle on one of their summits. The Rly. is carried down the valley of the Thaya to

Lundenburg Junction Stat. At this station, 51¼ Eng. m. from Vienna, is the junction of the railroad from Olmütz with that from Brünn. There is a new and good inn here. This town is situated on the Thaya. 1½ hr.'s drive N.W. from Lundenburg is *Eisgrub*, a modern Gothic castle belonging to Prince Liechtenstein. It is surrounded by hothouses and a park containing many thousand head of deer and wild boar. The estate includes 2 market-towns, several villages, pretty lakes, pleasure-grounds, temples, towers, &c., and a building which marks the frontier between Austria and Moravia. The railroad continues to descend the valley of the Thaya as far as

Hohenau Stat. From this the railroad runs near the river March, the boundary between Austria and Hungary.

Dürnkruth Stat. Hence there is a view of the lesser Carpathians. At Anger, beyond this, the railroad leaves the valley of the March. On the fertile plain of the Marchfeld, Ottokar of Bohemia defeated the Hungarians 1260, and was himself vanquished, 1278, by Rudolph of Habsburg.

Gänserndorf Junction Stat. A village on the Marchfeld, 18¾ m. from Vienna, whence (l.) a branch Rly. runs to Presburg, Pest, and Szolnok (Rte. 283).

Before reaching the Danube the line enters upon a dreary plain, well cultivated, but without enclosures, and crosses the battle-field (5 and 6 July, 1809) of

Deutsch-Wagram Stat. In the little ch. are preserved some relics of the fight.

Florisdorf Junct. Stat. Here the Austrians established a fortified *tête du pont* (1866) against the Prussians. A branch line runs hence to Stockerau (3 Aust. m., Rte. 269) on the way to Prague. The railroad is carried over the two arms of the Danube on 2 bridges of wood, a little below the Tabor bridge, by which the high-road crosses them.

VIENNA *Terminus* is a magnificent building at the extremity of the first Allée of the Prater. (Rte. 198.)

ROUTE 276.

PRAGUE TO VIENNA, BY OLMÜTZ—RAILROAD.

Prague to Vienna, 61 Aust. m. = 287¾ Eng. m. Trains from Prague to Olmütz *in 10 hrs.*; from Olmütz to *Vienna, by the* Kaiser-Ferdinands-*Nordbahn, in 7 hrs.*

To Böhmisch Trübau described Rte. 275. A little beyond this, near Triebitz, this Rly. branches off towards the N.E. Tunnel.

Rudelsdorf Stat.

Landskron Stat. This is the last station in Bohemia: beyond this the railroad enters Moravia, and follows the course of the Sazawa, passing through a tunnel 460 ft. long, near

Budigsdorf Stat. The railroad crosses the Sazawa 18 times between this and Hohenstadt.

Hochstein Stat.

Hohenstadt Stat. This is the nearest station to Gräfenberg, where people resort to undergo the water-cure. [The post-road runs from Hohenstadt, by 1¾ Schönberg, 2½ Altstadt, to 3¼ Freiwaldau (*Inn:* Silberne Krone), 34½ Eng. m. Gräfenberg lies a short distance to the N. of this small town, in the N. part of the Austrian portion of the duchy of Silesia, which is now included in the province of Moravia. Vincent Priessnitz, the Arch-water-doctor, established a sort of colony here, consisting now of about 100 houses, for patients. The accommodations of Gräfenberg are such that patients should be prepared to rough it. The grateful water-worshippers from Hungary have raised, as a monument to this Aquarius, a colossal lion of iron, from the design of Schwanthaler. Gräfenberg may be easily reached from Neisse, the terminus of a branch of the Breslau and Cracow Rly. (See *Handbook for North Germany*, Rte. 85*a*.) It is 4 Germ. m. = 18 Eng. m. distant from Neisse.] At Hohenstadt the railroad enters the valley of the river March, which it follows nearly all the way hence to Vienna.

Lukawetz Stat.

Müglitz Stat. The seat of an archbishop.

Littau Stat. Municipal town of the Prince of Liechtenstein, whose enormous estates extend, almost without interruption, from Wilfersdorf (on the old post-road between Vienna and Brünn) to the frontier of Silesia, a distance of 200 m.

Stephanau Stat.

Olmütz (Holomauc) Stat., 1½ m. fr

the town (*Inns:* Goliath; Krone), one of the strongest fortresses in the Austrian dominions, situated on the March, or Marawa; it has 11,000 Inhab. It was taken by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War; but Frederick the Great besieged it in vain, in 1758, for seven weeks, and was then compelled to retreat by Loudon, who cut off his magazines. Lafayette was confined a prisoner within it in 1794. By the aid of a fellow-prisoner, named Bollman, he managed to escape over the walls, but, having lost his way, was soon retaken.

A *University* was re-established here in 1827. It occupies the highest spot in the town, and possesses a fine Library, containing 50,000 volumes and many valuable early-printed books. An irreparable injury was inflicted on Slavonic literature by the loss of the ancient library, carried away by the Swedish generals Torstenson and Wrangel, when they took the town. This valuable collection of books remained till near the end of the last century at Stralsund, packed up in readiness to be conveyed to Sweden: since then all traces of it are lost. The Bishop of Olmütz is the only Austrian prelate who has the right of electing his own dean and chapter.

The *Cathedral* is a modern building. There is a *crypt* (1130) or lower *church* below the choir. King Wenzel III. was murdered here 1306, and is here buried. The *Moritzkirche* has a fine tower and a very large organ. In the centre of the square, called Ober-Ring, detached from other buildings, stands the handsome *Rathhaus*; and a lofty pillar in honour of the Holy Trinity, adorned with bronze statues by Donner, 114 ft. high, decorates the same square.

There is a *College of Nobles* here. Wallenstein was educated in it under the Jesuits.

Railway to Brünn. Trains in 4 hrs. For *Austerlitz* see Rte. 275.

To the S. of Olmütz the railroad passes over the plain called the *Hanna*, *the most fertile* portion of Moravia, by

Brodek Stat., to

Prerau Junction Stat. (Restaurant —good). Here the railroad from Breslau and Cracow falls in. (See Rte. 277 and Rtes. 85 *a* and 85 *b*, *Handbook for North Germany*.) Prerau is one of the oldest cities of Moravia. The Castle of Burg was long inhabited by Matthias Corvinus. In the Rathhaus some curious old armour is preserved.

Hullein Stat. West of this, about 1 hr.'s drive, lies Kremsier, one of the prettiest towns of Moravia; the summer-residence of the Prince Archbp. of Olmütz, who possesses a fine palace here, containing a picture-gallery, mineralogical and scientific cabinets, and a library of 30,000 volumes. The park is pretty, and the pleasure-gardens are laid out in French style, with colossal statues. The Gothic Collegiate church, the Piaristenkirche, and the Rathhaus, also deserve notice. It was to Kremsier that the Emperor of Austria withdrew and summoned the parliament during the revolutionary disturbances at Vienna in 1848.

Napajedl Stat., with a fine castle on a hill.

Ungrisch-Hradisch Stat. The town is built upon an island formed by the March, and was formerly a fortress, and was besieged by Matthias Corvinus of Hungary, 1469-73, without success. In the Rathhaus are preserved 4 swords, presented by Ladislaus King of Bohemia to the burghers, on account of their bravery on that occasion. 1 hr. W. of Hradisch is the former Cistercian monastery of Wellehrad, formerly the residence of the kings and bishops of Moravia. Here are the ruins of the ancient church of St. Cyril, in which the saint is said to have performed service. 2 hrs. W. of Hradisch are the sulphureous springs of Buchlowitz, with the well-preserved rock-fortress of Buchlau.

Bisenz Stat. Here is a large Schloss of Baron Reichenbach, and tolerable wine is made. From half-way between this and the next station, down to the Danube, the March, which runs at no great distance E. of the railroad, forms the boundary between Hungary and Germany.

Göding Stat. An old town with an old castle, upon the March, which becomes navigable here.

Neudorf Stat.

Lundenburg Junction Stat. Here is the junction of the railroad from Olmütz with that from Brünn. For the rest of the way to

VIENNA, see Rtes. 198 and 275.

ROUTE 277.

VIENNA TO LEMBERG, BY PODGORZE, CRACOW, AND WIELICZKA.

Vienna to Mährisch-Ostrau (Rly.) 35½ Aust. m. = 167½ Eng. m.

Mährisch-Ostrau to Cracow, 91½ Eng. m.

Cracow to Lemberg, 214 Eng. m.

The railroad from Vienna to the Lundenburg Stat. is described in Rte. 275; that from Lundenburg to Prerau in Rte. 276.

The railroad, after separating from that to Olmütz, at Prerau, turns off in a N.E. direction, crossing the Bezwa, and running up the valley of that river to

Leipnik Stat., a manufacturing town of 5000 Inhab., picturesque externally, with old watch-towers around it, but dull and dirty within. It has one of the finest cemeteries (§ 45) in the Austrian dominions, which contains a remarkable echo. On the l. bank of the Bezwa stands the ruined castle of Helfenstein, near where the railroad crosses the post-road.

Weisskirchen Stat. This is the chief town of one of the circles of Moravia, and contains 5000 Inhab. Here is the Castle of Budischow, and near it is the ruin of Swertosch, and the mountain *slip (Bergfall) of Propast.*

[*At Weisskirchen* a deep cutting commences in order to surmount the high land separating Moravia from Austrian Silesia, and the waters flowing into the Black Sea from those that run into the Baltic. The watershed between the waters of the Oder and the Danube is here not very high.]

The Rly. then enters the Austrian valley of the Oder, and runs parallel with it.

Pohl Stat.

Zauchtl Stat. A few m. S.E. of this, on the post-road, is Neutitschen, a town of 7000 Inhab., belonging to the Theresianum in Vienna. Marshal Loudon died here, 1790.

Schönbrunn Stat. The valley of the Oder becomes narrower here. It is a pleasing country, well cultivated, and full of villages.

Mährisch-Ostrau Stat. Branch Rly. to Troppau.

Oderberg Stat. This is the frontier station of Austria. [Rail to Breslau and Berlin.]

Dzieditz Stat. Branch Rly. to Bielitz.

Chrzanow Stat.

Trzebinia Stat.

1 CRACOW (Krakau, Germ.). — *Inns:* Goldener Anker (Poller's), near the Rly. Stat., best; Hôtel de Russie, good cuisine; Hôtel de Londres.

Cracow was the capital of a small state or republic, consisting of a portion of the ancient kingdom of Poland, and whose independence was established by the Congress of Vienna, and vainly placed under the protection of its neighbours, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, the town and its territory having been incorporated in 1846 with the Austrian dominions, and since converted into a strong fortress, within a circle of detached forts. Cracow is seated on the l. bank of the Vistula, and contains 40,086 Inhab., of which 12,000 are Jews. The population at one time was 80,000, while it continued the place of residence of the sovereigns of Poland, and the seat of one of the most reputed universities in Europe, the great national seminary of the Poles. At a distance it shows itself with splendour unimpaired, beau-

tifully situated, clustered with mediæval watch-towers and spires, and overtopped, like Prague, by its regal palace. From the rising grounds N. of Cracow is a fine view of the town, with all its towers, the vale of the Vistula, and a fine range of the Carpathian mountains, in the highest and most broken part of the chain, usually covered with snow. The Eisthaler Thurm, the highest of the Tátra group, has an aspect truly Alpine. But Cracow is as a whitened sepulchre, lifeless, gloomy, decayed, and ghastly within: "consisting of palaces without inhabitants, and inhabitants without bread." Once the most populous and thriving city of Poland, it is now abandoned by trade and commercial prosperity, and includes within its half-filled walls perhaps the most squalid population in Europe.

Though on the outskirts of the town many of the buildings are deserted and going to ruin, yet the number and rich architecture of churches, palaces, and convents still remaining, are striking memorials of former greatness.

The *Royal Castle*, called Zamek, is situated upon a rock called Wawel, at whose base, Krak, the Polish Cadmus, slew the dragon in a cave, which may still be seen; "like the city below, it is in a state of living death, retaining in part the outward form of its better days, not yet unroofed or abandoned to the owl or the weed, but desecrated and despoiled." It was founded by Casimir the Great, in the 14th centy., but a very small portion of his building alone remains; the rest is of the time of Augustus II., who rebuilt it. Sigismund III. was the last king who held his court here, 1610. Down to 1794 the regalia and the treasures of the kings of Poland were kept in the vaults below. It is now converted into a barrack, and partly into a mendicity hospital, but still displays much decayed splendour in its interior decorations, and bits of late Flamboyant (*? Gothic*) in its doors and windows. *It commands* a fine view of the Carpathians.

The Cathedral, adjoining the palace (built 1004–1102), the most interesting object in Cracow—the Polish Westminster Abbey—possesses externally neither splendour nor regularity of architecture; while within the numerous chapels surrounding it destroy all harmony of proportion. The great bell of the cathedral is the largest in Poland, and was cast in 1520 by Hans Beham of Nuremberg. The *Sacristy* contains great treasures of the precious metals, in costly gifts dedicated by kings, nobles, and wealthy devotees to its numerous shrines—never yet subjected to spoliation. This Ch. also includes the ashes of the most illustrious men that Poland has produced.

In the centre of the nave is the gorgeous *Shrine of the Martyr, St. Stanislaus*, patron saint of Poland; the coffin, supported on the shoulders of 4 angels, and altar, are of solid silver, as well as the candlesticks and statues surrounding them.

In front of the high altar the coronation of the Polish kings took place; the chair in which they were enthroned is still preserved.

The Flemish brass (usually covered with a carpet) on the tomb of the Cardinal-Bishop Frederic, son of Casimir King of Poland, who died in the year 1503, aged 35, was erected by his brother Sigismund, and is worthy of notice.

The 16 chapels around the ch. contain the tombs of many Polish kings, &c., and may be examined in the following order—Chapel 1, at W. end. Recumbent effigy of Casimir Jagellon (1492), carved by *Veit Stoss*, of King Wladislaus J. (1434), and of Bp. Soltyk, who died a prisoner in Russia (1767). Chapel 2. A majestic figure of Christ, with busts of Count Arthur Potocki and his mother, all 3 by *Thorwaldsen*. Chapel 5. Recumbent effigies in red marble of Kings Sigismund (1548) and Sigismund Augustus Jagellon (1572), beneath a roof of copper gilt: opposite a statue of Count Wladimir Potocki, killed at Moscow 1812. Chapel 8, Monument of Kings John Albert (1501), of red marble, and Casimir the Great, founder of the city (1370), in red marble, under a canopy, by Veit

Stoss. Chapel 11, once connected with the castle, for the private devotions of the royal family: here is the red marble throne and the monument of King Stephan Bathori (1586), behind the high altar the tomb of K. John Sobiesky III., the conqueror of the Turks (d. 1696). A ponderous brazen trap-door in the pavement of the nave, raised by a lever, admits the stranger into the crypt beneath, within which are deposited the remains of *John Sobiesky*, in a sarcophagus, bearing his crown, sceptre, and sword; of *Joseph Poniatowski*, drowned at the Battle of Leipsig 1813; and of *Thaddeus Kosciusko*, who died an exile at Soleure 1817. The *Schatzkammer* contains the Polish regalia and some magnificent mass robes: it is shown at 10 A.M.

Among the remaining churches in Cracow, now reduced from 76 to 36 in number, deserving notice is that of *St. Mary*, in the market-place, an elegant Gothic edifice dating from 1276, remarkable for its size and the decorations of its interior, surmounted by two taper towers encircled near the top with turrets. In the choir is some beautiful wooden carving, especially a gothic *altarpiece*, with carving in relief, a grand work of art by *Veit Stoss*, who was born at Cracow, 1447; also a porphyry monument of King Casimir Jagellon *St. Anne's*, a handsome modern ch., contains a monument of Copernicus (d. 1543), with suitable emblems and an inscription. The student will be reminded here of the Ch. architecture of the shores of the Baltic, with its step-gables.

The *Synagogue*—in the suburb Casimierz, a separate quarter, on an island S. of the town—contains an ancient bronze standard chandelier.

The *University*, one of the oldest in Europe, founded by seceders from Prague, contains a statue of Copernicus, who was professor here, by *Thorwaldsen*. The university library contains the original wood-blocks of one of the first editions of the Bible, and other curiosities. Also a series of frescoes by the Polish artist *Stachowitz*. The botanic *garden and building* attached to *it are pretty and well kept.*

The *Great Cloth-hall* (Tuchhaus, Sukiennica), in the midst of the Market Place, the principal square, built 1340, by Casimir the Great, bears witness to the former importance of the trade of Cracow, by the vast extent of its warehouses. The lower story is used as a sort of bazaar, and occupied by shops.

The space between the city (proper) and the suburbs has been planted and converted into a beautiful garden with agreeable *walks*, enlivened 3 times a week by a military band. The ground it occupies was once covered by fortifications. Here stands, not far from the Rly,, one of the finest remains of the old defences, a barbican, called the *gate of St. Florian*, in the midst of these grounds, near the Rly. Stat. It was erected, 1498, as a defence of the city against the Turks.

The convent of *Bielany*, built on a white rock, as its name imports, is a favourite resort; it is prettily situated above the Vistula.

The *Schiesshaus*, in the suburb *Wessola*, is a place of public resort much frequented, and will afford an opportunity for seeing some peculiarities of Polish manners.

Valets-de-place, chiefly Jews (great bores) ply for hire, and are usually paid with 1½ fl. to 2 fl. daily.

3 m. from Cracow, on the eminence of *Bronislawa*, stands the colossal *mound of earth*, 150 ft. high, raised as a monument to *Kosciusko*, by the senate, nobles, and people of Cracow, who toiled themselves at the construction of it. 4 years were occupied in raising it; and parcels of earth, brought from all the great battle-fields in which the Poles have been engaged, were thrown upon the heap. The summit commands a good view; but it has been walled in by the Austrians as a pedestal for one of the detached forts with which they have surrounded Cracow in a circle of nearly 5 m., commanding it, and converting it into a very strong fortress at a cost of half a million sterling. The view from Kosciusko's Mound embraces the more ancient barrows of Krak and Vanda, dating from a period anterior to recorded history.

Railroads—to Breslau (*Handbook for N. Germany*, Rte. 85 *a*); to Warsaw; Olmütz, Brünn, and Vienna; to Lemberg.

Piaskowa Skala, 10 m. from Cracow, is a curious old castle of the family Wielopolski. It is beyond the Austrian frontier, and when visiting it a passport is necessary with the Russian visa. It was held by the revolutionists in 1861-2. It is situated on a precipitous cliff of limestone, commanding a narrow valley, in the middle of which rises a singular and insulated column of rock of great height, called Hercules' Club. The court of the castle is surrounded by a triple row of arcades, and is handsome. The chambers contain various curiosities of furniture, Turkish tapestry, &c. Not far from hence, in a similar valley of white limestone, are the caves of Oicow, or Oytzow, and further on the silver-mines of Olkasz.

The gardens of Count Wodicki, late president of Cracow, are rich, and botanically arranged.

The principal sight in the vicinity of Cracow is the *Salt-Mine of Wieliczka*, 1½ hrs.' drive; ¾ hr. by rail. In order to reach it the Vistula is again crossed to Podgorze. You then pass the large earthen tumulus mentioned before, traditionally said to be the tomb of Cracus.

Wieliczka Stat. This town contains more than 5000 Inhab., and is only remarkable for its *Salt-mines*, probably the most extensive and productive in the world. They were discovered 1250, and began to be worked soon after. The excavations commenced beneath the town, which is entirely undermined by them; and they extend from E. to W. more than 9590 ft.; and from N. to S. 3600 ft. Their depth is 1783 ft., and their annual produce averages 50,000 tons.

The salt-mine was much injured by an irruption of water, which broke in and inundated it, 1868.

Permission to see the mines is freely granted on application to the Directors (*office in the Schloss*), 3 days a week (*? Mon., Wed.*, and Sat.), who appoint a guide to attend on strangers. The time occupied in exploring the mines thoroughly is about 2 hrs. The proper hour for entering the mine is either 10 a.m. or 3 p.m. There is no danger in the descent. Although visitors are forbidden to give fees to the miners, it is usual to pay 1 fl. to the guide, who furnishes cloaks and lights and accompanies strangers into the interior of the mine.

Visitors can obtain Bengal or blue lights from the storekeeper: an expenditure of 8 to 12 fl. will not be misspent to enable the guide to illuminate the vast expanse of the caverns, which the common torches of the miners are quite inadequate to effect.

"The town of Wieliczka is pleasantly diversified with slight hills, but its position has nothing of the picturesque aspect of the salt-works near Salzburg or in the Vallais. Several shafts in different parts of the town descend into the excavations which have been made in the salt-rock. Down the principal of these shafts it was my fate to descend; and having put on a kind of white surplice, and hired a certain number of boys to carry iron lamps, I took my place with the guides in a kind of swing, suspended from a capstan, and we were all let down 34 fathoms, hanging like a bunch of grapes from a single rope. This descent brought us to the 1st story or *field* of the works, where considerable numbers of men were engaged in packing and pounding the salt in barrels, whence it is raised up the great shaft. We walked for some distance along the wide galleries, which are perfectly dry and airy, till we arrived at various halls or chambers excavated in the salt. My guides lit their broom torches, which threw a transient glare over the immense caverns; the hewn vaults and the dark irregular walls glittered with the crystals imbedded here and there in the compact mass; and the vast obscure, thus fitfully illuminated, gave one the gloomy impression of a temple dedicated to the infernal deities. We crossed a salt-lake, which fills the bottom of one of these halls on the second field, in a broad flat-bottomed boat, and beyond it we found the workmen em-

tinuing the work of excavation. Some of the galleries through which we passed are a thousand paces in length, and several of the chambers are from 80 to 100 ft. in height. It was an appalling reflection that these prodigious perforations, descending 783 ft. into the earth, and extending, in a vast labyrinth, 4 stories deep, over a tract as large as a huge city, have been effected for the sole purpose of seasoning human food.

"The salt-rock of Wieliczka is perfectly compact; no natural chasms have ever been found in the mass; and the salt is mixed with no kind of extraneous substance, except the soil and clay in the parts nearer to the surface. The halls and passages, which have been gradually excavated in the course of 900 years, during which the mines are known to have been worked, are all named after distinguished personages, and many of them are adorned with obelisks and columns left standing by the workmen. The chapel is a chamber of moderate size scooped out in a more regular Gothic form, ornamented with various statues and a huge crucifix, all of the same material. One of the statues, composed of a single transparent salt-block, represents Sigismund Augustus of Poland, as large as life, though the emblems of his regality have slightly defloresced since his reign. Another statue, which I took for Lot's wife, proved to be St. Cunegunda, once duchess of the country, and still patroness of the mines, which the tradition says were discovered in the course of a very vigilant search made for the wedding-ring of that princess. Mass is celebrated once a year in this subterranean chapel, in the presence of all the miners—and that is on the festival of St. Cunegunda.

"From 800 to 1000 men are employed. The miners are a fine race; their labour is healthy, and it is not true that any of them live under ground—they seldom remain below more than 8 hrs. at a time. The implements they use to detach large fragments of the rock from the mass are of the simplest *kind; and the mines* are worked at the *present day just* as *they* were in the 9th centy., with the exception of the gunpowder occasionally used in blasting. The whole nature of the works has, in fact, little analogy with the science of mining; and it would be more correct to term them salt-quarries than salt-mines.

The sale of salt is now a monopoly in the hands of the Austrian government. It is sold to the purchaser on the spot, at the price of 5 fl. 10 kr. per zentner.

The rock containing the salt is supposed to be of tertiary formation, but as this fact is not correctly ascertained visitors may serve the cause of geological science by collecting specimens on the spot of the fossils found embedded in the rock in connection with the salt.

A very extensive *Bathing Establishment*, supplied with brine, douche, and vapour baths, has been erected here, and is much resorted to.

At some distance N. of the Vistula are sulphur-mines belonging to a branch of the Radziwill family.

An interesting excursion may be made from Cracow into the Polish portion of the Carpathian mountains, here called Krapak; and thence, if desired, into Hungary. The scenery comprised in the part lying between Jablunka and Neumark is very grand. It lies at the back of the group of mountains called Tátra in Hungary, and is traversed by the romantic glens through which the various confluents of the Vistula find a passage. The principal places to visit are the lake Morski ocho, the five lakes, the Tooth mountain, and the gorge Koscielizka. There are some fine waterfalls.

The best place from which to explore the Tátra mountains is from Zakopana, near Neumark, 69 m. from Cracow. It possesses an Inn; and the excursion from it to the Koscielizka Gorge may be easily made in a day. Two days from Cracow to Zakopana; sleep at Lublen, about midway. From

Zakopana, in 8 hrs., over the Magurra to Morski ocho (there is a longer road by which horses may go). Sleep in a roofless log hut; and next day, after 9 hrs.' walking, reach Schmöcks. Guides for 4½ fl. a day. Speak only Polish, but the innkeeper makes the arrangement. From Schmöcks the ascent of the *Lomnitzer Spitze* takes 6 hrs. A traveller, wishing to return to Cracow, may reach Bochnia in 2 days through Kesmars, sleeping at Novy Sandec. From Bochnia by rail to Cracow 1 hr. A good German guide and map of the Tátra ground is published at Prague. The tour is also made from Käsmark, on the S. side of the mountains (Rte. 288).

At Krzeszowice, a few miles W. of Cracow, is the handsome modern seat of Count Arthur Potocki, the principal landowner of the neighbourhood.

Sucha Zamek, at some distance from Cracow, is a pretty country seat.

Railway, Cracow to Lemberg.

Bochnia Stat., a town of 5500 Inhab., with considerable salt-mines, inferior to those of Wieliczka, but derived, it is supposed, from the same enormous deposit. The houses are mostly of wood.

Bogumilowice Stat. The highest summits of the Tátra mountains may be discerned from this.

Tarnow Stat., a town of 12,000 Inhab., half Jews, belonging to Prince Sangusko, whose *château* lies in the neighbourhood. The *Cathedral* contains the very curious monuments of the families of Ostrog and Tarnowsky: they are of marble, richly adorned with statues and bas-reliefs of battles, &c., and reach up to the roof of the ch., a height of 60 or 70 ft.

Czarna Stat. From Pilsno a good post-road leads into Hungary by the easy pass of Dukla. It proceeds by the baths of Bartfeld, and the old town of Eperies, to Kaschau and Pest. (See pp. 288 and 290.)

Dembica Stat. Here is a *château* of ince Radzivil.

Rzeszow, a town of 5000 Inhab.

Loncut Stat., a town of ab Inhab., one-third of them Jews linen is made here. Here is some old castle belonging to the Alfred Potocki.

Przeworsk. Here is a pret dern villa belonging to the Henry Lubomirski.

Jaroslaw.—*Inn:* that kept by Je Schetz is tolerably clean. The belongs to Prince Czartorysky; prettily situated, has 3372 Inhab.; thirds are Jews. It lies on the a navigable stream.

Przemysl Stat., an old town w 4000 Inhab., on the San, here cross by a bridge 500 ft. long. It is still su rounded by the ancient walls, and co tains 16 churches, most of them Gothi It is the See of a Roman Catholic an of a Greek Bishop. It is a flourishing place. Without the walls is a ruined castle.

The villages of the Rusniaks, or Ruthens (see Rte. 288), a Slavonic tribe who inhabit this part of Gallicia, are miserable in the extreme; their wretched huts are twisted reeds plastered with mud.

Mosziska Stat. 2500 Inhab.

Sadowawisznia Stat.—2200 Inhab.

Grodek Stat., a town of 4000 Inhab., situated between 2 small lakes.

Lemberg Stat. (in Polish, Lwow; Latin, Leopolis; French, Leopol).—*Inns:* Hôtel Georgi, and Hôtel de l'Europe, both in the suburbs; Birne and Hirsch, both in Krakauergasse; Wolf's Restaurant and Coffee-house. Lemberg is the capital of the Austrian portion of Poland (Gallicia), and has 70,000 Inhab., 20,000 of whom are Jews, excluding military. It is about 470 m.—25 hrs. rail—from Vienna.

It is the seat of 3 archbishops, Catholic, Armenian, and Greek. It contains 14 Roman Catholic Churches, a Greek and Armenian Cathedral, a Protestant Chapel (Bethhaus), and 2 Synagogues, besides several Catholic and Greek Convents. The town itself is small, but it is equalled in extent by each of its four suburbs; and in them are situated the finest houses.

In the market-place in the centre of the city stands the *Rathhaus*, finished 1835.

The *Dominican Church*, in imitation of that of St. Carlo in Vienna, contains a monument by *Thorwaldsen*, to the Countess Dunin-Borowska.

In the Cracow suburb is situated the *Church and Palace* of the Armenian Archbishop, a handsome pile of building. The celebration of the Armenian church service may here be seen.

The principal *Jews' Synagogue*, in the quarter of the town exclusively appropriated to them, is the most splendid in the Austrian dominions.

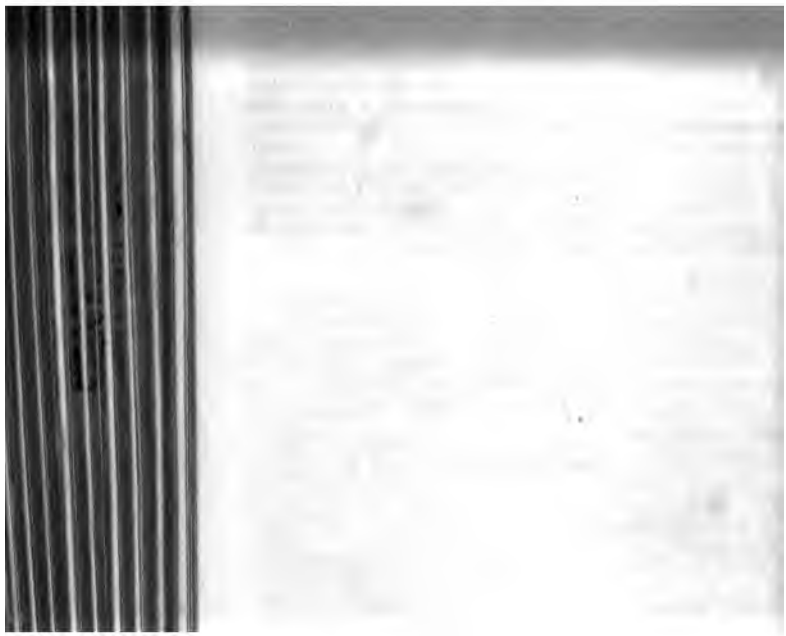
The *University*, re-opened in 1847, is attended by more than 1000 students.

There is a public *Library*, particularly rich in Polish literature, and a *Museum* is in the course of formation, which is especially to be devoted to the *national* productions.

The fortifications of the town have been razed and turned into walks. On the N. rises the Sandberg, on whose summit stands the old ruined Castle of *Löwenburg*, commanding a fine view of the town.

Lemberg is the place of greatest trade in Gallicia, though it is chiefly limited to carrying and commission business; and it is almost entirely in the hands of the Jews. Important fairs are held at stated periods; the most considerable is that called Drei Königs Messe, which lasts 6 weeks from January 14. During this period, which is called Contractszeit, a great concourse of Christian and Jewish merchants and traders assemble, and much commission business, &c., is transacted.

Railways from Lemberg to Brody, Tarnopol and Podwolocz, 2 trains daily;—to Czernotwitz and Jassy—2 trains daily in 22 hrs.



SECTION XV.

HUNGARY,* CROATIA, SLAVONIA OR MILITARY FRONTIER.

Preliminary Information.

§ 116. *Travelling, Posting, Railways.* — § 117. *Inns.*; *Requisites for Travelling*; *Hungarian Costume*; *Map.*—§ 118. *Languages.*—§ 119. *Vocabulary.* —§ 120. *Hungary and the Military Frontier.*

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*** Money the same as in Austria. (§ 88.)

§ 116. Travelling. — Posting.

The greater part of English travellers in Hungary are contented with a visit to Pest, which is most easily effected by descending the Danube from Vienna by steamer in *10 to 12* hrs., returning (not by water but) by Rail in 8½ hrs.

* *German, Ungarn*; Magyar, *Magyarország*. See Paget's 'Hungary,' an excellent work.

The *posting charges*, according to tariff, are,—

	fl.	kr.
For 2 horses, per post - - - - - - -	1	40
grease-money - - - - - - -		8
post-calèche - - - - - - - -		25
postilion (but he is not satisfied with double) -		18
Total -	2	31

With the extra Trinkgeld for the postboy, and 6 kr. to the ostler, the expense per post must be calculated at 3 fl. *at least*.

Those who are unwilling to incur the expense of posting may resort to the small country carriages (? carts), which are found everywhere, and, when *filled with hay*, make no bad conveyance over mountain roads, where springs are unknown, or, if known, would only be broken. The fare should not exceed 1 fl. per Germ. mile. The roads in Hungary are very bad, for the good reason that in the plain country no stone is to be got to make them. The post-chaise of Hungary is a skeleton cart, with open sides like ladders. It has no springs, and the easiest mode of travelling in it is to fill it with clean hay and lie down at full length. In rainy weather it is open and uncovered; but as the ways are then mostly impassable, it is best to stay in-doors.

Hungarian Railways.

Lines completed and open:—

1. Vienna to Presburg and Pest.
2. Presburg to Tyrnau and Szered.
3. Pest to Czegléd and Szegedin.
4. Pest to Gödöllö, Hatvan, and Salgó Tarjaú.
5. Vienna to Pest, by Bruck on the Leitha, Raab, and Stuhlweissenberg.
6. W. Neustadt to Oedenburg, Kanizsa, and Buda (Ofen).
7. Czegled to Szolnok, Debreczin, Tokai, Kaschau, and Gross-wardein.
8. Szegedin to Temeswar, and Basiasch.
9. Vienna to Bruck, Raab, and Komorn (Hungarian, Neuszöny).
10. Pest to Trieste, by Stuhlweissenberg and Pragerhof.
11. Trieste, by Steinbrück, to Agram and Sissek.
12. Debreczin to Miskles and Cazhau, by Nyiregyhaz and Tokai.
13. Szolnok to Arad.
14. Pest to Salgó Tarjaú.
15. Agram to Karlsberg.
16. Fünfkirchen (Péco) to Mohačs.
17. Szegedin to Esseg.

§ 117. INNS.—REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLING.—HUNGARIAN COSTUME.—MAP.

"The Hungarian inns are generally of one story, planted in the midst of a court-yard ankle-deep in mud, with an arcade running round them; broken steps and uneven pavement lead up to them. Landlord and waiter are seldom at hand to receive a traveller when he presents himself; the attendance is slow and bad. In country inns the beds are not as clean as those you meet with in Austria. The sheets are sewn on to the coverlid, and it is necessary specially *to order clean ones*; in which case they will be changed.

"*A great* portion of the inns are kept by Germans or Jews, as the Hungarian *considers it degrading* and servile, generally speaking, to perform the duties of *a landlord*. From this cause the German language is generally understood at

inns throughout Hungary; but a *servant* who speaks Hungarian (Magyar) and Slavonic would be very useful, and almost indispensable, for an Englishman. Few of the inns afford more than 2 or 3 rooms for the use of travellers; it is therefore inconvenient to travel in large party. We have usually found the interiors tolerably clean.

"A *stout travelling carriage* is absolutely necessary for any English traveller not intending to limit himself to railroads and river steamers. Except on one or two roads, Hungary affords no post-chaises or calèches; nothing but common carts, *Leiterwägen*. A tolerable carriage, new or secondhand, adapted to the roads of the country (which for the most part are no roads at all, only ruts), may be purchased at Pest."—N.B. A carriage is of no use at Constantinople.

Leather sheets are desirable, and sleeping in a carriage is often preferable to a bed. No Hungarian gentleman thinks of travelling without his sheets, pillow, pillow-case, and leather sheets. Mattresses are required by those about to penetrate from Hungary into the far east. Mosquito-curtains will be found of the greatest service to those who descend the Danube, and who value skin, sleep, or comfort, since myriads of those venomous insects are engendered on the marshy shores of the river. The portmanteau should be waterproof, or provided with a tarpaulin.

Fowls are always to be had by waiting half an hour; in other respects the larders of the country inns are very badly provided: therefore let the traveller furnish a basket with cold meat, &c., and take several bottles of good wine from Pest, or whatever other starting-point he may set out from. The favourite and national dish is chicken, seasoned with red pepper (capsicums), called *Paprika's Csirke;* the same hot seasoning is applied to other viands, and the taste for it marks the Eastern origin and descent of the Magyars. A block-tin tea-kettle, and some tea, will often repay the trouble of carriage. It would be also advisable to take plenty of stout rope; the wretched tackle with which the horses are fastened is always breaking.

The Hungarian national costume is very picturesque and appropriate. Since 1858 it has been universally adopted by peasant, citizen, and noble. It consists of a braided black frock coat, tight-fitting breeches, hessian boots with spurs, and cap (or Kalpag) with a heron's plume in front.

"The climate of Hungary is very variable; the hottest days are succeeded by very cold nights; and the traveller will not repent if he provide himself with a *Bunda* before he sets out on a journey. This is a cloak of sheepskin, with the hair turned inwards, and the leather ornamented with rude embroidery and strips of gaudy colours. The Magyar peasant rarely abandons it summer or winter; it seems to serve him at once for coat, bed, and house.

A supply of quinine and calomel pills will be taken by every person, when informed of the dangerous fevers, agues, &c., bred in the pestilential marshes at the mouth of the Danube. (See Rte. 284.)

Professor Schedius' map of Hungary, in 9 sheets, is very correct, and will prove useful to the traveller. The Government Trigonometric Military Survey, in 16 sheets, published 1858, surpasses all others.

§ 118. — LANGUAGES.

A traveller who speaks German will have no great difficulty in making his way through Hungary. The German population of the counties of Tolna, Baranya, Bács, and the Banat, is very considerable. There are also 2 large districts, the Zipserstädte, in the N. of Hungary, and the Sachsenland, in *Transylvania, which* are entirely peopled by Germans. Five languages are *spoken in Hungary* besides German, which is understood by all educated

persons (although no longer the prevailing language, as it used to be previous to the year 1850), viz., Magyar, the language of the dominant race; Romanic or Valach, the language of the Valachs; and 3 Slavonic languages, viz. South Slavonic or Illyrian, spoken by the Sláv̀s of Croatia, Slavonia, and S. Hungary; and Slovak and Rusniak (which are dialects, the former a Tshekh, the latter a Russian dialect), spoken by the Sláv̀s of N. Hungary.

Latin is no longer spoken.

Many words in the Magyar and Slavonic languages seem difficult to pronounce, on account of the orthography of these languages differing from that which we have adopted. The difficulty is, however, more apparent than real, the *sounds* being frequently identical. For instance, the following *signs* are used in the following languages to express the same *sounds*, that is to say, are *equivalents*.

English.		German.		Magyar.		Polish.		Bohemian.		Illyrian.
s	=	s	=	sz	=	s	=	s	=	s
ts	=	z / tz	=	cz	=	c	=	c	=	c
sh	=	sch	=	s	=	sz	=	š	=	š
tsh	=	tsch	=	cs	=	cz	=	č	=	č
y	=	j	=	j	=	j	=	j	=	j
v	=	w	=	v	=	w	=	w	=	v
f	=	f / v	=	f	=	f	=	f / w *	=	f
		ch			=	ch	=	ch		
French j			=	zs	=	ż	=	ž	=	ž
						rz	=	ř †		

Examples. Magyar, Szepes = Sepesh: Vácz = Váts: Pest = Pesht: Bács = Bátsh: János (John) = Yánosh.

Boh. Cernowic / Pol. Czernowic } Tshernovits. Boh. Lobkowic / Germ. Lobkowitz } Lobkovits.

Germ. Zar. / Magyar, Czár / Pol., Boh., and Illyr. Car. } Tsar.

As Magyar proper names frequently occur in the following pages, it may not be irrelevant to observe that *h* is always aspirated, and *g* always pronounced hard, as in the words *get, give.*

The English *equivalents* for the Magyar *signs ly, ny, ty, gy*, would be *ly, ny, ty, dy*, both letters having their usual English sound, but the sounds of both being made to coalesce so as to form one sound. It will thus be found that these *signs* express *sounds* heard in the English words, filial (*filyial*), pinion (*pinyion*), tune (*tyoon*), endure (*endyoor*), and in the French words, *fille, peigne, métier, adieu.*

Examples. Magyar = Ma-dyar (not Mad-yar); Baranya = Ba-ra-nya.

It is much more difficult to give *equivalents* of *vowel sounds*, each language having, in this respect, peculiarities of pronunciation, which require a nice ear and long practice to discriminate. The Magyar language has 14 vowel sounds, 7 *short* and 7 long; and as the Magyar alphabet is the most perfect of any in

* *In the final syllable, ew, aw, ow.*

† *A peculiar sound, as the Polish* rz. In this Handbook it has been rendered by its Polish *equivalent,* rz; the Boh. ř has also frequently been rendered by the Pol. rz.

Europe, each of these *sounds* (with one exception of no great importance) is represented by an invariable *sign*, as follows:—

Magyar i, pron. as i in the word fit					Magyar o, pron. as o in the word not					
í	,,	i	,,	machine	ó	,,	o	,,	note	
e	,,	e	,,	met } *	u	,,	u	,,	pull	
é	,,	a	,,	paper }	ú	,,	oo	,,	pool	
a †					ö, ő, as the German, ö					
á	,,	a	,,	half	ü, ű	,,	Germ. ü, French u, Boh. y.			

§ 119. VOCABULARY OF MAGYAR WORDS THAT ENTER INTO THE COMPOSITION OF NAMES OF PLACES, INNS, ETC.

Magyar.

Alsó, lower.
Aly, alyja, alja, the lowest part, under, undermost.
Angolország, England.
Angol, an Englishman.
Apát, abbot.
Aranyos, golden.
Bánya, mine.
Dió, a nut; *diós*, nutty.
Egyház, church.
Erdő, forest.
Érsek, archbishop.
Fa, tree, wood.
Falu, falva, village.
Fehér, white.
Fekete, black.
Felső, upper.
Fő, chief, principal.
Föld, ground, earth, land.
Folyás, folyó, river.
Forrás, a spring.
Franczia-ország, France.
Franczia, a Frenchman.
Fürdő, a bath.
Gyöngy, a pearl; *gyöngyös*, studded with pearls, pearly.
Ház, house.
Hegy, mountain, hill, peak.
Hely, a place.
Híd, bridge.
Hideg, cold.
Homok, sand.
Kápolna, chapel.
Kapu, gate, door.
Kereszt, a cross.
Kert, garden.
Király, king.
Királynő, queen.
Kis, little.
Kő, stone.
Kolostor, klastrom, a convent.
Kút, a well, a spring.
Lak, a dwelling.
Láp, bog, morass.
Ló, horse.
Meleg, warm.
Mező, a field, a plain.
Mocsár, morass.
Monostor, a monastery.
Nagy, great.
Nemes, noble.
Német, German.
Ó, old.
Oláh, a Valach, Valachian (Wallachian).
Olasz, an Italian.
Osztrák-ország, Austria.
Osztrak, an Austrian.
Palánk, plank, palisade.
Palota, palace.
Piacz, place (market-place).
Püspök, bishop.
Patak, a brook.
Sajó, salt.
Sár, mud; *sáros*, muddy.
Sebes, rapid, quick.
Sekély, a ford.
Só, salt.
Szász, Saxon, Saxonic.
Szék, chair, seat, stool.
Szent, *Sz.*, Saint, St.
Sziget, island, isle.
Szikla, rock,
Szőlő, vineyard.
Tenger, sea, lake.
Tó, tava, lake, pool.
Török, Turkish.
Torony, tower.
Tót, a Sláv, Slavonic.
Ujan, new.
Vár, várad, castle (the Germ. *burg*).
Vármegye, county.
Város, town.
Vas, iron.
Vásár, market.
Veres, red.
Világos, clear, conspicuous, luminous.
Viz, water.
Völgy, valley.
Zöld, green.

§ 120. HUNGARY AND THE MILITARY FRONTIERS OF AUSTRIA.

Hungary **includes about 25,000 Eng. square miles of uninterrupted plain; but the northern and eastern portions, occupied by the Carpathian mountains and the greater part of Transylvania, display features of real sublimity.**

* These are the common sounds of e, é, but each of these signs has two sounds, which must be heard to be discriminated; those of é correspond to the French é and è.

† Has a short broad sound, often heard in our provincial dialects, something between the sounds of *a* in *far* and *war*.

The *Danube*, after leaving Pest, rolls through the flat plain for 300 m. without meeting with any interruption to the monotonous and it is only where it crosses the frontier of Hungary into Wallachia traverses scenery of real grandeur.

The attention of the traveller in Hungary is more likely to be arrested the people who inhabit it than by the mere outer surface. The Magyar dominant race, are totally distinct in features and language from their bours the Germans on one side, and the Slávs on the other: their cradle be sought in the far E., by the side of that of the Turcoman.

The Military Frontier is the name given to the long strip of territory i vening between the Austrian dominions and Turkey, and extending from Adriatic to the Bukovina—the length of the extreme frontier line being upwa of 900 Eng. miles. At the period of the Turkish conquests north of the Balk long-continued wars, and frequent pestilence and famine, had almost depopulat this truly debateable ground along the Christian and Turkish frontier, whic even in time of peace, was the arena of constant conflicts between the Ottoman and their almost equally savage Christian neighbours, still thinly scattered ov the border. It was a common exploit for a horde of Turks to dash across the frontier upon a border foray or raid, in search of Christian heads and ears, u delivery of which they were paid at a fixed rate by their pasha on their return. Hence arose the necessity of raising up a living rampart to defend this heretofore unprofitable territory.

In the beginning of the 16th centy. Lewis II. deemed it expedient to place the principal fortresses of Dalmatia and Croatia in the hands of his brother-in-law, the Austrian archduke Ferdinand, who afterwards became King of Hungary and Emperor of Germany. Ferdinand garrisoned these fortresses with German troops, and, after his accession to the Hungarian throne, may be said to have laid the foundation of the present military frontiers by granting tracts of waste land to refugees from Bosnia and other Slavonic countries that had been conquered by the Ottomans. Following the plan adopted by Matthias Corvinus under similar circumstances, Ferdinand exempted these refugees from taxation and manorial services, on condition of their guarding the frontier against the incursions of the Moslems. In the latter half of the 16th centy. these military communities, together with the frontier fortresses, were formed into two well-organized military districts, called the Croatian and the Vindic, afterwards the Karlstadt and the Warasdin District, both districts being placed under the authority of the Austrian War-Office. In the 17th centy. another district was formed, and called, from its being placed under the jurisdiction of the Ban of Croatia, the Banal District.

Military colonies were established in the Banat by Marshal Mercy in 1724, and in 1768 were withdrawn from the civil jurisdiction of the counties in which they were situated, and formed into a military district, which, in 1773, was extended, in order to embrace a district that had been colonised by Germans.

During the wars with Frederick the Great a flotilla of gunboats was constructed at Komorn, and manned with Borderers (Grenzer). These were afterwards formed into a river artillery battalion, called the Tshaikist battalion (from the Magyar word sajka; Turkish, kajk, a boat), and in 1764 located in a small district at the confluence of the Danube and Theiss, which was annexed to the Slavonian Military Frontier. The Magyar tribe, known under the name of Szeklers, had, from a very early period, guarded part of the Transylvanian frontier; but it was not until 1766 that this frontier received the organisation, which an uninterrupted chain of military posts was finally established along entire S. frontier, from the Adriatic to the Bukovina. The Transylvanian frontier, however, was abolished 1854.

The present military frontiers comprise—1. The Croatian Frontier, which includes 8 infantry regiments, and extends from the Adriatic, along the borders

of Dalmatia and Bosnia, to the confluence of the rivers Lonya and Save, and thence inwards, N. to the Drave. 2. The Slavonian Frontier, which furnishes 3 infantry regiments and the Tshaikist battalion, and forms a narrow strip, from 5 to 25 Eng. m. in width, along the Save from its junction with the Lonya to Semlin, and thence along the Danube to Peterwardein. 3. The Banat Frontier, which furnishes 2 regiments and 1 battalion of infantry, and extends from Semlin to Transylvania.

The population of the military frontiers is 1,119,120 persons, classed, in respect to race,—Slávs, 870,000; Valachs, 205,000; Magyars, 107,000; Germans, 40,000; Albanians, 1500; Greeks, 750; Jews, 750. The troops furnished are 12 regiments (each of 2 battalions) and the Tshaikist battalion (1287 men). Including the officers and 50 gunners, each of the infantry regiments has 2570 men, forming altogether an effective army of about 40,000 men. In time of war the whole of this force can be withdrawn from the frontiers, the reserve battalions being then called out and left behind to guard them; and in any great emergency Landwehr battalions are formed, by which the active frontier-army is raised to 80,000 men. In the campaigns of 1799 and 1800, 102,692 borderers left the frontiers, 38,583 of whom never returned.

Peterwardein, Karlowitz, Semlin, and 9 other towns within the frontiers, are called *Free Military Communities*, on account of their being governed in some measure by civil magistrates, although virtually under the jurisdiction of the military authorities. The burgesses of these towns are moreover exempted from service in the Border regiments; but each town is obliged to furnish from 1 to 6 companies of militia (landwehr), which, in time of war, are called out and employed in active service within the frontiers. With the exception of these free communities, the system of military colonisation prevails throughout the frontiers.

The leading principle of this system is that every male inhabitant of the military frontier is a soldier, as well as citizen or peasant; not merely that he be ready to serve on occasions, but to pass his whole life, from his 18th to his 60th year, in almost uninterrupted military service. Reckoning the days passed on duty, with those occupied in going to and returning from his watch-posts, which are often 2 days' journey from his home, the borderer (*grenzer*) has not much more than one-third of the year at his own disposal. His service, however, is not without an equivalent, and the burthen of it was besides lightened, at the establishment of the system, by the consideration that he was not merely defending the state, but at the same time protecting his own homestead from his foes the Turks. The emperors, who, in consequence of the destruction of the original landowners in the Turkish wars, soon became proprietors of nearly the whole frontier, bestowed on every border family a piece of land or fief, to be held as their own property, to cultivate in the intervals of duty, on condition of their giving, instead of rent, so many days of military service. The trades of soldier and ploughman, however, do not agree well together, and agriculture is in a very backward state within the military frontier. In order to promote it as much as possible, an agricultural officer is attached to each company.

Every family receives, in proportion to the number of its members, either a whole fief, varying from 36 to 50 acres in extent, a half, or a quarter fief, and every fief is bound to maintain a certain number of soldiers. The oldest man of the family, unless incapacitated by infirmity or some crime, exercises a sort of patriarchal authority over the members of it, who are bound to yield him obedience. He is styled the *house father*, and it is his duty to appoint the men to their posts, to portion their tasks in the fields, to look after the farm, to take *care of the house*, and to provide for the necessities of the family; while his *wife superintends* the domestic economy, and watches the females under her

whose duty it is to prepare food and clothing for the 50 or 80 members composing the family, or *house communion*, as it is called.* When a family becomes rich or too numerous, some of the members are allowed to separate from it, and are located upon unoccupied land elsewhere.

Besides the duty of a frontier-guard in the neighbourhood of his own dwelling, the native of these provinces is obliged to serve for a stated period with his regiment in garrisons or in remote parts of the Austrian empire. He is subjected to military discipline, not merely when on duty as a soldier, but even in his own house: in fact, the whole government is a military rather than a civil regulation. Thus the towns and villages, in proportion to their size, are subjected to the authority of colonels, captains, and upper lieutenants. Each of these officers is at the same time magistrate and judge; he is in his village what the captain of a man-of-war is on board his ship.

The military provinces, though the most remote of the Austrian empire, are even more civilized than many nearer home. They are governed by a well-administered police, and are well disposed to the Habsburg government.

The fear of Turkish aggression, which gave rise to the defence of the boundary line, has long since disappeared; but the Austrian government has many and weighty reasons for continuing the system in full force, beside the ostensible one of protecting Europe from inroads of the plague, which has been certainly restrained in its march westward by this highly efficient cordon. It is useful as a preventive service to check smuggling, since an uninterrupted chain of posts extends from one end of the line to the other, at intervals of 2 m. or less, stretching away over the mountains and through the valleys. During the continuance of the plague, any person approaching the line, and not stopping when challenged, is shot without mercy. The daily duty at ordinary times along the line requires 4179 men; if the plague be raging in Turkey, the force is augmented to 6798, and on extraordinary occasions to 10,016 men. The great political importance, however, of the military frontier consists in its being able to furnish the Austrian government at a moment's notice, even in time of peace, and at scarcely any expense, with a standing army of 47,000 highly disciplined troops. An alarm, sounded by bells and shots, or spread by beacon-fires, is communicated in the course of a few hours to the extremities of the line. These troops may be reckoned among the most trustworthy and efficient in the Austrian service, and their bravery has been well proved. These provinces furnished, during the Thirty Years' and Seven Years' Wars, those irresistible Pandours and Croats, whose very aspect, when they penetrated into the extreme W. frontier of Germany, and into France, spread terror and dismay.

* Strictly speaking, this was the system that prevailed up to 1807, when it was reformed under the auspices of the Archduke Louis; since that period each *House Communion* elects its *House father* from amongst its own members. At the present day the relationship between the individuals forming a *House Communion* is almost nominal.

ROUTES THROUGH HUNGARY.

THE DANUBE, BELOW VIENNA.

THE Danube (Duna, in Hungarian) is the natural outlet for the produce of Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia, Hungary, and a large part of the Austrian dominions, into the Black Sea. No less than 17 navigable tributaries fall into the Danube between Passau and Rassova, and the chief of these within the territory of Hungary. Previously the navigation of this main artery of Europe had been almost exclusively downward, and, with little or no aid from sails or oars, accomplished by flat-bottomed barges or rafts (see Rte. 175), constructed in the rudest manner, because they were to be broken up as timber at the end of the voyage.

DANUBE STEAM-COMPANY.

The scheme of navigating the Danube by steamboats owes its origin to two English shipbuilders, named Andrews and Pritchard, established at Venice, who, in 1828, commenced the undertaking unaided by others, and obtained an exclusive privilege, for 3 years, of running steam-vessels on that river. It is extremely probable that the attempt would have proved unsuccessful, and that, sharing the usual discouragements which attend strangers in a foreign country, they would have been compelled to abandon their plan, had it not received the encouragement of two enlightened noblemen, Baron Puthon and Count Stephen Széchenyi. The former, in conjunction with several bankers of Vienna, formed a company in 1830; and Count Széchenyi, soon after, perceiving the importance of such an enterprise to his country, took an active share in promoting the design; and to his talents, patriotic zeal, and ceaseless activity must, in the main, be attributed its rapid progress and present success.

The Austrian government sanctioned the undertaking by granting it a charter, conferring the exclusive privilege of navigating the Danube and its tributaries for a period of 15 years, which has since been extended to the year 1880.

The company, with a capital estimated at 25,000,000 fl. in silver (the largest capital embarked in any similar private enterprise), possesses 134 steamers and steam-tugs, and 500 vessels for merchandise, besides vessels of a peculiar construction, used for the conveyance of pigs from Servia to Vienna, and which are towed up the river by the company's steam tug-boats. Many of the engines are by well-known British engine-makers.

Number of trips made by the steamers per month, and time occupied on the voyage:—

	On what days.	Length of voyage down.	Length of voyage up the river.
Vienna to Pest .	daily.	13 hrs.	23 hrs.
Pest to Semlin .	5 times a-week.	32 hrs.	39 hrs.
Semlin to Orsova	twice a-week.	30 hrs.	144 hrs.
Orsova to Galatz	Sat.	4½ days.	. .

Express Steamer (Eilfahrt).

	Down.	Up the river.
Pest to Galatz	4 days.	6½ days.
Galatz to Constantinople	52 hrs.	. .

These fast steamers are built after the American fashion, with a spacious deck saloon, and sleeping cabins behind.

N.B. It will be necessary to refer to the *latest* announcements of the Company.

Express steamers.	Departures	
Vienna	Sun. . . .	6·30 A.M.
Pest	Mon. . . .	7 „
Baslasch . . .	Tues. and Sat.	9 „
Rustshuk (per rail to Varna) . .	Wed. and Sun.	noon.
Varna (steamboat)	Wed. and Sun.	9 P.M.
Constantinople (arrive at) . . .	Wed. and Mon.	noon.
Constantinople .	Tues. and Fri.	4 P.M.
Varna	Wed. and Sat.	11 A.M.
Rustshuk . . .	Thur. and Sun.	5 „
Baslasch . . .	Fri. and Mon.	evening.
Pest (per rail) .	Sat. and Tues.	7 A.M.
Vienna (per rail) .	Sat. and Tues.	1·50 P.M.

The company has 3 sets of steamers; one for the Upper, another for the Middle, and a third for the Lower Danube. From Vienna to Galatz steamers are consequently changed twice — at Pest and Skela-Gladova. When the river is high, the steamer from Pest goes to Skela-Gladova without interruption; when the water is low, it stops at Orsova; when very low, at Drenkova; but passengers are conveyed either from Drenkova or Orsova, as the case may be, in a small steamer of small draught: so that, even under the most unfavourable circumstances, very little delay takes place.

The voyage down the Danube to Constantinople may be shortened by 200 m.; and the most disagreeable part of it, the mouth of the river, may be avoided by taking the rail from Rustshuk to Varna (opened 1866), which is preferable to the old route by Kustendji on the Black Sea.

During the long days of summer, and in clear moonlight nights, the steamers *continue* the voyage, but they are obliged *to lie-to* in the dark; and in the autumn *cannot* set out in the morning until the *mists* have cleared away.

The total distance from Vienna to Constantinople, by Galatz, is about 1344 Eng. m.

LIST OF EXPRESS FARES.

Vienna to	1st Cabin. Fl. Kr.	2nd Cabin. Fl. Kr.
Pest. . . .	13 32	9 99
Semlin . . .	30 30	22 99
Baslasch . .	33 30	24 99
Orsova . . .	43 30	31 99
Rustshuk (Giurgevo)	78 30	54 99
Czernavoda .	90 30	62 99
Galatz . . .	105 30	72 99
Constantinople per Rustshuk and Varna	121 .	85 50

Very considerable reductions are made in ordinary passenger fares in *ascending* the Danube; also in *return fares*. The fare from Constantinople to Vienna is 304 frs., 1st class, the ticket being good for a month, and allowing the traveller to stop at any of the intermediate stations.

A private cabin. Largest size.	Fl.	Middling Fl.	Small Fl.
Vienna to Giurgevo	110	90	55
„ Galatz	120	100	60

A printed table of the days and hours of departure of the steamers during the season is issued from the *Company's Office* in the handsome building on the Danube, outside the Franz-Joseph's Gate, Vienna, and the departures and arrivals of the steamers are so arranged that passengers shall be forwarded from one end of the line to the other with as little interruption as possible. Let travellers, however, be prepared beforehand for the chance of unavoidable delays and stoppages by the way, for the sandbanks of the Danube, chiefly between Presburg and Gönyö, are so numerous and intricate, that, notwithstanding the most skilful management, it is no uncommon occurrence for a steamer to stick upon one for 8 or 10 hrs., until it can be lightened by the entire removal of the cargo.

The Danube rises, in consequence of the melting of the snows, from the beginning of June to the middle of July, and does not begin to sink until the middle of August. These "freshets" are highly favourable to the navigation, as the water then covers many

of the impediments existing at low water. The captains and pilots have extended greatly their knowledge of the river; but it still often happens that the vessels run aground in August and September.

The month of May is the most delightful season for the Danube, not only from the beauty of the country at that time of year, but from the abundance of water in the river, and the absence of mosquitoes.

Accommodation on board the Steamers is very good. The cuisine is first-rate, and the berths are clean and comfortable. Cabins on deck may be hired for extra payment (see above). There is a ladies' saloon, and separate berths are provided for gentlemen. On board the express steamers, towels are provided, and provisions are included in the fare. The mosquitoes, gnats, &c., abound, especially in the lower part of the river; and to escape this plague it may be prudent to take a mosquito net. The marshy land at the mouth of the Danube is *most unhealthy* at certain seasons, *teeming with fever and ague*, which those even who merely pass up and down without stopping do not always escape.

The Hungarians almost surpass the Americans in the filthy habit of spitting, which is not always confined to the deck.

ROUTE 282.

THE DANUBE (E).—VIENNA TO PEST.

Steamers to Pest daily in summer. The voyage occupies 3 hrs. to Presburg, and about 10 more thence to Pest. It takes, however, 20 or 23 hrs. to ascend from Pest to Vienna; travellers are therefore recommended to descend by the steamer and return by the railroad (trains daily in 8¼ hrs.: see Rte. 283). A small steamer, destined expressly for passengers, sets out every morning at 6 from the Danube canal in Vienna, near the Steam Company's Office, opposite the Gate of Franz-Joseph, a little below the Ferdinand bridge, and in about ½ an hr. reaches the great steamer, moored in the main stream of the Danube, a little below the Kaisermühlen (Imp. mills). The passengers are at once transferred to her, and she starts from her moorings, which are nearly opposite the Island Lobau.

l. The l. bank of the Danube, from the hill of Bisamberg to the mouth of the March, and from the margin of the river to the foot of the Hohenleuthen hills, is an uninterrupted plain called the *Marchfeld*—monotonous and destitute of picturesque beauty, but historically interesting as the scene of that victory, gained by Rudolph of Habsburg over Ottocar of Bohemia, which laid the foundation of the Austrian empire, and as the field on which were fought in recent times the battles of Aspern, Essling, and Wagram.

The Danube is here split into numerous arms or branches, and vessels steer their course through narrow channels between willow-wooded islands and high sandbanks, with contracted prospects and scenery totally devoid of interest. It may be possible, through gaps in the trees, and the openings between the isles, to obtain a glimpse of

l. The villages of Aspern and Essling, the scene of the memorable engagement on the 21st and 22nd May, 1809, when the Austrians, under the Archduke Charles, gained a temporary but important advantage over Napoleon. Aspern was reduced to ruins during the battle, but no traces now remain of the fight, save the marks of cannon-shot in the walls of the churchyard. The French army effected a passage from the rt. to the l. bank of the Danube, by a bridge of boats thrown across from



Napoleon, gathering up his forces for a fresh effort in the beginning of July following, re-crossed to the l. bank of the Danube, lower down than before, and gained the decisive victory of Wagram, a village to the N. of Aspern, 5th and 6th July. Traces of the works of Napoleon's fortified camp on the island still remain; they were completed in a month: 3 solid bridges connected the island with the rt. bank —a 4th ran all across the islands from shore to shore, 240 fathoms long, protected by piles against shocks of the river, or fire-ships, and fortified at its N. extremity by a *tête de pont*, a complete fortress with wet ditches, armed with 80 pieces of cannon. To counteract these preparations, and prevent the French issuing from this point, the Austrians threw up works across the Marchfeld, from Enzersdorf to Essling. But Napoleon's preparations were but a pretence to conceal his real design. Hidden behind the island of Lobau, he had in readiness the materials for 3 other bridges; by the aid of these, under cover of 120 pieces of artillery, he threw his army hastily across at a point where the Austrians did not ex-

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rt. Deutsch-Altenburg. A village of 900 Inhab., with a handsome modern château. The warm springs here were known to the Romans under the name Aquæ Pannonicæ. On an eminence outside the town stands the *Church of St. John*, nave Romanesque, 1213, choir pure gothic, and in the churchyard is a circular *Chapel* of 13th cent. with deep portal and apse. This circular chapel, as well as that previously mentioned at Petronell, belongs to a class of buildings, of which but few remain in Germany. They are round, small, of the Romanesque character, having a semicircular apse or cell, and usually stand inside the churchyard of another church. They are generally attributed to the Templars, and seem to combine the characters of a Temple church such as we have in England, and a baptistery like those of Italy. In some instances chapels of a more modern style seem to have replaced them, as at Petersdorf. Those now existing in Germany are these two, one at Tulln, one at Ratisbon, S. Michael at Fulda; the one mentioned by Boisserée, at Bonn, is now demolished. There is one near Wesprim in Hungary, and three in England, besides the Temple in London, and St. Tommaso in limine near Bergamo. Near this and by the road-side is a tumulus 60 ft. high; the time and cause of its construction are wrapped in complete mystery.

rt. Hainburg, a town of 4000 Inhab., 1000 of whom find employment in the *Imperial Tobacco Manufactory* established here. Tobacco is a government monopoly in Austria, and the cultivation of it is prohibited in the Austrian states, excepting Hungary, whence the supply is derived, as well as the introduction of it, except through the government channels. The town is entered by 2 antique castellated gateways, planted at the two extremities of the principal street. Haydn, the great composer, was born at Rohrau, a frontier village near Hainburg. He was the son of a poor cartwright.

[S. C.]

l. The Castle of Theben is built on a high rock at whose feet the river March (Morava) unites its waters with the Danube, forming the boundary between Hungary and Austria. It was reduced to its present state of ruin by the French.

The solitary slender tower perched on the summit of a pointed rock is called the *Nun's Tower*, from a tradition that the mistress of one of the lords of this castle, having been immured in a convent, was carried off by her lover to his abode. Those, however, who offended the majesty of the Church by such a sacrilege were not allowed to go unpunished. The castle was besieged by a large force, and the lovers, seeing that it was equally vain to hope for mercy or to find escape, retreated to the tower, and, locked in each other's arms, threw themselves from its summit into the Danube. A passage has been cut through the rock below the castle at the water's side.

rt. Wolfsthal, about 3 m. from Hainburg, and 1 from the river, is the Custom-house station between Austria and Hungary. There is a boat-bridge over the Danube at

l. PRESBURG (Hungarian, Pozsony; Latin, Posonium). — *Inns:* Grüner Baum, good cuisine; Rother Ochs; Goldene Sonne. Presburg, a town of more than 42,000 Inhab., of which 7000 are Jews, was formerly the seat of the Diet and place of coronation of the King of Hungary, and was considered the capital of Hungary, after Buda the ancient capital, fell into the hands of the Ottomans in 1541. The dull town, though pleasantly situated on the Danube, has neither fine buildings nor objects of art and antiquity to attract a stranger. It is even destitute of prominent national peculiarities in its aspect, or that of its inhabitants, to distinguish it from an Austrian town, so that the traveller must not expect to gain an insight into Hungarian manners by penetrating only thus far into the land.

The most conspicuous edifice is the *Royal Palace* on the top of the hill above the town. It is, however, but

mere shell, surmounted by 4 towers at the angles. Its foundation is very ancient; it was enlarged in 1766, and destroyed by fire in 1811, since which it has not been repaired. It is said to have been set on fire by the soldiers of an Italian regiment stationed here, to put an end to the labour they incurred in carrying their wood and water up the hill. The walk up to it will be well repaid by the very extensive view.

It was here that Maria Theresa, at the commencement of her reign, 1741, when attacked by enemies on all sides, threatened even in her capital, and deserted by all her allies except Great Britain, received the deputation of the Hungarian Estates. Clad in deep mourning, in the Hungarian garb, with the crown of St. Stephen on her head and girt with his sword, both objects regarded by the Hungarians as scarcely less than sacred, she laid before them, in a Latin speech, the disastrous situation of her affairs, and the dangers which threatened her kingdom; and, throwing herself on the fidelity of her Hungarian subjects, demanded their assistance.

The recital of the wrongs of an injured and youthful Queen, then in the prime of her beauty, produced such an effect on the Magyar chivalry, that in an instant every sword was drawn from its scabbard, as with the impulse of one mind, and amidst the cry, "Moriamur pro *reye* nostro Maria Theresa!" they swore to assert her rights, and to shed the last drop of their blood in her defence.

The Queen had previously maintained a firm and calm deportment; but, affected by this outbreak of loyalty, she burst into tears. The Hungarians, excited to frenzy by this display of sensibility, repaired to the diet, voted liberal supplies to carry on the war, and summoned the wild tribes from the remotest corners of Hungary, from the borders of the Save, Drave, and Theiss, to rally round her standard, and Croats and Pandours carried *terror to* the furthest extremity of the *Continent.* This was the last occasion *in which the* "insurrection," or rising *of the Hungarian* nobles in arms, was productive of any great or decisive effect.

The kings of Hungary were crowned in the *Cathedral*, an ancient Gothic structure, 1074. Its porch is very beautiful: the monuments of the Card. Archbishop of Cologne; Christian Augustus of Saxony (died 1725); John II.; Count Palfi, Palatine of Hungary; with the tomb of St. John Elemosynar, Bishop of Alexandria, deserve attention.

On the l. bank of the Danube, near the Bridge where the steamers stop, is an artificial mound, about 12 or 14 ft. high, called *Königsberg*, to which every new king of Hungary used to repair on horseback after his coronation, and go through the formalities now performed at Pest.

The treaty of Presburg was signed here, after the battle of Austerlitz, 1805, between Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria, who thereby ceded Venice to the French, and Tyrol to the Bavarians.

The view from the esplanade in front of the castle, over the vast plain of Hungary, intersected by the Danube, which is split into numerous branches immediately below the town, is very striking.

The undulating hills around the town are covered with vineyards. The best wine grown here is the St. George's Ausbruch.

On the opposite side of the Danube, near the bridge, is a *public garden*, which is much frequented in summer evenings.

Railway to Pest: a horse tramway to Tyrnau (where is a very fine *Cathedral*, built 1389) and Szered.

Immediately below Presburg the Danube spreads out its waters over a wide extent of country, intersecting the broad plain with its numerous arms, each in itself a river. One of these arms, called the Neuhäuseler Donau, branches out of the main Danube, on its l. bank, at Presburg, and falls into it again at Komorn, a little above which fortress it receives the river Neutra, and, about 12 m. higher up, the river Waag. Another

arm, called the Raaber Donau, issues from the main stream at Ragendorf, and joins it again near Gönyö. The town of Raab is situated at the junction of the river Raab with this arm, about 7 m. from the main Danube. The two large islands formed by the three streams are the Grosse Schütt on the l., and the Kleine Schütt Insel on the rt. bank of the main Danube. The former is about 42 m. long, and 15 broad; the latter about 25 m. by 6. Both are very fruitful, and contain good cornland.

After leaving Presburg the banks of the Danube are flat and unvaried by towns or villages; for the fearful inundations occurring almost every spring drive the people to fix their habitations on the high ground. Embankments have been made to control its vagaries, at considerable expense; the river is still shallow, but not quite so rapid.

On the rt. bank and about 10 m. from Presburg lies the castle of Karlburg, the seat of count Zichy-Ferraris. It is a modern edifice in the Tudor style; entirely decorated and furnished by Hungarian artists and artisans. In the garden are the tombs of a Turkish pasha and his daughter, who once inhabited this spot.

rt. The Raaber arm enters the main stream. About 12 m. above the junction, quite out of sight, lies the town of *Raab* (Hung. Györ; Lat. Jaurinum). It was in the plain of Raab that the Hungarian insurrection, or undisciplined *levée en masse* of the nobles, was scattered at the first onset by the veteran troops of Napoleon (Rte. 291).

rt. Gönyö (*Inn*, tolerable for Hungary), a small town, and the first post-station after Raab, on the high road to Pest, which here runs along the rt. bank of the river. When the Danube is very low, the steamboat takes up and discharges its cargo and passengers here, instead of ascending to Vienna. A steamer runs daily between Gönyö and Raab in connection with the steamers from Vienna and Pest.

rt. On the Martinsberg (Sacer Mons *Pannoniæ*), *an eminence* about 14 m. S. of Gönyö, is the splendid Benedictine Abbey of St. Martin (Sz. Márton), which is well worth visiting. It is the oldest monastery in Hungary, having been founded by Geisa, the father of St. Stephen, at the latter end of the 10th centy. Within the ample circuit of its walls are a convent, a castle, a large church, and several outbuildings. The great object of veneration in the church is the *Stephansstuhl*, a red marble seat said to have been used by St. Stephen when he attended the service of the mass, celebrated by Asticus, or St. Athanasius, as he is commonly called, the first abbot of St. Martin's. The library of the convent (80,000 vols., with some interesting MSS.) is placed in a splendid hall, richly decorated and ornamented with the statues of King Stephen and the late Emperor Francis. The view from a high tower in front of the convent is, perhaps, the finest and most extensive in Hungary. The abbey is amply endowed, and possesses princely domains, which extend towards the S. across the Bakonyerwald hills to the lake of Balaton. There are about 150 monks belonging to the abbey, but only 50 or 60 reside there, the others being employed as teachers and professors in two academies (Presburg and Raab) and 8 Gymnasia (Presburg, Raab, Odenberg, Gran, Tyrnau, Komorn, Güns, and Pápa). The abbot, or arch-abbot (Germ. Erzabt; Hung. Föapát) as he is styled, is chosen by the king, from three candidates elected by the brethren of the order, and is a magnate *ex officio*, and as such takes his seat at a diet on the bench of bishops in the Upper House.

The scenery after leaving Gönyö continues to be very monotonous—on each side a low bare sandbank, with now and then a tuft of willows, a village, and a fleet of corn-mills stretching obliquely in long lines from the shore into the middle of the river. They consist of a water-wheel suspended between two boats moored in the line of the current, one of them serving as a dwelling for the miller.

rt. Acs, where a desperate but undecisive conflict took place on July

11, 1849, between the Hungarians under Görgei, and the Austrians under Haynau. A bridge of boats crosses the Danube at

1. *Komorn* (Hung. Komárom) — *Inns:* Goldnes Fassl; Rössel — a town of 17,338 Inhab., almost exclusively Magyars, and one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. Its low green ramparts barely rise above the level plain situated at the S. extremity of the island of Schütt, and at the point of land above the junction of the Neuhäuseler arm of the Danube (sometimes called the Waag because that river empties into it) with the main stream. It was founded by Matthias Corvinus. In 1783 its defences suffered great injury from an earthquake, and had already fallen into decay, when, in 1805, they were rebuilt, and the capabilities of the place for defence greatly increased. It is a matter of boast with its inhabitants that it was never taken by an enemy. In 1848-49 it resisted all the efforts of the Austrian army to capture it by force from the Hungarians under Klapka.

A figure of a female is pointed out in one of the streets, with the inscription, supposed to be addressed to an enemy, "Kom-morn" (come to-morrow), a play upon the name of the place. The Emp. Francis deposited his valuables here while Vienna was in the hands of the French, and hither the treasure of the National Bank was conveyed while the Prussians threatened Vienna, 1866. The fortifications are of great extent. The central part or nucleus is the *Old Fortress*, built in the 16th centy. at the angle formed by the junction of the Neuhäuseler arm with the main Danube. It contains the military depôt, a cannon-foundry, manufactory of fire-arms, baking-houses, &c. Behind it lies the town, which is separated by a narrow glacis from the *New Fortress*, which forms the defence on the E. or Schütt side. It encloses the barracks of the commander and officers, several barracks, all of them bomb-proof. Opposite the old fortress, on the l. bank of the Neuh Danube, is a *tête-de-pont*, co of a series of redoubts whic municate with each other and along the l. bank of the Neuh arm to its junction with the ma nube, along whose l. bank th continued until they reach a poi posite Ó-Szöny. Another *tête-d* extends on the rt. bank of the D from Ó-Szöny to Új-Szöny, and strongly fortified as the other. It principally against this tête-de- that the Austrians directed their op tions in 1849. These fortificat alone would suffice to render Kom a very formidable position; but th were greatly strengthened by w works during the war with the Frenc They consist of the *Palatinal line*, whic is drawn across the Schütt from stream to stream, and of two fortified islands the *Danau-insel*, about 2000 yds. long, in the main Danube opposite Új-Szöny, and the *Apalia-insel*, formed by the junction of the river Neutra with the Neuhäuseler arm of the Danube. Both islands bristle with breastworks, redoubts, and batteries. During the civil war these extensive works mounted 300 pieces of ordnance. *A bridge of* boats connects Komorn with Új-Szöny, which is a station on the Railway from Vienna and Raab to Buda.

[From Komorn an excursion may be made to Babolna, where there is an imperial stud of Arabian horses of the purest breed. There are several such studs in the Austrian dominions, kept up for the purpose of supplying the army with good horses. They are all under military management, and have large farms attached to them. The largest is that of Mezőhegyes in the county of Csanád, about 25 Eng. m. from Arad, which has a domain of 38,993 Eng. acres, and a stud of 16,000 horses. The area of the Babolna domain is 6870 acres. The number of horses seldom exceeds 600. The traveller would do well to provide himself with a letter of introduction to the commanding officer (Gestütscommandant), who is generally a major or lieut.-col. of cavalry. Babolna is 36

or 12 m. from Új-Szőny, where Eilbauern (§ 116) may be procured.]

rt. Dotis (Tata), a town of 9000 Inhab., with an old church, and an old castle, said to have been a favourite residence of Matthias Corvinus. Count Nicholas Esterházy, has a fine *château* here, and some extensive wine-vaults, in one of which is a tun, capable of holding 34,700 Eng. gal., and which, moreover, generally does hold that quantity of excellent Hungarian wine.

Brown coal is dug at Mogyoros—a few miles from Gran.

rt. A chain of low hills now approaches the river, and relieves the landscape from its previous monotonous flatness. The slopes are planted with vineyards, one of which, Nesmühl (Hung. Neszmély), produces one of the best Hungarian wines. It belongs to the Counts Zichy and Esterházy.

l. The mouth of the river Gran.

rt. *Gran* (Hung. Esztergom; Lat. Strigonium), a town of 11,700 Inhab., and the see of the Primate of all Hungary, once the richest in Europe, the revenue being estimated at 90,000*l.* per annum before 1848, when the Diet swept off at least ⅓ of the revenues of the Hungarian bishops. The *Cathedral*, the *Palace of the Archbishop*, and the houses of the chapter, occupy a height overlooking the town and river, on the summit of a precipitous rock, the site of an ancient fortress, now removed except a few walls. The *Cathedral*, the most extensive modern building in Hungary, was commenced by the Prince-primate Rudnay, 1821, and carried on at great cost, at his own expense: continued by his successors, and completed 1856. It is an Italian edifice, surmounted by a dome 82 ft. in diameter, surrounded by 38 tall columns. The interior is lined throughout with polished marble, and supported by 54 columns. The altar-piece, by Hess, a Hungarian artist, represents the Baptism of St. Stephen, the first Christian king of Hungary. Munich artists have been employed on the internal decorations. The side-*chapel on the l. is the* sole existing *fragment of an ancient* ch., built 1507, on a hill at some distance, which was destroyed by the Turks, and removed thence stone by stone to its present position. Under the ch. is the primate's burial-vault. Gran is believed by some to be the Bregetium of Ptolemy; it was long the residence of the Hungarian monarchs, and the finest city in Hungary, until annihilated by the repeated attacks of the Turks. After remaining for 78 years in their hands, it was finally surrendered to the Christian army, under the Duke of Lorraine and John Sobiesky in 1683. Previous to the siege, Sobiesky, with his Polish cavalry that formed the vanguard of the army, fell into an ambuscade near Párkány, and would have been cut to pieces but for the timely arrival of Lorraine, who extricated him from the perilous situation in which his rashness and impetuosity had placed him. After the taking of Gran, John Sobiesky returned with his army to Poland, and left Lorraine to continue one of the most glorious campaigns recorded in history.

l. Párkány is connected with Gran by a flying bridge. It is near Nagy-Nána Stat. (Rte. 283), of the Pest and Vienna Railway, which hence to Pest keeps close to the Danube.

The outline of the trachytic porphyry mountains between which the Danube now runs in a contracted channel is very picturesque; they are a continuation of the chain which bounds the romantic vale of the Gran.

The Danube between Gran and Vissegrad is so shut in by high mountains, while it is unbroken by islands, as to look more like a lake than a flowing stream. This part of its course is more striking if not more beautiful than any part of the Rhine.

rt. Dömös.—Ruins of an ancient priory, which depended on the see of Gran.

rt. *Vissegrad* (Latin, Arx alta).—A cluster of towers and battlemented walls on the summit of a precipitous hill, connected by a straggling wall with an isolated tower 6 stories high, at the water-side, are all that remain of the favourite residence of the sovereigns of Hungary. It has been th

scene of many remarkable events in her history. The tall tower at the water-side was the prison of King Solomon, when confined by his cousin Ladislaus at the end of the 11th centy., and is named after him. It was for attempting to regain the crown by force of arms after he had formally resigned it that Solomon was imprisoned, 1081. As he gazed on the rapid waters of the Danube from his lonely tower, he is said to have cursed the people who, according to his notions, had abandoned him, and to have devoted them to eternal discord. Within this castle, Felician Zach, spurred on by the thirst of vengeance for the wrongs his daughter Clara had endured from Casimir of Poland, the Queen's brother, attempted to assassinate the royal family, and was cut to pieces on the spot. Kings Charles I. and II. of Hungary both died here, and within these walls Sigismund was detained in captivity by his turbulent Magnates. Vissegrad attained the height of its splendour in the reign of Matthias Corvinus, who laid out vast sums in embellishing it, and in converting the barren rocks around into gardens and pleasure-grounds. In his days it deserved to be styled the Hungarian Windsor. The Papal Legate who visited him here calls it an earthly paradise. The magnificence of this palatial stronghold has long since disappeared; the Turks under Sultan Solyman, 1529, captured and despoiled it, and Christian and infidel, in successive sieges, have since equally contributed to its destruction. The Emp. Leopold caused its fortifications to be razed. Its tall donjon still rears itself aloft, a picturesque and conspicuous object. The cistern for holding water remains, but not entire, and the chamber where the Hungarian regalia were kept is still pointed out.

Below, l., the village of Maros, the hills on the l. bank subside and recede, and the Danube, which has hitherto flowed from W. to E., here makes a *sudden bend*, and runs for nearly 200 *m. due* S. At this point the river *divides into two arms*, encircling the *island St. Endre*, a flat tract about 18 m. long. In the angle formed by the bend of the river, on the left-hand bank, stands

l. *Waitzen* (Vácz), an episcopal town, with a population of 11,300. It belongs partly to the bishop, partly to the chapter. The chief building is the *Cathedral*, conspicuous at a distance from its dome and portico; it was built by Cardinal Migazzi, 1777, who also erected the splendid *Episcopal Palace*. The conspicuous building on the bank of the river, is the prison. Some Roman antiquities found here are built into the bishop's garden-wall. Waitzen is one of the oldest settlements of the Magyars in Hungary. A treaty of peace was signed here, 1535, between the Emp. Ferdinand and John Zápolya.

All the steamers call at Waitzen. The Waitzen Stat. on the Presburg and Pest *Rly.* is 21 Eng. m. from Pest. (See Rte. 283).

rt. Alt-Ofen (Ó-Buda), though now merely a poor village, existed long previously to Buda itself, having been known to the Romans under the name *Aquincum*. Remains of several Roman buildings, such as a bath near the Floriansplatz, foundations of an amphitheatre capable of holding 8000 persons, within which 28 houses now stand, and an *aqueduct* about 1½ m. on the road to St. Endre, which still conducts water to turn the wheels of a powder-mill, &c., exist here. After the expulsion of the Romans, Attila erected here his iron throne. The *Docks* and building-yard of the *Danube Steam-Company* are at Alt-Ofen. On an island rt. is Neu-Pest, with shipyards, &c.

The approach to the Hungarian capital is proclaimed by the number of rafts and barges moored to the banks, by the long files of clacking water-mills, and by the rocky citadel of Buda, crowned by the Royal Palace.

The capital of Hungary is composed of two parts, containing together more than 200,000 Inhab.; Buda, the old town, on the rt. bank of the Danube, the residence of the King; and Pest, on the l. bank, the modern and rising town

and the seat of the Hungarian government. They are connected together by a grand suspension-bridge, near which, on the l. bank, the steamers are moored.

l. PEST.—*Inns:* *Königin von England, very good, in a charming situation, and moderate; H. de l'Europe; Erzherzog Stephan, all three fine large houses on the quay, near the landing-place of the steamers and the chain bridge. *2nd Class*, Hotel National, Waitzuergasse, Jägerhorn, Kleine-brückgasse, near the river. Dinners à la carte—everything charged separately: no tables-d'hôte.

Restaurant, National Casino, Keeskemetgasse, on the first floor for members, on the ground floor for the public. There are also good restaurants at the chief *Hotels*. At the *Casino* good Hungarian wine may be had.

The Hungarian bill of fare includes wild boar, red deer, partridge, bustard, quail, and wild fowl in abundance: fish is also plentiful; the heck (from the Platten See), the kopen (literally all head and no tail), the fogas, and the magnificent carp and sturgeon are everywhere met with.

The common *water* at Pest is undrinkable; but water is always supplied in wine-bottles from the Elisbrunnen near Buda, which is excellent; it costs 1*d*. per bottle. Rohitscher Sauerwasser, so called from an alkaline spring near Gratz, which furnishes it, is used as a substitute for Seltzer water.

Steamers start every hour from 6 A.M. to 8 P.M. across the Danube between Pest and Ofen; very convenient and very pleasant, even for the excursion alone.

Pest, though one of the oldest towns in Hungary, was a place of slight consequence until the reigns of Maria Theresa and Joseph II.; its previous history is little more than a series of misfortunes, as it was five times taken by the Turks, and only rescued from their hands in 1686 by the Duke of Lorraine. Since that time it has risen rapidly into prosperity and importance. *It is now the finest, most populous and commercial city of Hungary*, and is constantly increasing in extent and prosperity. Pop. 201,200.

Pest presents a complete contrast to the antique, irregular, and rock-built town of Buda opposite; it stands upon a flat; its streets are wide and regular, many of them crossing each other at right angles. An embankment has been constructed by a private company along the Pest side of the Danube, part of which is called the Franz-Josefs Quai, and part the Rudolf's Quai. It is highly ornamental now that it is terraced and well paved. It is lined with a row of really handsome buildings, brilliantly whitewashed, and, though the outline is a little monotonous, the effect is generally good. The portico near the centre belongs to the *Redoute*, a building not in the best taste. It contains a spacious ball-room and a dining-hall, in which is a fresco painting, by Wagner, representing a Tournament at the nuptial festivities of King Mathias of Hungary, in which that monarch is represented in the act of unhorsing a huge Bohemian knight. The Redoute cost 66,000*l*.

The *Palace of the National Academy of Sciences* is a very grand edifice, completed 1865, from designs of the Berlin architect Stuler, at a cost of 800,000 gulden.

By an effort of national patriotism and liberality a sum of a million and half of florins was subscribed voluntarily by the Magyars for the endowment, &c., of this institution in the space of 2 years.

The *Palace of the National Academy* is built in the Renaissance style, at a cost of more than 100,000*l*.; the interior ornamentation is in the best taste. The *Library*, of 120,000 volumes, is particularly rich in all that relates to Hungarian history and literature, in MSS., records, and printed books.

The Academy contains the Esterhazy collection of pictures, formerly in Vienna; it includes no less than 50 examples of masters of the Spanish school, which are rarely found in other collections out of Spain. Open daily to the public 10-2.

Spanish School.—*Blas. de Prado:* A Holy Family.—*A. Cano:* A Nun; St. John in Patmos.—*Murillo:* The Virgin and Child distributing Bread to the Missionaries; The Holy Family—the two children playing in the foreground, the Virgin working, St. Joseph behind.—*Velazquez:* Several Portraits; A man on Horseback.—*Moya:* His own Portrait.—*Zurbaran:* Head of the Virgin.—*Ghirlandajo:* Adoration of the Shepherds.—*Raphael:* Virgin, Infant Jesus, and St. John; another Holy Family.—*L. da Vinci:* Two fine pictures.—*Baroccio:* An Annunciation.—*Tintoretto:* Woman taken in Adultery; Virgin and Child, with two Saints in prayer; portrait of Cardinal Pole.—*Salvator Rosa:* Two Landscapes.—*Domenichino:* David with the Head of Goliah; good.—*Rembrandt:* Pilate washing his hands, and ordering Christ to be brought forth—a most splendid specimen of this master, the figures as large as life; two Monks at Study.—*Rubens:* Holy Family; Mutius Scævola.—*Vandyke:* Ecce Homo—a sketch; a Man and his Wife, very finely painted portraits.—*Teniers:* Temptations of St. Anthony; a Surgeon dressing a Wound.—*Claude:* Six fine Landscapes.—*Paul Potter:* Cattle pieces.—*Cuyp:* A Landscape.—*Poussin:* The Serpent in the Wilderness; the Finding of Moses.—*Sir J. Reynolds:* Portrait of Admiral Hughes.—*West:* The Death of Wolfe; a sketch.—*Ch. Vernet:* The Duke of Orleans (Egalité), in a red hunting-coat, on horseback.

The *Sculpture Gallery* contains some excellent works of modern artists; of Canova (bust of Napoleon), Thorwaldsen, Schadow, Bartolini, and others.

The collection of Engravings exceeds 50,000 in number, and the Drawings, by celebrated old masters, amount to several thousands. They are shown to persons interested in this department of art upon proper application to the director.

The *Coronation Hill*, in the large square (Franz-Josefs Platz), adjoining the suspension bridge, is a mound of recent construction, surrounded at its summit by a stone balustrade. It was formed partly of earth brought from Tecza in Transylvania, where the Huns were first converted to the Christian faith, and partly of soil from every county of Hungary. Upon the day of coronation, the King on horseback, invested with the crown and cloak of St. Stephen, and bearing St. Stephen's sword in hand, ascends this mound to make the accustomed sabre-cuts towards the four quarters of the compass, emblematical of his determination to defend the integrity of Hungary from every danger. At the conclusion of the ceremony the splendid charger of the King is made to cast its silver shoes, which are then picked up by the nobles of the land and preserved as holy relics!

The Herrn-, Waitzen-, Gross-Brücken, and Dorotheen-gassen, are the Regent and Bond Streets of Pest, and may vie, in the show of their shops and the elaborately-painted signs, with those of Vienna. These, and the streets leading to the bridge, concentrate the chief current of population. The other streets and squares are remarkable for little except their size and width. The scenes presented by the streets give the stranger a mixed impression of splendour and semi-barbarism: magnificent equipages, glittering with liveried hussars behind the carriages, encountering a troop of wild horses fresh caught from the Puszta, or a herd of fawn-coloured, long-horned oxen, with savage herdsmen in sheepskins.

There are few fine public buildings; but one edifice, remarkable for its enormous dimensions, deserves notice: it is the *Neugebäude*, a barrack and artillery depôt, probably the largest in the world. It is 4 stories high, and consists of a central court, nearly equal to the area of Belgrave Square, with entrances at the angles, a small part of which are taken off. It was built by the Emp. Joseph, 1786, for what purpose was never exactly explained. The Hungarians hint darkly at the extent of the underground apartments, and conclude, from the chains and rings with which these dungeons were provided, that it was the Emperor's design to have provided accommoda-



tion in them for a large portion of the Hungarian nobility.

Pest is the seat of the only Hungarian *University*, originally planted at Tyrnau but removed to Buda, and newly endowed by Maria Theresa, 1780, and transferred to Pest by Joseph II., 1784. The students are about 2000 in number. Attached to the University are a *Library* of 75,000 vols., a *Botanic Garden*, a printing-press, and a Museum.

The market is held in the square opposite the *Rathhaus* (built 1844); near it is the *Stadtpfarrkirche*, containing a monument to Marshal Kray (d. 1804), and a recent one by *Ferenzey*. The *Greek Church*, near the Queen of England Hotel, may interest those who have not seen elsewhere the arrangements peculiar to its rites—its pictures, &c.

In addition to the large German or *Städtisches* Theatre, a *National Theatre*, appropriated solely to Hungarian performances, has been built. The *Summer Theatre*, in the *Horváth Garden* in Buda, is much resorted to. The situation is highly picturesque.

The Stadt Wäldchen (the Prater of Pest) is an extensive and well-wooded place of holiday resort. It has the usual accompaniments of beer-gardens, cafés, restaurants, shooting galleries, dancing grounds, summer theatre, &c.; whilst its beautiful avenues are the favourite resort of Magyar horsemen and the *beau monde* of the Hungarian capital. Very peculiar two-horse open conveyances, capable of accommodating about 16 persons, run every half-hour (from the corner of the Waitzenergasse) to the Park. Fare 10 kr. The drivers as a rule speak only Hungarian.

The Jews' Synagogue, built 1858, is a handsome structure in Gothic-Morisco style, and cost 20,000*l*.

The *National Museum*, a very fine edifice with a Corinthian portico in the Landstrasse, completed partly by private subscriptions, partly by aid granted by the Diet. The *Magnates', or Upper Chamber*, holds its sittings *here.*

The Museum originally contained the library and unique collections of coins and antiquities of Count Francis Széchenyi, but these have been removed to the National Academy. Its collections of natural history are confined almost entirely to the native productions of Hungary, partly arranged according to the counties from which they are derived. Hungary is particularly rich in *minerals:* coal, that great source of national wealth, is dug at Fünfkirchen; it is of the kind called brown coal, but excellent bituminous coal is found at Orovitza in the Banat. Rock-salt comes from the county of Mármaros and Transylvania, where enormous mines are worked in six different places; gold from Kremnitz; wash-gold from various places on the Danube, and from the rivers of Transylvania; there is a mass here from Orovitza, weighing 8 ounces; silver from Schemnitz; very fine specimens of native tellurium from Nagy-Bánya; brown iron ore from Gömör.

The *fossil remains* are highly interesting. There are many perfect skulls and other bones of rhinoceros from the bed of the Theiss, in which an immense deposit of such relics of a former world seems to exist; mammoth bones from the Banat and the Danube near Presburg; gigantic elk, mastodon tusks, &c., from Temesvar; cave-bones of bears, hyenas, &c., from the county of Bihar.

The coins and medals of Hungary commence with the reign of St. Stephen. Among the modern medals are several struck by Count Tököly, leader of the Protestants, bearing his head, side by side with that of his ally the Turkish Pacha; there are others of Francis Rákóczy. The *antiquities* comprehend various præhistoric, of Dacian relics, a well-arranged collection of pottery, glass, bronzes, saddles of carved ivory, armour, weapons, and implements, inscriptions and sculptures, almost exclusively Roman, which have been dug up in variousparts of Hungary and Transylvania, and are interesting as relics of the settlements of that great nation in this country, besides many Egyptian antiquiti

found in Hungary; how they came hither is not easily explained.

There are some *historical relics* of persons celebrated in the Hungarian annals, such as the sword and battle-axe of Rákóczy, Prince of Transylvania; Stephen Báthory's armour; the Marshal's staff of Nicholas Pálffy; the saddle of Lewis II., brought from Mohács; Matthias Corvinus's goblet; several Turkish standards; and Lord Nelson's walking-stick.

Four fairs are held at Pest annually, and while they last it is calculated that 20,000 strangers and 14,000 waggons pass the outer lines: 8000 large barges unload at the quay in the course of the year: the principal trade lies in *wines*, wool, raw hides, honey, wax, and a spirit, called Slivovitz, made from plums.

Pest is the seat of the chief judicial tribunals of Hungary: they are called the *Königliche Tafel* (Royal Table or Court, Curia Regia), and *Septemviral Tafel*, so termed because originally composed of 7 members. It is the supreme court of appeal in the kingdom.

Several newspapers are printed here in the Magyar and other languages. The principal bookseller is Hartleben, who keeps a stock of French and English books, as well as German and Hungarian. Schedius' great map of Hungary is published by him. Emich and Heckenast are printers and publishers.

The best wines of the country may be bought of the "Society for the Encouragement of Hungarian Wines," where all that is sold is at least genuine. The red wines bear carriage, but none of the white, except Ausbruch. The sweet wines of Tokay and Menesch (nearly as good as Tokay) are apt to turn sour if transported when new. *Tokay*, sweet and fruity flavour, is cultivated by Magyars; Ödenburger and Ruszter are grown by Germans; and Menescher by Wallachians. Szamorodnyi, a white wine, should be tried. The beer at Pest is good.

There are several stands of Fiacres here and in Buda. The fares are 80 kr. the hour.

A horse tramway has been opened between Pest and Neu-Pest, a distance of 4 Eng. miles.

The *Field of Rákos* (*Rákos Mezö*), is a plain, a short distance out of town, memorable in Hungarian history, because the Diet, the great national assembly of the Magyars, was anciently held on it, in the open air. On these occasions the deputies repaired hither on horseback, the magnates armed to the teeth, and the chief ecclesiastics in their sacerdotal robes, with mitre and crosier, each attended by a large retinue of vassals, so that the multitude assembled was sometimes swelled to 100,000 men, who dwelt in tents while the deliberations lasted. Horse-races now take place annually on the Rákos. They are supported and encouraged by the nobles, many of whom have acquired a taste for such matters from a residence in England, whence they procure thorough-bred horses, who run for a cup, with their jockeys and trainers. There is also a sweepstake for native horses ridden by peasants in their usual costume, with wide trowsers, broad-brimmed hats, and without saddles. The Hungarian sportsmen turn out in the most correct style, with red coats, buckskins, and top-boots.

Since the beginning of the last cent. Pest has experienced 13 inundations caused by the sudden swelling of the Danube and the stoppage of the ice a little below the town. The most fearful was the *Inundation* in March, 1838, which laid a large part of Pest under water, and totally destroyed 2281 houses in Pest, 207 in Buda, and 1300 in the environs, besides seriously injuring upwards of 1000 more. The *Quai* and city suffered little, but the Josephstadt and Franzstadt, built, it is said, on the old bed of the Danube, were almost entirely overthrown. Hundreds of houses were undermined, and a greater number of poorer mud-hovels dissolved and melted away. This catastrophe was attended by much misery and loss of life, but has left the

way to important public improvements, since the hovels destroyed have been replaced by tasteful and substantial rows of houses.

In April, 1849, Prince Windischgrätz left a garrison at Buda under the command of General Hentzi; Pest had been occupied by the Hungarians, and all communication between the twin cities was interrupted. On the 4th of May, Görgei, with an army of 40,000 men, occupied the heights above Buda and commenced bombarding the fortress. Hentzi retaliated by bombarding Pest—against which he had directed 100 pieces of cannon—from noon till midnight. The Hungarians on the Pest side of the river had refrained from firing on the fortress in order that Hentzi might have no pretext for bombarding the town, but, it would appear, that he had observed them making preparations to attack the troops stationed in the Buda workyard of the Suspension Bridge and the adjacent buildings containing the engines which supplied the fortress with water, and which were strongly palisaded and provided with artillery. A division of Görgei's troops made several attempts to take the workyard and waterworks by storm, but were repulsed by the garrison. On the 9th, Hentzi, observing that the Hungarians on the Pest side were preparing to erect a battery against the workyard, opened a tremendous fire on Pest with shells and grape-shot. It lasted but an hour, but did considerable damage and set fire to several houses. The inhabitants of Pest now fled in terror from the town, 80,000 persons of all ranks and conditions taking refuge in the Stadtwäldchen, where they remained till the siege was over. Görgei had meanwhile crowned the heights above Buda, from the Blocksberg to Alt-Ofen, with battering artillery from Komorn, and from the 9th to the 13th Buda was bombarded day and night with little or no interruption. A number of houses and public edifices were destroyed, including the Palatine's palace, which continued burning for 4 days. On the 13th *Hentzi began to retaliate* in earnest *upon the Hungarians*, and directed all his batteries to bear on Pest, which was bombarded without intermission from 7 in the evening until midnight.

In the night of the 16-17th May the Hungarians attempted to force their way into the fortress, but were repulsed with great loss by Hentzi. In the night of the 20-21st they stormed Buda on all sides. The assault and defence were conducted with equal gallantry. Palisade after palisade was forced by the Hungarians, who, after a sanguinary struggle lasting 3 weeks, in which Hentzi and a number of Croats perished, succeeded in making themselves masters of the fortress, on whose shattered ramparts the standard of revolt was hoisted at dawn of day.

Pest is connected with Buda, not only by the bridge, but by *steam ferry-boats* plying directly across every hour; also up the stream to Alt-Ofen.

rt. BUDA (called OFEN, or *Stove*, by Germans, on account either of its hot springs, or from there once being numerous limekilns (Kalk-öfen) in the neighbourhood), the old capital of Hungary, has a Pop. of 55,240, and is connected with Pest by a magnificent chain *Suspension Bridge* thrown across the Danube, here 1408 ft. wide, wider than the Thames at London Bridge, and 27 ft. deep. The river is distinguished by its rushing rapidity, and by the clear green colour of its waters. It is usually blocked with ice for about 3 months of the year, although it does not freeze over entirely, except in exceptionally severe winters. The breaking up of the ice is a moment of great anxiety to the inhabitants of the borders of the Danube, especially to those of the towns. If, at the commencement of spring, the snow melts gradually, the river rises at the same rate, the ice slips gently off by a few yards at a time, and all is well. If, on the contrary, the thaw be sudden, the water comes down in a body, bursts through the ice with an explosion like artillery, tossing up vast masses into the air, and forcing icebergs many tons in weight ashore, and into the streets of Pest. The most calamitous inundations, such as that of 1838, mentioned above, e

sue when the ice in the higher part of the river breaks up before it begins to stir lower down. When this is apprehended, watchmen give notice of any movement by firing alarm-guns all along the line. At such times a park of flying artillery is called out at Pest, to discharge volleys into the solid ice, and thus hasten its departure, and open an outlet for the rising water.

The *Suspension Bridge* was built from the designs, and under the direction, of the late Tierney Clark, Esq., the engineer of Hammersmith Bridge. The width of the water-way in the central opening is 627 Eng. ft., that of each of the side openings 271 ft. Distance from centre to centre of the towers 667 ft. (Between the same points of the Menai chain-bridge, 560 ft.) The width of the roadway is 25 ft., and of each footpath 6 ft.; the height of the under side of the platform above the ordinary level of the river 43 ft., and the height of the towers above the same level 117 ft. The foundation of the piers was a work of very great difficulty, the velocity of the river being from 7 to 8 miles an hour. The water where they stand is 54 ft. deep; below this there are 18 ft. of sand and gravel, before the clay, on which the foundation is laid, is reached. Trees 100 ft. long and squaring 16 in., were used for the cofferdam, and many of the blocks of granite weigh from 12 to 20 tons; the latter were brought from the quarries of Mauthhausen below Linz. The chains and other iron-work were brought from England. The cost was 460,114*l*. The bridge was begun in 1840, and finished in 1849. It was opened on the 5th of January, 1849, to allow the Hungarian army of Kossuth to retreat, when pursued by the Austrian forces. The Hungarians crossed in the greatest disorder, closely pursued by Imperialist squadrons of cavalry and artillery at full gallop, supported by thousands of infantry—in fact, the whole platform was one mass of moving soldiers. During the first 2 days 0,000 Imperial troops, with 270 pieces cannon, passed over. The bridge s, therefore, at once tested in the severest manner. In the nig 29th of April the Imperia re-crossed the Suspension Bri the bridge of boats, pursued turn by the Hungarians. The of boats was then burned wooden platform removed fr Suspension Bridge.

It was only after a severe opp that the Hungarian Diet was b to agree to the substitution of manent bridge for that of boats. persons who had a good coat on backs had been hitherto allowe pass the boat-bridge free, whils persons who had the appearanc peasants, artisans, or *beggars*, compelled to pay. That the nobi should be free from tolls, taxes, imposts of every kind, has been centuries esteemed by the Hungaria *as a fundamental principle of freedo* All the revenue had been wrung fro the artisan and the peasant, while th magnate, with his millions of acre and millions of florins' revenue, did no directly contribute a single kreuzer. Hence the importance of the law which passed the Diet, that persons of all classes, noble and ignoble, shall pay toll in crossing the suspension bridge.

A direct communication was opened 1855 from the bridge to the Schwa benberg, by a large * *Tunnel* pierced beneath the Schlossberg, the hill on which the fortress of Buda stands. It was also planned by Mr. Clark. Beyond it is the stat. of the railway to Trieste (Rte. 286). Near its outlet is the *Horvath-garden*, a summer theatre much frequented in the fine season, open to the air—the view of the Blocksberg serving instead of drop-curtain.

The upper town of Buda, called the *Fortress* (Festung), is situated proudly on the summit of a commanding rock, at an elevation of 485 Eng. ft. above the sea: it has the air of a feudal citadel, though, after braving 20 sieges in the course of 3 centuries, from Christian and Mahomedan, the original fortress has disappeared, and strong modern works of defence supply its place. The

most conspicuous buildings on the rock are the modern *Royal Palace*, or *Palace of the Palatine*, and a mutilated Gothic ch., which for more than a centy. was converted by the Turks into a mosque, and bore on its tower the crescent instead of the cross. Along the base of the rock, on the narrow strip between the Danube and it, runs a girdle of houses, low, small, and irregular, forming the suburb called Wasserstadt, prolonged up the rt. bank into the suburb Landstrasse, through which the high road to Vienna runs. The belt of houses extends behind the castle rock, and they sweep up the slopes of another and a still highe rhill called the *Blocksberg*, which is quite precipitous on the side of the Danube, and forms a fine background to the view. On its summit is a strong fort, commanding both Buda and Pest.

Besides the winding carriage-road up to the fortress, there are several long flights of steps by which foot-passengers may have access to it, one of these leading up to the ch., was the scene of a bloody conflict in 1849, between Imperialists and revolters and 700 bodies were taken out of it a few days after. Within, it appears solitary and lifeless in comparison with Pest. It includes the *Royal Palace*, built in the reign of Charles VI., on the site where the palace of Matthias Corvinus stood. It was the residence of the Palatine of Hungary, was partly destroyed during the bombardment of 1849, but now restored with greater splendour. In the centre of the square is a Gothic *Cross* (*Hentzi-Denkmaal*), under the canopy of which lies a wounded knight, over whom an angel is bending: it was erected to the memory of the brave Hentzi and his 418 companions in arms, who fell here in defence of their Emperor and their country. At the side are the names of the 418. In the chapel in the l. wing are preserved the *Hungarian Crown and Regalia*, including the sceptre, sword, and mantle of St. Stephen, objects of such veneration and jealous care, that the removal of them *to Vienna by Joseph II.* tended more *than any one other* act to alienate from him the hearts of his Hungarian subjects. It led them to suspect him of the design to destroy the independence of Hungary. They are regarded as the palladium of the state, and the fate of the kingdom was anciently believed to hang upon the possession of them. They were watched over by a bodyguard of veteran Hungarian grenadiers, and carefully locked up within an iron chest, the two keys of which were confided to two grand dignitaries of the realm, called Crown-wardens, who were elected by the Diet. The regalia were allowed to be seen only three days before the coronation of the sovereign. The circlet or brow-band of the crown was sent by the Greek Emperor, Michael Ducas, to King Geysa I., from Byzantium. The two arched ribs of gold crossing each other above it, belonged to a crown, superstitiously supposed to have been fabricated by angels, which was given to St. Stephen (A.D. 1000), on the establishment of Christianity in Hungary, by Pope Sylvester II. It was thence called "The Holy and Apostolical Crown." When removed to Presburg for a coronation, it was packed in an iron case, sealed with the royal seal, and guarded night and day. The crown was taken away by Kossuth, and hid in the ground near Orsova, in 1849, and was only recovered on the 8th September, 1853.

The *Parish Church* is the oldest in Buda, built probably in the 13th centy.: of good Gothic, but much modernized, it has suffered sorely from the Turks, who converted it first into a mosque, and afterwards into a stable. The view from the terrace behind it, overlooking the river, is fine. Within the church the Emperor, Franz Joseph, was crowned King of Hungary 1867. The 20th August, the festival of St. Stephen, is celebrated with grand religious ceremonies and processions; and the right hand of the saint, still quite perfect, is then exhibited in this ch.! Adjoining the ch. are the *Government Offices*, *Treasury*, &c. In this quarter of the town are the palaces of Count Teleki, now Ministry of the Interior, Prince Batthyán

and of Count Sándor, inhabited by the Minister President, Graf Andrassy. The terrace formed by the bastion at the back of the fortress is an agreeable walk. It commands a view of the suburb called *Raitzenstadt*, consisting of long rows of hovels piled in tiers upon the slopes of the Blocksberg. This dirty quarter of the town was formerly entirely occupied by Raitzen.

The hills around Buda are covered with vineyards, producing the good *Hungarian red wine*, called Ofner; the kinds named Adelsberger and Turk's blood may be recommended.

The view from the summit of the *Blocksberg* (765 Eng. ft. above the sea) is by far the most extensive and interesting the neighbourhood affords. To the E. and S. the eye wanders over a vast plain, barely interrupted by the very distant outline of the Mátra hills. It is crowned by strong fortifications, erected by the Austrian Government since 1849, when it was held by Görgei, who shelled the citadel from it. This new fort entirely commands both sides of the Danube. The way up the Blocksberg lies through the Raitzenstadt, and afterwards follows a line of small chapels or stations. The Auwinkel also commands a very extensive view.

Turkish Baths.—"From the foot of the Blocksberg, and other hills against which the town of Buda abuts, stream forth copious springs of hot sulphureous water, which were highly appreciated by the two bath-loving nations who in turn kept possession of Buda as conquerors—the Romans and the Turks. No less than 3 public Turkish baths remain to this day, in so perfect a state as still to be used by the common people. The largest and best preserved is situated near the bridge, under the Blocksberg: its Saracenic architecture and a Turkish inscription, still visible outside, near the entrance, sufficiently mark its founders. On opening the low door I was met by a cloud of steam, and found myself in a spacious circular vault or dome, supported by 8 massive columns, surrounding a basin of water so hot, that the vapour rising from it filled the whole interior, and fell in drops from the ceiling. The dim light, partially admitted through one or two very small windows, enabled me to discover a crowd of bathers, male and female, of the very lowest order, promiscuously intermingled—the former stark naked, except a slight vestment round the loins, the women in not much ampler garb, but partially covered by their long tresses falling about them. Others were squatting on the floor, at the waterside, depositing their filthy rags previously to enjoying this cheap luxury; and not a few, stretched at full length upon the stone benches along the walls, were taking a vapour-bath. The scene was curious, but very disgusting; and I soon retired with a copious deposit of steam upon my face and clothes." There are private baths attached to these establishments, to which respectable people resort. The temperature of the water is about 118° Fahrenheit.

The *Kaiserbad*, in the Wasserstadt of Buda, 1½ m. above bridge is a pleasant resort on account of its mineral waters, furnished with a café restaurant and two swimming-baths in a pretty garden. Steamer plies thither; fare 6 kr. Here is one of the *old Turkish* baths, it adjoins a *Turkish fort*, built at the waterside, with 4 round towers surmounted by conical roofs: it is now converted into a corn-mill. In a pool of the tepid water, where it flows in the open air, grow and flourish plants of the true Egyptian lotus, how introduced, is unknown, but preserved from the effects of the climate by the temperature of the water.

On the hill, about 50 yards behind the fort, and in the midst of the vineyard, stands the *Tomb* of a *Turkish Santon* (the Sheikh Gül Baba). It is a small octagonal building with a circular dome, covered with red tiles. Within, it shows mere bare walls, bearing a few Turkish sentences inscribed. Yet the preservation of this structure is prescribed by a special article in the treaty of Carlovitz, 1699.

between the Emperor and the Porte. Nearly two centuries have elapsed since the Mussulman saint breathed his last in this land, which then belonged to a people of his own race and faith, and yet his memory is still cherished by their descendants; and every year from 40 to 50 pious dervishes repair, chiefly from the furthest parts of Asia to the banks of the Danube, upon a pilgrimage to his neglected shrine.

Buda was taken by Sultan Solyman the Magnificent in 1541, who introduced into it a garrison of 12,000 Janissaries, and secured the person of the infant prince, John Sigismund Zápolya, called by the party who supported him, and their allies the Turks, the elected King of Hungary; Ferdinand of Habsburg, who was elected at the diet of 1526, being however the King of Hungary recognised by the European powers. Solyman soon afterwards made himself master of the entire course of the Danube from the Raab to Belgrade, thus reducing Hungary within the Raab and Theiss to the condition of a Turkish province. Buda continued the seat of the Turkish power for 144 years; it contained more than 20 mosques, which, with their minarets, were destroyed by the Christians. It was the residence of a Vizier, who had several Pachas under him, and down to the end of the 17th centy. two-thirds of Hungary belonged to the Turks. In 1686 it was recovered by the Imperial army, under the Duke of Lorraine and the Elector of Bavaria, after one of the most memorable sieges recorded in the annals of warfare.*

A pleasant excursion can be made from Pest to the Royal Château of Gödöllö (21 English m.); it is near a station of the same name on the Ungarische Nordbahn. (See Rte. 290.)

Railroads.—From Central Bahnhof in Pest (20 min. drive from the hotels on the Danube).—To Waitzen, Presburg, and Vienna (see Rte. 283); to Debreczin, Kaschau, Arad, Temesvar, and Basiasch; to Szolnok on the Theiss, in connection with the Theiss steamers to Szegedin; to Salgó Tajrán (Ungarische Nordbahn), across the mining districts, 75 m. *From the Station in Buda* beyond the tunnel.—To Stuhlweissenburg, Raab, and Vienna; to Pragerhof and Trieste.

The office of the *Steamboat Company* is in Pest, on the Quai, facing the Academy building.

Steamers run to Margaret's Island (Margarethen Insel), a favourite resort from Pest, a little above the bridge. It is the property of the Archduke Joseph, who has bored an artesian well, from which a large column of hot, sulphureous water rises above 20 ft. from the ground.

* The siege was carried on without intermission from June 18 to September 2. Among "the Volunteers," from almost every country in Europe, who served in the Imperial army, were a number of English officers and several noblemen who greatly distinguished themselves. Amongst the latter was James Fitz James, Duke of Berwick.

ROUTE 283.

PEST TO VIENNA, BY PRESBURG. RAILROAD.

37 Aust. m. = 171 Eng. m. *Trains* 3 times a-day: two ordinary trains in about 9 hrs.; the express in 6 hrs. Terminus at the end of the long Waitzner Strasse.

The Rly. is preferable to the Danube steamers in ascending the river to Vienna, as by it 12 to 24 hrs. are save

Palota Stat. on the Danube. Here is a park of Count Karolyi. The Rly. runs along the l. bank of the river to

Dunakesz Stat.

21 Waitzen Stat. (See Rte. 282.) The Rly., following the bend of the river, continues along the l. bank to

Verőcze Stat., very striking scenery.

Nagy-Maros Stat. Opposite, on the rt. bank, are the ruins of Vissegrad. (See Rte. 282.)

Szobb Stat.

25¼ Gran-Nána Stat., near Párkány, and opposite Gran, where is a wooden bridge over the Danube, where the steamers stop (Rte. 282). The Rly. now leaves the Danube, and crossing the rivers Spoly and Gran, and much marshy ground near their mouths, proceeds in a N.W. direction to

Köbölkút Stat.

Sz. Miklós Stat.

27¾ Neuhäusel (Ersek-Ujvár) Stat. (Restaurant, good), a town of 6000 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Neutra. During the Turkish wars Neuhäusel was strongly fortified, frequently besieged, and taken several times both by Turks and Christians. In 1663, Count Adam Forgács, the commander of the fortress, marched with a very inadequate force against the Grand Vizier Kiuprili, who had crossed the Danube near Gran. The Vizier gained an easy victory over his rash adversary, who threw himself, with his shattered forces into Neuhäusel, which was forthwith invested by the Turks. After a 5 weeks' siege Forgács, owing to the insubordination of the garrison, was obliged to capitulate. He was subsequently tried by a court-martial for his conduct on this occasion, but was honourably acquitted. In 1684 the Turks were obliged in their turn to surrender Neuhäusel to the forces of the Duke of Lorraine. The fortifications were afterwards razed, and no traces of them are now to be seen.

(There is a post-road from Neuhäusel to the mining district, through *Verebély*. Rte. 289.)

Tót-Megyer Stat.

Tardosked Stat.

Tornócz Stat. The rly., beyond this, crosses the Waag before reaching

Sellye Stat., country flat.

(Sellye is about 15 Eng. m. from Neutra. Rte. 289.)

Galantha Stat., with a château of Prince Esterházy.

Diószeg Stat.

Wartberg Stat., near which is the Forest of Mártony, well stocked with game.

Lanschitz Stat. A handsome château of the Esterházy family, from the terrace of which is a fine and extensive view of the Carpathians.

Weinern Stat.; l. the rly. to Tyrnau falls in.

56 *Presburg Stat.* (See Rte. 282.)

After leaving Presburg, the Rly. passes through a tunnel 1800 ft. long, beyond which it crosses the March, which forms the boundary between Hungary and Austria.

11 Marchegg Stat.

12 *Gänserndorf Junction* Stat., on the Ferdinands-Nordbahn, leading to Prague. (Rte. 275.)

18 VIENNA. (Rte. 195.)

ROUTE 284.

THE DANUBE (F).—PEST TO THE BLACK SEA, AND TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

Steamboats go regularly in summer 5 times a-week from Pest to Semlin, in 32 hrs.; twice a week Semlin to Orsova, in 20 hrs.; once a week Orsova to Galatz, in 4½ days.

Immediately below Pest the Danube takes leave of the hills, and enters the



vast plain which extends from the Carpathian mountains on the N. to the mountains of Slavonia and Servia on the S., including the basins of the Danube and Theiss, and extending E. to Debreczin, Grosswardein, and Temesvár. It may be termed a European Pampa, being probably the largest plain in this quarter of the world; and though in places sandy, and marshy near the river, it contains vast tracts of the utmost fertility, endowed with the richest soil, but thinly inhabited, not turned to advantage by the population already upon it, and chiefly occupied by vast wandering flocks of sheep. It is true that since 1850 capital and intelligence have been brought to bear upon this capable country; the river course of the Theiss has been corrected and set within bounds, drainage has been begun, and wheat culture is commenced over wide tracts, much to the profit of the landowners, who also find the rearing of better breeds of cattle a profitable pursuit. A land journey across these plains, irksome and slow in the old conveyances, is now rapidly and conveniently made by railways ramifying in all directions.

The banks of the Danube for nearly 400 m. below Pest are destitute of picturesque beauty, and afford few objects of interest. For considerable distances scarcely a human habitation occurs on the banks, and the widely scattered towns, though dignified with that name, have, with few exceptions, the appearance of villages, the houses being generally of wood, or mud thatched with reeds. They are long, low, narrow cottages with the gables turned outwards, surrounded by a garden inclosed by fences of wicker basket-work, and generally provided with a draw-well, from which water is obtained by a bucket attached to one end of a long lever balanced on the top of an upright post. Owing to the constant wars with the Turks, which desolated Hungary for centuries, few of the towns possess any ancient edifices. As the buildings stand singly, with gardens between them, and as the streets (or rather roads, *for they are rarely* paved) are very *wide indeed*, it is difficult to fancy oneself in the midst of a populous town.

When the city of Buda-Pest (as the Hungarian capital is sometimes called) has disappeared from view behind the mass of the Blocksberg, and the 5 long lines of water-mills are passed, there is nothing worth note on the river for a considerable distance. Contracted within a narrow channel at Pest, it expands into several arms below the town, and forms an island more than 20 m. long. The Danube is on the whole an intractable river, and presents many difficulties to the navigation of large vessels. By occupying a bed out of all proportion with the volume of its water, its course is often interrupted by shallows, and owing to the rapidity of its current it is constantly shifting the sand and gravel banks from side to side, so that the steersman who has passed safely over a particular spot one week may run aground on it the next. In one or two instances it has changed its channel entirely, and when the winter snows melt, it rises sometimes 12 ft. above the ordinary level, overflowing the country on either side to a distance of 3 or 4 m.

The establishment of steam navigation on the Danube has led the way to other improvements; a circuit of many miles has been saved, by cutting through several of the narrow isthmuses, round which the Danube used to wind, in complicated sinuosities.

rt. 3 m. below Buda is Promontorium, a village and estate belonging to the Archduke Albert—originally to Prince Eugene. The habitations in the upper part of the village are for the most part subterranean, and excavated out of the solid limestone-rock, as well as a very extensive cellar, formed to hold the wine produced in the neighbouring vineyard.

The first town at which the steamboat stops is

rt. Földvár: it has 9000 Inhab., and a very considerable sturgeon fishery. It may not be known to every one that the English word Isinglass is only a corruption of the German words for sturgeons' bladders—Hausenblase

rt. Paks. Here begin the swamps and windings of the river. The E. bank of the river, far beyond the eye's reach, is a desert and useless morass, which might be redeemed, however, at comparatively small expense, by embankments and canals, did not a want of enterprise prevent the native proprietor, and unjust laws deter foreign capitalists, from the undertaking.

rt. Tolna (there is a tolerable *Inn* here). An ancient town of 5000 Inhab., chiefly Germans, belonging to Count Festetics, who has a château here. The surrounding district produces vast quantities of tobacco of a very good quality. The Turkish ambassador of Sultan Solyman the Magnificent was drowned here by King Lewis II.; an act of treachery which he expiated soon after at the battle of Mohács.

A good red wine is grown at Széxard.

l. Baja, a town containing 14,000 Inhab., and a palace of Prince Grassalkovich.

rt. *Mohács*, a town of 8300 Inhab., where the steamboats stop to take in fuel. A species of brown coal is obtained from mines at Funfkirchen: it requires to be mixed with wood for use.

Mohács is famous for the battle so fatal to the independence of Hungary, fought here in 1526, when the army of Solyman the Magnificent, 200,000 strong, annihilated at one blow that of Lewis II., leaving 22,000 out of 30,000 Christians dead upon the field, including 2 archbishops, 6 bishops, and 28 magnates, with the flower of the Magyar chivalry. The king himself was stifled in a swamp near the village Czecze, while attempting to escape. His death occasioned a change of dynasty, and first opened the throne of Hungary to a German sovereign. The Hungarian forces were summoned to attend their monarch against the Turks, by sending round a bloody sabre, which was passed from hand to hand, from village to village, by swift couriers, in the manner of the Fiery Cross in the *Highlands* of Scotland, as a signal to rouse all who were capable of bearing arms. The battle of Mohács left Hungary for a centy. and a hal Ottomans, and defenceles the same spot, in 1686, was retrieved, with a loss Christians, but by the 20,000 Turks, who receiv a repulse from the army by the Duke of Lorrai hordes of the Crescent hav attempted the invasion of

[From Mohács there is Kanizsha by Villany (pro white wine). Uszög, Barcs, Mura Keresztur. A (*Inn*, *Wilder Mann), town of 18,000 Inhab.; account of its mines of the age of those at Whitb which cokes and burns *Dom* is one of the largest served old churches in the form of a basilica, w the 4 corners; it has choir decorated with n and carved stalls. Not Dom is a subterranean posed to have been a Cl of Roman times: it or tained a sarcophagus. occupies the site of the pianæ. After the battl it fell into the hands c who held it from 1543 churches were turned i traces of the change ar Pfarrkirche and the Fr where the *minaret* still re

l. At Monostorszeg Francis, Franzenskanal, nects the Danube with the mences.

l. Apatin. Here the *Hemp* is extensively ar carried on. The Danu over the spot where thi merly stood, having ca large part of it during a About 10 m. lower down,

rt. The *Drave* (Hung. D Drau; Latin, Dravus) p tributary streams into A steamer ascends it fro far as Esseg (Eszék), a st

rt. The ruined castle o

toburgum?), with its massive round towers, stands on a promontory, within Slavonia, which occupies the rt. bank of the Danube hence to Semlin. The rt. bank now presents a slightly swelling outline, and rises into eminences beyond the town of

rt. Vukovár, with 6000 Inhab., at the mouth of the Vuka.

rt. Scharingrad, and below it Illok, villages with ruined castles. Illok belongs to the Odescalchi family. The castle of the prince commands a fine view of the Danube, here more than a m. wide, and over a great extent of the plain of Hungary. Roman remains of a temple of Diana have been found near this.

"There is a perceptible alteration in the course, as well as hues, of the Danube, after its union with the Drave: it flows henceforth of a darker colour, and in a more collected volume. There is also a change in the character of its banks. The rt.-hand shore is fringed by those dark, interminable, and almost untrodden forests which cover a large part of Slavonia, furnishing mast to innumerable herds of swine, and masts and planks to the English navy. Oak and such like timber-trees take the place of weeds and willows, throwing a sombre shade over the water. Upon its surface bundles of reeds are seen afloat; they are the rude buoys attached to the sturgeon-fishers' nets. The increased velocity of the current carried our steamer rapidly down 'the exulting and abounding river,' and as we passed along under its dark woods we scarce perceived any indication of human habitation, save a log hut, or rude hovel of straw, set up by the swineherd, and occurring only at wide intervals. Now and then we passed a full-grown forest tree, undermined and uprooted by the current, with its lordly head half sunk in the water, awaiting the first rise of the river to wash it away. There was something very impressive in this utter solitude in the heart of Europe. I could have fancied myself in the *American backwoods*; but I could not help looking forward to the prospects of this European Mississippi, and to the changes likely to be produced on its banks within the next half centy."

For the first time since leaving Pest, the scenery of the Danube bears a really pleasing aspect. On the rt. bank is the picturesque mountain chain, the *Fruskagora* (the Mons Almus of the Romans), which runs parallel with the Danube from Illok to Slankament. The Fruska hills are clothed with forests, and their lower declivities planted with vineyards, which produce a good full-bodied red wine, known under the name of Karlowitzer. Vines were first planted in Syrmia A.D. 276, by order of the Emperor Probus, who was himself a Syrmian, the son of a poor gardener of Mons Almus.

rt. Kamenitz—a village 2 m. above

rt. *Peterwardein* (Hung. Pétervárad), a rockbuilt fortress, celebrated in the campaigns of Prince Eugene, who gained a decisive victory over the Turks near there in 1716. It has been called the Ehrenbreitstein and Gibraltar of the Danube, but hardly deserves the comparison, as it wants the towering and imposing elevation of both, though built on a lofty escarped rock. It presents to the water and land side a very formidable face of walls, bored with port-holes, and tier above tier of green bastions.—"turf-covered cushions stuffed with earth, upon which the god of war leans his elbow as he looks down from his stronghold upon the river and plain below, which lie entirely at his mercy." In addition to the visible defences, the ground is said to be undermined for a considerable distance in several directions. The fortress also serves as a state prison. The town attached to the citadel is of little importance: it is said to contain a population of 3000, and a garrison of the same number, though capable of holding one of 10,000 men. The Arsenal contains a few Turkish trophies, arms, standards, &c. The *Franciscan Church* contains the tombs of Laurence Duke of Bosnia, and of John Capistran, the preacher of a Crusade against the Turks. Peterwardein stands on the extremity of a promontory, formed by a bend of the Danube, on the site, it

supposed, of the Roman Acumincum (named from *acumen*, point). Its present name is traced to Peter the Hermit, who marshalled on the spot the soldiers of the first Crusade.

The Danube is here crossed by a bridge of boats, 840 ft. long, defended by a *tête-de-pont*, at which the steamboat stops for about a quarter of an hr. on the outskirts of the town of Neusatz, which stands opposite Peterwardein.

Malleposte daily to Szegedin Stat. on the Rly. to Pest (Rte. 294).

1. *Neusatz* (Lat. Neoplanta; Hung. Uj-Vidék), a modern town, called into existence only in the reign of Maria Theresa (1740), but already numbering more than 21,000 Inhab. It owes its sudden increase partly to the numbers of German colonists who emigrated hither from Belgrade in 1739, when that place was given up to the Turks; but chiefly to its advantageous situation on the Danube, near the junction of three great rivers, the Drave, Theiss, and Save—a sufficient source of its actual commercial prosperity. There are in this neighbourhood curious earthen embankments, which, although they are called the *Römer Schanzen*, may be more correctly ascribed to the Avari. One line of these entrenchments runs from Apatin right across the country of Bács, almost parallel with and about 11 m. from the Danube, to the borders of the Tshaikist district, where it is intersected by another line extending from Neusatz on the Danube to Csurog on the Theiss. The latter line may perhaps have been originally constructed by the Romans to enclose the triangular tract of ground between the two rivers, and thus establish a fortified camp to defend their great military depôt of Sirmium on the Save from the attacks of the barbarians.

Peterwardein and Neusatz are situated in the Austrian military frontier.

The steamer takes 6 hrs. from Peterwardein to Semlin. The fortress remains long in sight, as, from the excessive sinuosity of the Danube, the vessel runs round 3 sides of the promontory on which it is built. The next place,

rt. **Karlowitz**, a town of 5500 Inhab., has given its name to the treaty of peace signed here in 1699, under the mediation of England and Holland. It secured to Austria Hungary and Slavonia, which for nearly 200 years had been occupied by the Turks, and procured for her the important acquisition of Transylvania, thus depriving the Sultan, at one stroke, of half his European territory. Although Karlowitz is situated within the military frontier, it is one of the free communities (see § 120), and therefore governed by civil magistrates, and the citizens exempted from frontier service. The most conspicuous buildings are the *Cathedral* and the *Palace* of the Greek Metropolitan Archbishop, the head of the pure Greek Church (nicht unirte, not united with the Romanists) in the Austrian dominions. They agree in their tenets with the established church of Russia, whose head is the Emperor, and with that of Greece, under the Patriarch of Constantinople. Karlowitz is the archiepiscopal see, and the Greeks have a theological college here. A good wine is grown on the hills behind the town, around the *Chapel of the Peace*, which stands on the site of the house where the conferences were carried on with the Turks in 1699. Near this very spot the Turks, 17 years afterwards, suffered a severe defeat from Prince Eugene, with a loss of a Grand Vizier, 30,000 men, 50 standards, and 250 pieces of artillery, having themselves broken the truce. The neighbourhood of Karlowitz is rendered unhealthy by marshes; if the river rises only 2 ft. a large tract is laid under water.

1. Opposite Slankament, also celebrated for a victory gained, 1691, by the Imperial army, under the Margrave Lewis of Baden, which delivered Hungary from the Turks, the river *Theiss* (Hung. Tisza; Lat. Tibiscus) enters the Danube. It is a wide and deep river, navigable as far as Tokay, by Szegedin. It brings with it a vast quantity of sand and mud, which form swamps and sand-banks in the Danube.

[The Theiss is navigated by steamers twice a week from Semlin and Titsch, to Szegedin, Szolnok, and Tokay.]

l. *Tittel.* Much corn descends the Theiss to Tittel, and is sent up the Save to Trieste. There is no other place of importance until the spires of Semlin, and the minarets of Belgrade behind it, appear in sight.

rt. *Semlin.* — *Inns:* Löwe, best: Bräuhaus.

Semlin, the last Hungarian town upon the rt. bank of the Danube, is built on a tongue of land between it and the Save (Hung. Száva; Germ. Sau; Lat. Savus), which divides Hungary from Servia, and pours itself into the Danube between the towns of Semlin and Belgrade. Semlin has a motley population of 9200 Inhab., consisting of Germans, Greeks, Illyrians, Croats, Raitzen, Servians, Gipsies, and Jews. The town itself has improved of late: it has many new buildings—churches and cafés—and its chief streets are better paved than of old. A regular street of well-built houses is carried up from the Danube. There are, however, some barbarous-looking quarters, such as the suburb nearest the Danube, consisting of mud huts thatched with reeds, built on the slope of a hill called Zigeunerberg, from the Gipsies, its original inhabitants. The town is not fortified, but is surrounded by a stockade. On the top of the Zigeunerberg are remains of the *Castle of John Hunyady*, the champion of Christendom in the 15th centy., and its deliverer from Turkish rule, who died here in 1456. It is the mere truncated basement of a square tower, with a round turret at each angle; but its situation is commanding, overlooking the junction of the Danube and Save. The rock-built fortress of Belgrade, the scene of the Hungarian hero's most triumphant exploit, rises proudly in the distance, with its towers and minarets, and appears to look down upon its Christian rival.

Semlin, from its position upon the frontier of Austria and Servia, near the junction of the Danube, Save, and Theiss, and upon the high road from Vienna to Constantinople, is a place *of considerable trade* and passage. It *is the Quarantine Station* for travellers coming overland from Turkey, when the plague prevails.

Steamer from Semlin *up the Save* to Sissek (on the way to Laibach, Trieste, and Vienna—Rte. 292) every Thursday, returning every Monday, and up the Theiss to Szegedin, Thursdays and Sundays in 24 hrs., returning Wednesday and Saturday in 13. The country is perfectly flat and the navigation troublesome, owing to the windings of the stream, see Rte. 294.

A steam ferry-boat crosses the Save to Belgrade in 20 minutes. The river is nearly 3 m. wide.

Immediately opposite the mouth of the Save is a large island, formed by the silt brought down by that river since the beginning of the 17th centy., previous to which it did not exist. It is covered with tall reeds, the haunts of myriads of wild fowl, over which an eagle may now and then be seen soaring. There are many herons here, and the sportsman would find abundant exercise for his gun.

rt. *Belgrade* (Lat. Alba-græca; Turkish, Beligrad; Slavonic, Bjelohrad; Germ. Belgrad, and Hung. Nándor-Fejérvár; all these words signifying, white town).

Belgrade (*Inn:* Die Krone, best, but not good) is the capital of Servia, and is now the seat of government. It has long been celebrated as a frontier fortress of great strength, the key of the Lower Danube, and has repeatedly changed hands in the wars between Christians and Turks. Alternately the bulwark of Hungary and Christendom, and the advanced post of the invading infidel, it has seen more varied fortunes than perhaps any other fortress in Europe. Scarcely had Constantinople fallen than its conqueror, Mahomet II., burning for the conquest of Hungary, laid siege to Belgrade with an army of 200,000 men, a force so enormous as to throw all Europe into consternation. But for the reputation of Hunyady as a general, and the enthusiasm of a monk, John Capistran, the latter in preaching a crusade through Europe, and the former in disciplining a multitude as

rude and unmanageable as that which Peter the Hermit had collected 3 centuries before, Hungary had been lost. The garrison of Belgrade, cut off by a Turkish flotilla on the side of the Danube, and harassed from the land by repeated assaults, was already on the point of yielding, when a fleet of boats containing the Christian army of crusaders under their two leaders bore down the Danube to its relief. Hunyady, at the head of one division, was the first to grapple and board the galley of the Turkish admiral, while Capistran led on the rest, standing on the prow of the foremost vessel and holding high the crucifix. Excited to a pitch of enthusiasm by the heroism of the one and the eloquence of the other, the prowess of the crusaders was irresistible. The Turkish blockade was destroyed, their flotilla taken or dispersed, and Belgrade, relieved with reinforcements and provisions, and inspirited by the presence and skill of Hunyady, was able to resist and baffle the attacks of the Sultan, who was at length compelled to retreat with a loss of 30,000 men. It was taken by Solyman the Magnificent, 1522, and remained in the hands of the Sultans for a centy. and a half, until the Elector Maximilian of Bavaria recovered it, 1688. In 1690 it again fell into their possession, but was restored by the conquest of Prince Eugene, in 1717, to Austria, who yielded it up immediately at the peace of Belgrade. The zigzag lines thrown up by Prince Eugene are still visible, extending in a curve outside the town from the Danube to the Save, lined with a trench 20 ft. deep. It was captured by Loudon, 1789, and in 1791 the Turks received it back. Servia (or Serbia) is acknowledged by the Porte in the treaty of Adrianople to be an independent state, governed by princes of its own, with free exercise of religion, and other privileges, but paying an annual tribute to the Sultan. The form of government is constitutional, under the control of a chamber of deputies who meet at Kragujevatz.

The population of Belgrade amounts to 16,500, including a limited number *of Turks* and 2000 Jews; these are of Spanish origin, and descendants of those driven out of Spain by the cruel edicts of Ferdinand and Isabella.

The Servian quarter overlooking the Save shows some signs of improvement. The Jews have a quarter apart.

Everything Mahomedan in Belgrade is decaying and fast passing away; shops with glazed fronts have displaced the bazaar; mosques are crumbling to pieces.

The *Fortress*, standing immediately above the junction of the two rivers Danube and Save (both of which it commanded with its guns), was constructed by the Austrians. It was perfectly fortified, capable of sweeping all approaches with its batteries, and of resisting for a long time every attack brought against it, were it kept in repair; but it was allowed to fall into decay, even the water-tanks being destroyed. Within it, in the *Citadel*, stood the Palace of the Pacha, a spacious quadrangular edifice of wood and mud, very like a barn. In 1862 Europe was roused by the news that the Turks had bombarded the town from the citadel. Public indignation was assuaged, a few days after, by the discovery that not a life was lost by it, only a hole made in the modern cathedral. It was garrisoned by the forces of the Sultan down to 1867, when it was handed over to the Servian Government, to be occupied, for the Sultan, by a Christian and Servian garrison! In what used to be the Turkish quarter may be seen the *ruins of a palace* said to have been built for Prince Eugene, but in reality showing substructions of a very early date. Belgrade is now making progress in improvements; the recent buildings being in good modern taste, and of such extent, that what was the extremity of the Christian town will soon be the centre. The most conspicuous buildings from the river are the Greek *Cathedral*, and the palace (Konak), erected by Prince Milosch, in the Servian or upper town. Here is shown the residence of Czerny George, the valiant captain who preceded Prince Milosch as leader of the Servians against the Turks.



A British Consul-general for Servia resides here.

Belgrade is, on the whole, a dull and lifeless town, with little trade, except in swine (more than 200,000 of which are exported annually from Servia into Hungary), valonia, or the acorn-cup (which is used for tanning), bees-wax, tallow, and hides.

At *Topjidéré*, about 1 m. from Belgrade, are gardens and walks, much resorted to by the people. Here Prince Michael Obrenovitch was assassinated, June 10, 1868.

[Travellers intending to proceed overland from Belgrade to Constantinople should provide themselves with a Turkish firman, for which some piastres are paid; also with bread, brandy, tea, a kettle, a carpet to sleep on, and a pair of wide Turkish trowsers to ride in, as none of these articles are to be met with on the road. They should be prepared to rough it. Inns, in the European acceptation of the term, nowhere exist; the only accommodation to be procured at night is an empty room, where they may lay their carpet on the floor, and go to sleep. As there are no carriage-roads, the journey can only be performed on horseback; the distance is about 750 m., a ride of 8 to 12 days. The Tâtars do it in 7 days. Travellers must engage at Belgrade a Tâtar courier, who will feed them, and provide them with horses for the journey, to be changed at each station. The cost of the journey for 2 travellers, with a sumpter horse for the baggage, is 60 ducats for the horses alone, and which must be prepaid at Belgrade; then there is the gratuity of 4 to 6 piastres per station to the serudjee, and from 40 to 50 ducats to the Tâtar, which latter is paid at Constantinople: so that, including what can be got to eat and drink on the road, the average cost of the journey for 2 persons is about 60*l.* to 65*l.* The fidelity of the Tâtar guides may be relied on, and there is no danger of robbery by the way.] (See *Handbook for Travellers in the East.*)

Except when the river is very low, the steamer passes close under the walls of Belgrade, near a tower at the waterside, from which criminals were formerly cast into the Danube, after being strangled.

As you descend the Danube, it is the fortress of Belgrade which is seen from the river; the town lies behind it.

The l. or Hungarian bank, below Belgrade, is studded at regular intervals of 1 or 2 m. with the watchposts of the troops of the Military Frontiers. (See § 120.) They are either square stone cottages or huts of wood: sometimes, upon the marshy flats on the margin of the river, they are raised upon stilts as it were, 8 or 10 ft. high, being built on high posts, to protect them from inundations, and to command a more extensive prospect from the open gallery running round the top.

l. 9 m. below Belgrade, the river Temes falls into the Danube. A little way above the junction lies the military town of Pancsova, with 10,000 Inhab. Hereabouts the Danube exceeds a mile in breadth. The Servian chiefs and nobles are great pig-dealers; and vast numbers of swine are embarked near this in boats of 2 stories of sties, holding from 500 to 1000 pigs, which are towed by steam to Vienna in a week; the fare per pig being about 10*s.*

rt. Semendria, a Turkish fortress, in the form of a triangle, and flanked on its 3 sides with 22 singular towers, such as are attached to feudal castles, in a very perfect state. It was erected, 1433, by a Servian prince, George Brankovics, but possesses no great strength in reference to the modern art of war. Near this may be seen the Serbian ch. of St. Mary, standing in the midst of an ancient cemetery.

l. Kubin.

rt. Outlet of the Morava, a Servian river.

rt. About 3 m. S. of the Danube lies *Passarowitz*, where a celebrated treaty was signed (1718) between Prince Eugene, who had previously defeated the Turks under the walls of

Belgrade, and the Grand Vizier, by which Austria gained possession of the Banat of Temesvár, and part of Wallachia and Servia, including Belgrade itself.

rt. Rama, a Servian fort, with the ruins of an ancient Roman fort near it, opposite to

l. Uj-Palánka, an Austrian fortified post, belonging to the Wallacho-Illyrian regiment. It communicates with a stockaded redoubt upon the adjoining island in the middle of the river. Hills now begin to appear in sight, approaching the Danube on both sides.

rt. *Basiasch*, (*Inns:* H. des Bateaux a Vapeur: H. de la Station), a station of the steamboat, for many years after the publication of this Handbook, had no place in the maps. Though still a mere hamlet, unprovided with any conveyances, it is becoming a flourishing river-port, and is the *Terminus* of the *Railway to Pest* and Vienna—480 m., performed by express trains in 18 hrs. (see Rte. 294); it is the depôt for coals from Orovitza. The steamer stops here an hour to receive them; they are shipped at 13*s.* the ton. About ½ m. off is a small old Greek church, and the priest's house adjoining.

l. Alt Moldova is a military village, laid out in straight and very wide streets, the houses separated from one another by gardens. Like other villages on the frontier, it has a church, a school-house, and a guard-house facing the Danube. The border soldiers are fine troops, and, though dressed in a brown cloth peasant's jacket, which, with their coarse linen under-garments, is woven at home by their wives, in tight breeches, boots, or sandals, they are well armed and disciplined, and have a military bearing.

A good road runs from this to Neu Moldova, situated within the *Banat of Temesvár*, 6 m., where there are silver and copper mines and smelting furnaces, and thence to Weisskirchen. The Banat is the granary of Austria. *It has* an area of 12,000 Eng. sq. m., *the greatest part, too, consisting of a soil of the richest fertility, surpassing* the Carse of Gowrie or the Lothians in Scotland. It sends flour to Vienna for the delicious white bread made there.

At Alt-Moldova begins the excellent road, constructed 1837–40 by the Hungarian government, along the l. bank of the Danube to Orsova.

From Moldova to Drenkova the steamer passes the rapids without much difficulty.

Moldova lies at the foot of the mountains, a spur of the Carpathians, which for some distance have been seen on both sides gradually approaching the river, and now appear to close all passage downwards. On a nearer approach, however, they are found to be cleft through by a narrow defile of lofty and almost precipitous sides, through which the river forces its way; but the channel, as long as it lies within the gorge, is obstructed by various obstacles—buttresses, or reefs of rock, imperfectly removed by the convulsion which divided the vast mountain chain, and these form the

Rapids of the Danube.—Between Drenkova and Skela-Gladova the river runs over 6 reefs of rock, stretching across it like weirs or dams; the narrow and difficult channels through them have sometimes no more than 18 in. water, with a rush like the race of a mill-stream; while the whirlpools and currents produced below them are even more difficult to overcome than the reefs themselves.

The native boatmen dash heedlessly down the rapids, shutting their eyes and saying their prayers, trusting to the water to carry them over, and their rude craft are not unfrequently transfixed by the sharp points of the rocks and sunk or stranded. Very small flat-bottomed barges are with difficulty tracked upwards by men and bullocks. The attempt to clear the channel of the river by blasting may be said to have failed, though a diving-bell was sent over from England to remove the rocks lying only 18 in. below the surface!

In a few minutes from the time of



leaving Moldova the steamer enters within the jaws of the defile, in the mountains forming the boundary of Hungary on this side. At one time, probably before the creation of man, at least previous to any human record, they doubtless walled in a lake which occupied the vast basin-shaped country that now goes by that name, and is traversed by the Danube. This rampart of hills must have been burst through by an earthquake or some such convulsion, or perhaps by the mere weight and pressure of the body of water behind it, which thus forced for itself an outlet to the Black Sea. The mountain-tops on each side, in which numberless eagles have fixed their eyries, loomed heavily through the morning mist as we entered the portal of this gorge, which commences about 7 m. below Moldova. The river here at once loses three-fourths of its breadth, and, besides being thus suddenly pent up, is interrupted by rocks, one of which, called *Babacaj*, projects out of the water 15 or 20 ft., and has somewhat the form of the horn on the nose of a rhinoceros.

This and other rocks below the surface produce an eddy, which is the first of the impediments to the navigation to be encountered in this pass. Exactly at this spot, where the boatman's perplexities commenced, the robber-knights of old times fixed their strongholds. Thus on the l. bank a ruined tower is seen perched on a pinnacle of rock overlooking the river, and opposite to it the larger and most picturesque feudal castle of Golumbacz, consisting of a cluster of 9 towers connected by battlemented walls. It crowns the summit of an almost inaccessible precipice, at whose foot crouches a wretched village. It rests on foundations believed to be Roman, part of it the work of the Turks, and the topmost tower was, according to tradition, the prison of the Greek Empress Helena. In olden times these strongholds, frowning defiance from opposite banks of the Danube, held the keys of the pass. The cliffs on each side are of barren and arid limestone, but varied at intervals by a picturesque covering of brushwood; they bear the appearance of having once been united, and afterwards forcibly separated. They abound in caves or fissures; out of some of them torrents issue in winter, others are mere eylet-holes pierced through projecting pinnacles and buttresses, which, lifting themselves aloft against the sky, allow the light to stream through.

1. The largest of these, called the *Cavern of Golumbacz*, entered by an opening a little above the road, and not far from these ruins, is believed by the Wallachian and Servian peasants to send forth from its recesses, at certain times, in the form of a cloud of smoke, a swarm of gnats (Mord-mücken), which fill the atmosphere and overspread the entire Banat for a distance of 40 or 50 m., but especially abound on the borders of the Danube, committing the greatest ravages among the cattle. According to the popular belief, it was in this cave that St. George slew the dragon, whose putrified carcase is said to have given rise to this foul progeny. Repeated attempts have in consequence been made to wall up the mouth of the cavern, but to no purpose—the peasants think the insects have other passages by which they find their way out. There is a better reason, viz., that they have no connexion with the cave, except that in frosty or wet weather they may take refuge in it and other recesses of the rocks, where they are often found collected in heaps. The cavern is simply a horizontal hole piercing the mountain, and nearly filled with water. An Englishman who entered it lately, after wading through the water up to his neck, was prevented by it from penetrating further than 50 ft. from the entrance. The gnats of Golumbacz are produced in the marshy and warm district which environs the Danube, and are most numerous after inundations of the river. They issue forth at the beginning of the summer heats, and do not disappear till the end of July. This plague of flies is chiefly limited to the banks of the Danube, but at times extends as far as Temesvar. The insects, though not larger than

[s. a.]

common gnat, inflict so severe a bite, that horses, oxen, and swine are often killed by them in the course of a few hours. They principally attack the tender parts of the animals which are free from hair—the eyes, ears, nostrils, and throat, down which they creep in such numbers as to cause suffocation from the swelling produced by a multitude of bites. Even children left by their mothers in the open air have been killed by these insects. The insect is known to naturalists as the *Simulium reptans*, and is probably identical with the *Culex reptans* of Lapland, described by Linnæus, and called *Furia infernalis*. The peasants living near the Danube, on the approach of this scourge, seek to protect the animals belonging to them by lighting great fires of green wood, straw, dung, and other matters calculated to burn slowly and produce much smoke. The cattle, knowing the protection the smoke will afford them, eagerly rush towards it and lie down to leeward, to shelter themselves from the insects' persecution. At New Moldova the cattle, sheep, and horses are kept in-doors by day during the season of the fly, and driven out only at night, being at the same time anointed with pitch, &c., on their nostrils and other tender parts, to protect them.

The course of the *carriage-road* along the l. bank becomes conspicuous at the Babacaj rock; it is a noble work, not inferior in parts to some of the great Alpine high-roads, such as the Simplon and Stelvio. The precipitous nature of the rocks, in many places sinking like a wall into the water, had previously prevented the formation even of a continuous footpath along this part of the river bank; and this grand carriage-road has been excavated with the aid of gunpowder, a notch in the face of the precipice, and, where the banks slope down gradually, by supporting it upon a terrace of masonry, carried over the watercourses on bridges.

rt. ½ m. below Golumbacz are the remains of a square Roman fort, called *Gradisca*. There is a continued chain of similar fortifications all the way from this to Trajan's Bridge. They were evidently designed to protect the wonderful road which the Romans had carried through this defile (described at p. 579), traces of which may already be seen at intervals along the rt. bank, its direction being marked by the mortice-holes in the rock.

l. *Drenkova*. When the river is very low, passengers are conveyed from this place to Skela-Gladova in a small steamer; but when the river is tolerably high the steamer proceeds as far as Orsova.

The surface of the Danube below Drenkova again becomes ruffled and turbulent, dashing with great force into eddies, and tossing up waves: in fact, proclaiming the uneven nature of its bed, which is further manifested by numerous rocks raising themselves out of the water. Each of these is known to the boatman by a name. One of the most formidable obstacles, occurring a short distance below Berzaska, is the *Kerdaps*, a whirlpool caused by the confinement and sinuosities of the river; opposite to it, and equally to be avoided, is a round-backed fragment called Bouvali (Buffalo). Below it, in the narrows, may be seen several long thin lines of white breakers, stretching across from side to side as regularly as though they had been drawn with a rule. These are caused by reefs of hard porphyry or grauwacke rock, crossing the river obliquely like a dam, and called *Izlas*, producing a fall of nearly 8 ft. when the river is high. Beyond it there is another similar reef and rapid, called *Taktalia*. It has tremendous breakers and currents, but is only formidable when the water is low, and may in general be passed through a gap 4 ft. deep and 72 broad, even in summer and autumn, without danger. No sooner has the steamer doubled a singular promontory of sandstone rock, called *Greben*, projecting far into the Danube, worn and polished by the waves of centuries, than it is immediately in smooth water, making its way along the surface of a lake-like basin, into which the Danube, freed from its streights, suddenly expands itself, sur-

rounded on all sides by round-backed wooded hills. The rocky defile from Drenkova to the Greben is grand, without, perhaps, approaching to sublimity. Many of the rocks have a fantastic appearance, projecting forward like walls, or the side scenes in a theatre, one behind another, sometimes rising upwards in the form of towers, battlements, and obelisks.

Within the lake-like basin on which the steamer enters after rounding the promontory of Greben, and which expands to a width of 5083 ft., lies the island Poretz, on which a ch. is planted; and a little further, on the Servian bank, stands the town of Milanovacz, founded by Prince Milosch, and named after his son.

1. Soon after rounding the point crowned with the triple-towered castle of *Tricula*, to which a Roman origin is attributed, the *defile of Kazan* appears in sight, at the extremity of the broad lake-like expanse of the river. The white chalk-like towering cliffs of limestone flanking the entrance to it are conspicuous at a great distance. They surpass in height any precipices we have yet passed, and exceed in grandeur any defile on either Danube or Rhine; in fact, the picturesque beauties of this portion of the river make ample amends for the previous dull monotony of its flat banks.

Until the construction of the new road, all communication along the banks of the river ceased here; the cliffs are so abrupt and close to the water as not to allow room for a goat to climb. Down to 1837 the only way of reaching Orsova from hence by land was by taking a steep and tortuous track-way, which here turns away from the Danube, and crosses two or three ridges of hills. The new road, however, has been boldly carried through the defile, a passage having been blasted for it in the limestone by the river-side. As you pass along this vast gallery, it has the appearance of an over-arching cavern, while from the water it looks like the serpentine holes bored by the *teredo in a piece of wood*. There is *a peculiar grandeur* in this colossal gorge; for a long distance the rocks are so perpendicular that a plumb-line might be dropped from their brow at once into the water below, and the extreme height of the sides above the water does not fall far short of 2000 ft. The river is at the same time contracted to its narrowest limits, about 200 yards; it seems as though you could throw a stone across it: and when it is remembered that the river has spread out to a width of between 1½ and 2 m., in several places above, it is evident that the rocky channel in this spot must attain a great depth to contain so vast a volume of water. It appears from soundings to be 170 ft. deep here.

The impressive character and interest of the scene are increased by the "finger-marks on the wall" opposite. For 17 centuries have they been visible, and yet it was not till 1834 that the hint they gave was followed up. The objects alluded to are the long groove or ledge, and the line of square holes beneath it, running along the face of the abrupt wall of rock which forms the Servian bank, at the height of 10 ft. above the ordinary level, and just below the stain marking the high-water level of the Danube.

These are the sockets in which beams were inserted to support the *Roman road* called *Via Trajana*, because constructed by Trajan, and they are visible, though not without interruptions, from Babacaj, below Skela-Gladova, but nowhere so conspicuous as here. It doubtless served as a towing-path, but was at the same time passable for men and beasts of burthen. To the moderns, the art of constructing a road, even along the precipices of the Danube, is easy with the aid of gunpowder. The ancients, though they here and there cut away the rock by sheer labour of hammer and chisel, so as to form a narrow ledge from 2 to 6 ft. wide, and rounded off some of the projecting angles, could not depend entirely on this slow and costly process, and had therefore recourse to other means for establishing a communication, more economical, and equally efficient. They put up a wooden shelf against the wa

of rock, resting the platform partly on the ledge, and partly supporting it by beams inserted into the sockets cut in the rock, doubling the breadth of the roadway by allowing the wood-work to overhang the river. Then roofing it over, they formed a covered gallery or balcony, extending for nearly 50 m., above the rushing river, and constituting one of the greatest, because one of the most useful, of Roman works. "Never did I more strongly feel the greatness of that wonderful people than when, on sailing down the Danube, I first observed the traces, and comprehended the object to which this work was destined."—*MS. Journal.*

"On looking at the two sides of the river I immediately saw that the Servian was that on which the road *should* have been constructed, even had the Roman relics not been there, nor the facilities which the Roman work itself still continues to afford. The plan of the Romans, that is, corridors of wood, too, seemed the one best adapted to the nature of the country, covered with forests of oak. In fact, it appeared to me that the Roman road might be re-established with great ease: the rock having been cut away wherever it was called for, scarcely more than the restoration of the wood-work would have been necessary. Servia would easily have supplied the timber; the river would have transported it; every Servian wears a hatchet in his belt, and they live under a system similar to that which has left so many and so stupendous ruins of works destined to public utility in Hindostan and Spain."—*Quarterly Review.* The road was probably of use chiefly as a military way to facilitate the passage of troops; the borders of the Danube in Trajan's time being far less habitable than now. A coin was struck to commemorate its construction, bearing the legend "*Via Trajana.*"

In the very jaws of the pass, a few yards below Plavisovicza, the rock of Kazan rises out of the middle of the river, and creates an eddy or whirlpool. ¾ of a m. lower down, on the *l. bank*, in the bluff escarpment of the mountain Schukuru, is the cavern of Pescabora, now commonly known as *Veterani's Cave*, from a brave Austrian general, who, in 1692, had the chief command in Transylvania, and posted in it a garrison of about 400 men, by whom it was obstinately defended for many weeks against a host of Turks outnumbering them by many times. In 1728 it was again successfully occupied by Major von Stein. The entrance to it is about 20 ft. above the road, but is almost concealed from view by a rampart of masonry, loop-holed, drawn across it. It is so small that one must stoop to pass it; close to it is another hole in the rock, serving as a window, and a port-hole for a cannon. A single gun, aided by musketry, completely commands the passage of the river at this point. The interior is spacious, and is lighted by an opening at the side, but as a cave it is not remarkable, and has no stalactites.

l. At Dubova the channel of the Danube is contracted to its smallest breadth, viz. 123 yards.

l. Near this stood another of the Roman forts.

rt. Nearly at the termination of the defile, just before the river begins again to spread itself out, opposite Old Gradina, the rocky wall of the precipice on the rt. bank bears an inscription in honour of Trajan, called *Trajan's Tafel.* "The tablet is supported by two winged figures with a dolphin on each side and is surmounted by the Roman eagle. It has been much defaced by time and the fires lighted under it by Servian fishermen and shepherds; but the following letters may be deciphered: IMP. CAESAR DIVI. NERVAE. F. NERVA. TRAIANVS. AVG. GERM. PONTIF. MAXIMVS. TRIB. PO. XXX. It was probably designed to commemorate Trajan's first Dacian campaign, A.D. 103, and the construction of the wonderful road along the Danube, which it surmounts. The mountains of Wallachia now began to appear in the distance, and we finished our agreeable voyage in the cutter in 9 hrs."—MS. Journ.

l. Alt-Orsova.—Inns: König von Ungarn, best; Weisse Kreuz; Hirsch.

Orsova is a military village, about 3 m. from the frontier, with 900 Inhab., chiefly Wallachians (Valachs), a race distinct from both Hungarians and Slávs:—probably the earliest occupants of Hungary. They have a more wild and barbarous appearance than even the other races which inhabit Hungary, and are clad in long shirts belted round the waist, and loose trowsers tied at the ankles, the rest of their garments being exclusively of sheepskins. They wear high hairy caps, like the end of a mop, and long cloaks with the wool outside, reminding one of a door-rug. Both in their costume and physiognomy they bear a striking resemblance to the Dacians represented on Trajan's column, the inhabitants of this country in the time of that emperor. With their low foreheads, unshorn locks, and filthy persons, they really look not much superior to the animals whose skins they occupy. The female Valachs, when young, are often very pretty; they wear a peculiar costume, a sort of apron, dyed red and black, falling nearly to the feet before and behind, the lower parts of which consist of a long fringe of the same colour, which dangles about their ankles. They enclose their feet in high Hessian boots of bright red leather, and are generally occupied, in or out of doors, in busily twirling the spindle.

Here is the *Austrian Custom-house.* Travellers coming up the Danube have their baggage searched, chiefly for tobacco, letters, and playing cards. The search is strict, but the officers very civil.

About a mile below Orsova, and just within the Austrian frontier, is situated the *Lazaretto of Schupanek*, an extensive establishment, walled round, and said to be tolerably comfortable.

In ascending the Danube by steamer from Orsova it takes 5 hrs. to Drenkova, 7 hrs. to Moldova.

[From Orsova a visit may be made to the *Baths of Mehádia*, about 12 m. distant. The road runs along the rt. bank of a stream called the Cserna, and passes, about half-way, a stone aqueduct of 11 arches, more than 30 ft. high, of Turkish origin, constructed to convey the mineral waters of Mehádia to Orsova.

The *Baths of Mehádia* were known to the Romans under the name "Thermæ Herculis," and many inscriptions bearing dedications to him, to Mercury, and Venus, the deities of strength, activity, and beauty, still preserved, record the presence of that people on the spot. It is a much-frequented watering-place, and is visited by many guests including Boyards, from Wallachia and Moldavia. The season begins in June. It consists of about a dozen lodging-houses, half barrack, half inn, and of an hospital for invalid soldiers, all belonging to the government. The large house built by the Emperor on the l. hand is provided with assembly and billiard-rooms, and there is a daily table-d'hôte during the season. Mehádia, being within the military frontiers (see *Introduction to Hungary*), is subjected to martial law.

There is no inn, properly so called, but there is accommodation for 1000 visitors. Strangers have rooms allotted them by the Rittmeister or the Verwalter, and a *Restaurateur* furnishes provisions and meals at prices fixed by government. The wine is very bad; visitors had better *bring* a supply from Pest.

The waters are sulphureous, as the powerful odour of rotten eggs will teach the stranger even at some distance off, and they issue in 22 different sources from the granite rock, which may be seen in the bed of the river, forming the basement of the limestone mountains. The most frequented baths are those of Caroline, 24° Reaum.; of Lewis, 34° R.; and of Francis, 44° R. = 131° Fahrenheit. The efficacy and speedy action of the water, especially in cases of gout, are truly wonderful; the patient, after most powerful perspirations, seems to feel the evil boiled out of him.

The situation of Mehádia is very ro-

mantic, at the bottom of a very deep and narrow glen of limestone, clothed with wood, except near the summit, which is topped with bare white precipices. The *principal source*, that of Hercules, is situated higher up the valley than the rest; it yields 5000 cubic feet of water in an hour, and is a torrent of hot water rather than a spring, nearly 2 ft. in diameter, issuing out of a cave or rent in the rock into the Cserna, which flows warm some way below its influx: it is tasteless.

"The waters may be, as the doctors vouch, a cure for an infinity of human ills, but to a healthy man a long residence here is apt to induce one as bad as any in the list—*ennui*. In the morning it is *de rigueur* to parboil yourself in the fetid waters, from which you escape so exhausted, that, leaning out of the window, and watching your neighbour enjoying the same recreation, is all you are capable of. At 1 the gentlemen meet at the table-d'hôte—the ladies generally dine in their own rooms—and consume a very indifferent dinner. Till 6 the time must be killed; —a little quiet gambling is generally transacted about this time by such as have a taste for it. Smoking was our great resource, especially after some cosmopolite Turks had established themselves in one corner of the place with a large stock of chibouks and Latakia, for the edification of all Christians who loved good tobacco. At 6 the beau monde makes its appearance, and the gipsy band strikes up its joyous notes, and till 8 the promenade of Mehádia is gay with music and beauty. A theatre, and an occasional ball, add to the amusements of those who like them."—*Paget's Hungary*.

A wine called Schiller Wein is produced near Mehádia.

Near the head of the glen, which is traversed in all directions by paths, and in summer is exceedingly close and hot, is a cave of no great size or interest, which the common people say was occupied 2 or 3 centuries ago by a robber *knight* named Hercules!

The sportsman would find considerable amusement in the forests around the baths; bears are not uncommon among the mountains.]

When the Danube is low, passengers are conveyed from Orsova to Sbeh-Gladova in a small steamer.

The Wallachian government have made an excellent carriage-road along the l. bank of the Danube, from Orsova to Guravitza. It is, in fact, a continuation of Count Széchenyi's splendid road, and equally good.

About 2 m. below Orsova lies the island fortress *New Orsova*, belonging to the Turks, and the residence of a pacha. Time, neglect, and war have reduced it to a heap of ruins, and its pacha is without a garrison. It commands the navigation of the river, but is commanded in turn from both banks, so as only to be tenable by aid of its bomb-proof casemates, which cover all its defences. These, however, and its position on an island not accessible to the usual mode of military attack, render it a place of strength. It forms a picturesque object at a distance, with its white minarets rising from among poplars and cypresses; but it does not realise the agreeable promise on a closer inspection, being almost deserted. Its houses and fortifications, which were built by the Austrians, are fallen to decay, and the Turks who live in it are miserably poor.

l. On a line with the fortress rises the hill of Alliom, commanding an extensive view down the river as far as the Iron Gate and Trajan's Bridge. At its base, near the mill of Wodiezn, is the last Austrian watch-post, and a small stream, the Bagna, which here flows into the Danube, forms the line of separation between Austria and Wallachia (German, Wallachei), (the Banat). On the opposite side of the brook is a Wallachian guard-house, and a tall pole wound round with straw, to be lighted as a beacon to give an alarm. The contiguous village of Wrenzerova is a characteristic specimen of Wallachian villages, a miserable collection of wattled hovels, partly plastered with

clay, and having chimneys of boards; some are mere holes in the ground, from which the roof alone emerges, and the occupants complete Troglodytes. The Indian corn is deposited in large wicker baskets (rather than barns), raised upon posts to preserve it from the rats and from moisture. The adult inhabitants are in rags, the children in absolute nakedness.

rt. Fort Elizabeth, a strong military outwork to the fortress of New Orsova, but commanded by a loopholed tower above it: the road passes through the fort

A little below this is the IRON GATE (Turkish, Demir Kapi), the last and most formidable impediment on the Danube. It is a plateau of rock, filling up nearly the whole breadth of the river, about 1400 yards wide and 2000 yards long, over which the Danube rushes as over an inclined plane, with 2 falls of 8 ft. perpendicular each, and wild eddies between them, perceptible to the eye within the length of about an English mile; it is at low water all but a cataract. The whole volume of water seems writhing and twisting in eddies and whirlpools, as it sweeps over the slope, among the bristling slate rocks which raise their sharp points above the surface. Through the midst of the rocks runs a very intricate and difficult channel, threaded by experienced boatmen, when the river is high, with barges drawing little water; but even they not unfrequently suffer shipwreck in the midst, from being unable to make the abrupt turns requisite to avoid the rocks, while swept on by the rapid current. Small tug-steamers are employed in towing vessels through the Iron Gate, and shallow barges are dragged slowly up the stream along the Servian shore by 10 or 12 pair of oxen; and it is on this side that it has been proposed to cut a canal—a feasible scheme, if political interests and quarantine laws did not impede its execution.

The name Iron Gate would lead one to expect a narrow pass closed in by *mountains, but the reality* does not correspond *with the name*; for the banks of the river, so far from being contracted and precipitous, are here formed by round-backed slate hills, sloping gradually upwards, away from the water's edge. It is merely the translation of the words by which the Turks, in their fondness for metaphor, designate a spot difficult to cross, which *shuts*, as it were, the navigation of the river. The rocks on each side, and in the bed of the river, forming the Iron Gate, are a hard micaceous slate, very stubborn to break or blast, which would present very serious obstacles, should the project of cutting a canal along the Servian shore ever be attempted. At the beginning of summer (in July) these rocks are nearly covered. When the water is high the steamers readily ascend these rapids. When the river is low, passengers arriving from Galatz are conveyed from Gladova to Orsova in a small steamer.

Strabo seems to indicate this as the point where the Danube ends and the Ister begins, as though the rapids formed a break in the continuity of the river. The Romans built a fort, still to be traced, on the Servian side, to guard this passage, and fortified strongly the little island of Banul, lower down.

rt. Near the Servian village called Sess, a little below the rapids, on a flat plain or shelf of ground on the rt. bank, are traces of a *Canal* begun by Trajan, in order to continue the navigation by avoiding the rocks; the new-projected canal would follow partly the same direction.

l. Skela-Gladova, a Wallachian village, a group of poor hovels, has become a place of great activity since the establishment of the steam company. Excepting the agent's office, it does not contain anything deserving the name of a house, nor afford the slightest accommodation to travellers, who, if detained here, can sleep only on board the steamer. The steamers which ply between Skela-Gladova and Galatz are prevented by quarantine regulations touching at the towns on both banks, so that one set of vessels coast along the Wallachian, and the other along the Turkish bank, neither having an

communication with the opposite shore. A quarantine of 3 days is established in Wallachia against the Turks; so that they are in fact excluded from it.

rt. Nearly opposite Skela-Gladova is the Servian village of Kladosnitza, where the steamers of the Servian or rt. bank land and receive their passengers. The Turkish fortress Fetislam, called by the Wallachians Turkish Gladova, stands on the site of the ancient Œgele; a picturesque white minaret rises above its walls.

l. About 5 m. below Gladova lies Tschernitz, a small town consisting, like Skela-Gladova, of wattled houses covered with mud, one or two only having whitewashed walls; near it are traces of a Roman encampment. 4 m. below Skela-Gladova is

l. Sozoreny, the Roman Severinum, probably the earliest Roman colony planted on the further bank of the Danube after the building of the bridge. It is a strong rampart or wall of brick and gravel, measuring 420 ft. by 162 ft. Near this also, on a conical mound, stands a mutilated *tower*, evidently Roman, designed to defend the approach to the bridge. The fort was probably calculated to hold a garrison of 600 or 1000 men. At Turnu Severin about 250 yds. *lower down*, and about 18 m. from Orsova, are the remains of *Trajan's Bridge*, consisting of portions of abutments of solid masonry on each bank, flanked with the foundations of towers, between which a series of 13 truncated piers, out of 20 which formed the original complement, extend across the bed of the river, part of them being visible when the water is low, while their position is generally evident from the ripples which they cause on the surface of the water. Some Roman arms and coins were discovered near them in 1836. There is at present no stone bridge over the Danube below *Ratisbon*; yet here, where the river is *3 times as* broad, the Emperor Trajan *caused a bridge* to be built, which time, *violence*, and the floods and ice-shocks of 1600 winters, have not been able to destroy. It was built, A.D. 103, by the architect Apollodorus of Damascus, who also erected Trajan's column at Rome after the defeat of the Dacian King Decebalus, and it exceeded in length any stone bridge ever built, as it measured nearly 3900 Eng. ft. (?) It was constructed just below the rapids of the Iron Gate—which grind to powder the ice blocks of winter and save the piers from the shocks which otherwise might have injured or destroyed them—where the river has a gravelly bed, and where there is an open space on both sides to allow the marshalling of troops, and the erection of forts, remains of which exist on either side, to defend the approaches to it. The greatest depth of the river at this point is 18 ft. The bridge was constructed of such materials as the neighbourhood afforded; the piers were formed of rolled stones and pebbles, thrown into a caisson or box, and then filled in with mortar or Roman cement; they were faced with large bricks. The height of the piers was probably 25 or 30 ft.; the arches which they supported were of wood. This monument is also remarkable in an historical point of view, as it marks the culminating point of Roman dominion, if not of Roman greatness. Trajan sent a colony of 30,000 men into Dacia, and his design was to unite, by means of this bridge, the Trans-Danubian conquests of Rome with her possessions S. of the river, to connect them by a permanent highway, over which Roman armies should be poured to conquer fresh provinces as yet hardly known even in name. By one of the first acts of his successor, Adrian (A.D. 120), the bridge was broken down, and, although he retained possession of the province in consequence of the number of Roman citizens settled in it, the Roman soldier never again crossed the Danube as conqueror. For the first time since the foundation of Rome, Terminus, the stubborn god who refused to budge to make way for Jupiter himself in the Capitol, here gave up his vantage-ground and retired. There the tide of empire first turned, and never ceased to recede until Rome had

sunk to nothing. The Emperor Aurelian finally withdrew the Roman legions from Dacia, abandoning it to the mercies of the Barbarians. The Goths and Huns, in their annual inroads, had already begun to pass and repass the fortresses and military posts planted on the river to guard and keep possession of the country, but now barely sufficient to shelter the garrisons within them.

It is a singular fact that Dacia (the modern Wallachia), though it was conquered so late, and though it remained comparatively a short time under the sway of the Romans, should yet retain the most unequivocal traces of them in its language. This language is, in fact, a pure Romanic language; that is to say, a language derived from Latin, in the same manner as Italian, Spanish, French, &c., not one word in a hundred being of Slavonic origin. It has a soft and pleasing sound, very much like Italian, and the traveller who speaks either Italian or Latin will soon manage to hold a conversation with the Wallachian peasants, and read the Wallachian books and newspapers that are printed in Roman characters. Most of the ordinary phrases will be quite familiar to him; as buna séra, buna nópte. Que témp' este? E témpu serinu; è rèu témpu; è frigu; pluóe; incepe a sufla véntu'l, &c. The Wallachian peasant who proudly calls himself *un Romanu*, his language *Romanesce*, and his country *Téra Romanésca*, is called, in Hungarian, Oláh; in German, Walach; in Russian and Polish, Voloch; in the South Slavonic languages, Vlah and Vlach. In several Slavonic languages an Italian is also called Vlah and Vlach, whence the old German Welscher (Velsher), an Italian, and Welschland, Italy. Almost all the inhabitants of Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bessarabia, are Valachs, and the Valach population of Transylvania, and the adjacent Hungarian counties, is estimated at upwards of 2,000,000.

[*Travelling in Wallachia.*—The usual mode of travelling in Wallachia is in *the common carts of the country, made entirely of wood, without a particle of iron, very light, on low wheels, easily* upset, and as easily righted. They are about 3 ft. high, 4 ft. long, capable of holding only one person, and, on account of the rude jolting, are only to be endured, by those unaccustomed to them, when filled with hay to sit or lie upon. They are easily repaired, and can be changed at every post-house: 4 horses are always harnessed to them, and they always go at full gallop, driven by a rough peasant on the near wheeler. The situation of a traveller in rainy weather, seated close behind, and on a level with the heels of 4 wild horses, is not agreeable; in a few minutes he becomes plastered over with mud. The charge of posting from any part of the frontier of Wallachia to Bucharest, the capital, is paid on arriving there, and the expense thence to the frontier must be deposited there in advance before setting out.]

The Danube between Gladova and Galatz is thickly beset with sandbanks, upon which the steamers constantly run aground.

rt. The Turkish territory commences on the E. bank of the Timok, a small stream separating Servia from Bulgaria, which enters the Danube about 10 m. below Gladova. On the plain near the mouth of this river the Romans formed a very extensive camp, still visible; and along the vale of the Timok runs their great paved high road, connecting Trajan's Bridge with Dyrrachium on the Adriatic.

rt. Florentin, a ruined castle on a rock, with a hamlet at its foot.

l. KALAFAT, a rambling Wallachian village of low huts, memorable for the fortifications raised by the Turks, under Omar Pasha, against the Russians in 1853, which effectually barred the approach to Constantinople by Sophia. The Turks crossed in force from Widdin Oct. 28, and threw up earthworks on the l. bank and on the island in the middle of the river, flanked by batteries on the hills behind Kalafat. On the 5th Jan. 1854, the Russians gathered in force in order to drive them out, a design which was frustrated by the Turks in the battle of Cit

where the Russians lost 1500 men, their opponents only 338.

rt. *Widdin* (Turkish, Kikadova)—a strong fortress of Bulgaria, mounting 280 guns, and the largest Turkish town on the Danube, containing more than 20,000 Inhab. It exhibits an imposing appearance, *at a distance*, from the number of its white minarets (20) and mosques rising above the houses, and shows signs of industry and affluence within its walls. It is the see of a Greek Archbishop. Here the traveller from the W. will probably hear for the first time the Muezzim's call to prayer from the top of the minarets. The Austrians bombarded the town from the island in front of it, and took it, in 1689.

The Danube now leaves the mountains behind, though wooded hills and luxuriant pasture down to the water's edge, covered with flocks and herds, still enliven the landscape on the rt. for a considerable distance lower down. Its l. bank becomes flat and uninteresting from this point, as far as the sea. The river's course, though no longer troubled with rocks and rapids, is intersected by numerous islands and sandbanks, rendering navigation difficult.

The Bulgarian shore presents a pleasing landscape, varied with swells, cultivated fields, and plains, upon which vast herds and troops of horses and buffaloes are seen grazing.

rt. Rahova, a considerable town, on an eminence; near it is a castle, and below, at the water-side, there are remains of Roman baths.

l. Islas.

rt. More than 30 m. below Widdin lies Nicopol (*Nicopolis*), a walled town of 20,600 Inhab., once a place of strength, with a citadel on a height above the river. It was founded by the Romans. In 1396, Sigismund, king of Hungary, was defeated here by Sultan Bajazet.

l. Opposite Nicopol, the Aluta pours itself into the Danube. At Gieli (l.) (Tslew), near the mouth of the Aluta, *are ruins of* 2 forts. An old road runs *N. from this*, parallel with the Aluta, *to the Rothenthurm* Pass and into *Transylvania*, and is called *Trajan's road*. l. Turnu-Mogorello. extensive wharves and war the Steam Company. At remains of a rampart, believ been constructed by Traja abouts the river is 2 m. scarcely a human habitatio quarantine-posts, occurs for

rt. Sistow, a commercial 21,000 Inhab. A treaty of concluded here between Aus Porte, 1791. Pelicans in 3000 or 4000 may in summer seen feeding on this part of t

l. Simnitza, capital of palities. Pop. 250,000.

rt. *Rustchuk* (*Inns:* H. Isl near the Steamboat Pier; Station—at the Rly. Brit here. Passports must be Turks. (Pop. 30,000), A town, surrounded by ext well-planned fortifications, a with a strong *citadel*, whic stout resistance to the Ru guns command the road It is one of the most impo mercial towns in Bulgaria. is about 3 m. broad here.

From Rustchuk the *Rail* (by Rasgrad, Yeni-Bazaar, a to Varna, 140 Eng. m. F steamboat to Constantinopl

l. *Giurgevo*, in Wallachi Rustchuk (*Inns:* H. Belle H. de Paris—there are oth steam-station is about 2 m. d the town of 18,000 Inhab., chiefly in mud-hovels; it place for all goods ascendi scending the Danube, an called the port of *Buch* which it is about 44 m. distan contains many handsome one square. The old wal turesque; the fortifications doned in 1856. An islan Giurgevo, fortified by the was attacked by a Turkis boats, July 4, 1854, chiefly c by English officers. A few Omer Pasha's army, 45,0 here crossed the river in the Russians. Diligences descending steamers; com

in about 6 hrs. 45 miles. (Better take a post-carriage holding four; cost 20 fl.) to

Bucharest (*Inns:* H. Hugues; H. de France; H. Concordia.

rt. Turtukai, a large village.

l. Oltenitza, a Wallachian village. Here the Russians crossed the Danube, 1810 and 1829, and here the Turks crossed 1853, and defeated a Russian corps sent against them.

rt. *Silistria*, capital of Bulgaria, and the most important fortress on the Danube; 20,000 Inhab. It commands the principal road over the Balkans to Constantinople. Its main strength lies in its outworks, detached on the heights behind, erected in haste at the end of 1853. Those which resisted successfully the Russian army, 70,000 strong, for 45 days are earthworks E. of the town—Arab Tabia and Illani Tabia—the defence of which was mainly carried on by the two English officers, Butler and Nasmyth. The Turks, under Mousa Pasha, showed the greatest bravery; he fell, and also Capt. Butler. The Russian final attack, under Prince Paskievich, June 13, ended in total defeat, in which Generals Schilders, Luders, Paskievich, and Orloff were all wounded, and they raised the siege on the 23rd June, after a loss of 7000 men. It held out, with a garrison of 12,000 Turks, for nine months, against 50,000 Russians, in 1828-29. The town is still in ruins. In its neighbourhood are remains of fortifications, thrown up by the Greek emperors to resist the barbarians.

rt. At the Bulgarian village of Yenekevy, a little below Rassova, may be seen a remarkable Roman construction, the *Wall of Trajan*, built by him, from Yenekevy, on the rt. bank of the Danube, to Kustendji, on the Black Sea, as a protection to Mœsia against the barbarians from the N. It may still be traced across the Isthmus, running along the crests of the low hills and down the intervening hollows, in a double, and in some places a triple line, everywhere 8 or 10 ft. wide, with towers at intervals. It was 12 ft. high, provided with a double ditch, and, though now a mere grassy mound, was possibly once faced with masonry. Some have mistaken this for a canal—a work which never existed.

rt. *Chernawoda* (Tchernavoda, *Turk.* Bogas-keui, Blackwater), a rising town, with large corn warehouses, stands at a point where the Danube approaches within 40 Eng. m. of the Black Sea; but being turned N. by a ridge of high land, the river is compelled to make a circuit of nearly 150 m. before entering the sea through the Soulina Mouth.

Steamers land passengers here for the railway trains to Kustendji.

In order to avoid the danger and delay of this intricate navigation, a *Railway from Tchernavoda* (Buffet at stat., dear and bad) *to Kustendji* was opened 1860, the first completed in Turkey. The first 20 m. lie through a low valley, whose bottom, once occupied by a series of lakes, a sort of backwater of the Danube, will probably soon be capable of cultivation. The rest of the distance is an elevated ridge of rolling downs, rising 190 ft. above the level of the Danube and Black Sea, which has turned the course of the river, and, barring a direct outlet, has compelled it to perform a circuitous course before reaching the sea. The existence of this ridge clearly refutes the story of an ancient bed of the Danube across the isthmus. Mejidieh, Stat., rather more than ½ way, is a village occupied chiefly by Tartars who have emigrated out of the Russian territory. A Rly. Hotel, kept by Missiere of Constantinople, has been built near the terminus at Kustendji (Constantina), where the Romans built a small mole,—a small Turkish port on a roadstead open to the N.E. and S.E. There are many ancient fragments of buildings; the ground is strewed with prepared masonry; but a discovery of Greek and Roman inscriptions, dug up in making the rly., gives a greater interest to this town as indicating it to be the ancient *Tomi*, the place of exile of the poet Ovid, about the time of the birth of Christ. This route has now been changed for that viâ Rustchuk and Varna, which was opened in 1866.

rt. Hirsova (anciently Carsium)

situated at the mouth of a defile, between two eminences, one of which bears the ruins of a Turkish castle. The town was destroyed along with the fort by the Russians, and is now only a collection of mud huts.

Here the river is so broad that the opposite bank can scarcely be discerned: it is at times very rough in stormy weather. Hereabouts it is split into several channels, by numerous islands, which continue nearly all the way to Galatz, and render the navigation intricate. Great numbers of pelicans occur among the islands in this part of the river. The low ridge of Dobrudscha, separating the Danube from the Black Sea, is the favourite haunt of eagles.

1. Ibrail was a Turkish fortress, with 400 or 500 Inhab., taken by the Russians in 1711, 1770, and 1828. It has now risen to be a flourishing town, and the port of Wallachia. In 1858, 1200 vessels entered it. Its Pop., 20,000, was only 6000 in 1838. The annual value of its exports, chiefly grain, has risen to near 3,000,000*l*. It imports British manufactures to the value of 261,000*l*.

Corn warehouses of stone are constructed, to replace those of wood.

1. The river Sereth forms the boundary between Wallachia and Moldavia.

1. *Galatz* (*Inns:* Hotel Müller; Hotel Moldavie; Hotel St. Petersbourg), an improving town of 4500 houses and at least 30,000 Inhab. The only port of Moldavia, it is situated on a small projecting strip of land between the Sereth and Pruth, about 85 m. from the Sulina mouth of the Danube. It is a free port, of great consequence as one of the outlets of the rich grain country of the valley of the Danube, a rival of Odessa. Hence the anxiety of Russia to put her claws on the Principalities, to secure the *monopoly* of the grain-trade of the Black Sea, and so to starve out England at her will. In 1835, 200 vessels entered it, 6 of which only were British. There is sufficient depth of w side the quay for large unload. The value of expo grain) reaches to 2 millio British manufactures to th 211,000*l*. yearly are importe

The *Lazaret* here is unpr beds or any other accommo is in a most unhealthy sit posed to fever from the pois aria, and to ravenous mosqui davia and Wallachia are Turkish dominions, yet so had Russia subjected them, text of "protection," that u Turk was allowed to be within their territory.

The prosperity of Galat ning to produce an improv its actual condition. Yet its on a near approach, is not and a detention of 2 or such a spot is a severe t patience.

"In fine weather the du durable: after rain it is co mud, through which foot must wade knee-deep to pa house to another. All ma wholesome smells issue fro nant pools which at all t beneath the logs. Imagine a vansera by way of inn, v ments almost without fur as full of dust as the s the least appearance of cleanliness, or arrangemen Old Galatz, the Turkish the side of Old Turkish new town has risen. Up over-looking the Danube have sprung up bearing a aspect, and giving promis Galatz is likely to be in fu hill commands a fine view o of the Balkan Chain, which Danube from the Black Sea the river its northern dire the l. hand are the Lake Bra Pruth: on the rt., the line nube and the plain of Wall at its foot, the Port."

Steamers from Galatz to nople run once a-week.

The average length of



Galatz is, to the Soulina Mouth, 10½ hrs.; thence to Varna, 20 hrs.; to Outer Castles of Bosphorus, 19 hrs.; to Golden Horn, 1½ hr.—total, 51 hrs.

Above Galatz, and thence to the sea, the plague of *mosquitoes* falls with all its severe inflictions upon the jaded traveller. At certain seasons the cabins of the steamers swarm with them to such an extent, that repeated fumigations avail not to expel them; and to sleep on deck would be attended with a risk approaching a certainty of catching the *fever from malaria*. The pestilential air of the marshes at the mouth of the Danube is most dangerous, not merely to those who reside on the spot, but even to travellers passing up and down the river in a steamer; and the effects of the poison thus imbibed are very often not displayed till several weeks after, and at a great distance from the spot. The worst seasons are the spring and autumn.

l. About 6 m. below Galatz the *river Pruth*, the former boundary of the Turkish and Russian empires, falls into the Danube. It is a little creek scarce 50 ft. across, spanned by a single arch, but spreading out above this neck into Lake Bratets.

l. Reni is close to its mouth.

rt. Isakdja, a Turkish fortress. The Russian armies, on setting out upon their campaigns against the Turks, here frequently crossed the Danube by throwing over it a narrow bridge of boats.

l. Several lakes spread over the country on the l. bank; the largest is called Yalpuch.

For more than 40 m. below Galatz the Danube flows in one stream ¾ m. broad and 28 ft. deep to the head of the Delta, where the Kilia branch forks off N., carrying 17-27ths of the whole stream, and, splitting again, discharges itself by 5 mouths into the Black Sea.

On the l. bank of the Kilia branch of the Danube lies the fortress *Ismail (Turk. Smir)*, blown up by the Russians, 1856, when they were compelled to deliver it over to the Allies by the treaty of Paris. It is the capital of New or Bessarabian Moldavia; is become a trading port; and exports about 250,000 quarters of grain.

It was taken by storm from the Turks by Suwarrow, who reduced it to ashes after a massacre of the inhabitants, 1789-90, described in 'Don Juan:'

"There was an end of Ismail, hapless town!
Far flash'd her burning towers o'er Danube's stream,
And redly ran her blushing waters down.
The horrid war-whoop and the shriller scream
Rose still; but fainter were the thunders grown.
Of forty thousand, who had mann'd the wall,
Some hundreds breathed—the rest were silent all!"—BYRON.

Its population is reduced to 8000 from 25,000.

According to the survey of Capt. Spratt, the Kilia Delta has advanced more than 4000 ft. into the Black Sea in 27 yrs. The remaining portion (10-27ths) of the stream of the Danube continues in a S.E. direction as far as

rt. Toultsha, a Turco-Bulgarian fort and town, dismantled by the Russians, surrounded by windmills, near the fork of the Delta of the Danube, 50 m. from the sea, where it is turned out of its course by a spur from the Baba Dagh hills, projecting into the stream in a sharp rock, part of which is under water and dangerous to vessels, which may be caught in the eddies, and sunk in 80 ft. depth of water, if they strike on it.

6 m. below Toultsha the Danube again divides; and 3-4ths of its remaining waters flow S.E. into the St. George's branch; the remainder continues due E. into the sea through the Sulina branch.

The Sulina branch is the one most used at the present time. The Russians, who obtained access to the l. bank from the Turks by the Treaties of 1816 and of Adrianople, did all they could to obstruct the navigation. They allowed the river-bed to choke up, and hundreds of wrecks were visible around the mouth of the river proving the danger of the entrance.

Russian quarantine-station existed at its entrance until 1856, when the Russians were removed from the banks of the Danube. This very important outlet of the river had been gradually filling up from the deposits of mud brought down by the Danube. One of the many valuable results of the Crimean War was to annul the selfish policy of Russia in closing the Danube, and to open it for the benefit of all nations. This has been the object of "the Danube Commission," of which the most active member is Sir Charles Hartley, the British representative and engineer. The works projected by him for improving the navigation of the river were commenced (1867) by throwing out 2 wooden piers at the mouth, which have been gradually replaced by piers of blocks of concrete; these, by creating a scour, have burst a channel 16 ft. deep through the bar, previously obstructing the Sulina mouth. In 1870 the N. pier, 4600 ft. long, was finished, and 2800 ft. of the S. At the entrance of the *Free Port of Sulina* a small town is rising; among its buildings are a Seaman's Hospital, a Post-office, a Protestant Ch., Lighthouse, &c. Quays have been begun, and the banks are crowded with vessels which can now take in cargoes of grain, entering and departing in all weathers. The shipping now amounts to 676,960 tons, or double what it was in 1853. Besides all this, the channel of the river for 50 miles has been deepened and shortened by cutting off wearisome zigzags and curves. One of these cuts 1900 ft. long and 250 wide, alone saves the detour of a mile, and was formed by raising the mud out of the river-bed by a centrifugal pump, and turning it over upon the marshes on the side. The depth of water on the bar has been increased by Sir Charles Hartley's exertions from 10 to 17 ft.; and it is hoped that the bar may be still further removed out of the way of vessels entering the river. The 3rd mouth of St. *George* (Turk. Edrilis) is wider and more free from shoals than any other. *It is, however,* obstructed by a bar at *its mouth.* The mouth of the river was always difficult of access, but under Russian usurpation the number of wrecks of vessels amounted to 20 or 30 in every 1000 attempting the passage. The average is now happily reduced to 2 in 1000,—a good proof of the extent to which the dangers attending the navigation have been diminished.

The *Delta of the Danube* is a vast swampy flat, interspersed with lagoons covered with bulrushes, the resort of herds of wild buffaloes, and vast flocks of gulls, pelicans, and wild-fowl at certain seasons. This interminable plain of waving grass and reeds is intersected by numberless channels winding hither and thither, so that the masts and sails of vessels are seen on all sides of the steamer, changing in position every moment as the steamer threads the convolutions, appearing to the eye quite close, while still far distant.

An old English traveller, whose narrative is given by Purchas in his 'Pilgrimage,' states, that in sailing past the embouchure of the Danube he saw what appeared black rocks, but which were, in fact, only trees, weeds, and mud, brought down by the river, "of which as they sailed they saw many, without sight of land, seeming like high rocks or low islands, which are only great flats of osier quagmire, where infinite heaps of trees do stick, and by their weight, time, and multitudes, though the boughs rot, the bodies, they say, have made many of these osier flats firm land." The water appears discoloured with mud as far as the eye can reach, and continues fresh out at sea at a distance of 3 m. from the embouchure.

BLACK SEA (Turk. Kara Denjiz; Russ. Tshernoe More; Germ. Schwarzes Meer).

The ancients have mentioned an island at the mouth of the Danube (Leuce, White Island, supposed to be the present Isle of Serpents, on which stands a lighthouse guarded by Turks), which was sacred to Achilles, and contained a temple dedicated to him. No modern traveller has taken pains to explore the islands at the mouth

of the Danube in search of remains of this temple. Some have supposed that the town Kilia, on the northern arm of the Danube, may be derived from the ancient *Achillea*, and occupy its site. The difficulties of settling this question are much increased by the alteration that has undoubtedly taken place, in the lapse of centuries, in the outline of the coast near the mouth of so great a river. It is not improbable that the new land formed by the deposits of the river may have connected what was then an island far out at sea with the continent.

The steamboat usually touches at *Varna*. (*Inns* miserable; best H. d'Angleterre.) There is a subscription *Casino*. Varna—the ancient Odessus—was a colony from Miletus. (Odessa was *Ordesus*.) It is the residence of a pacha, and though but a poor town, situated on a flat between the sea and a lake, in a badly sheltered bay, its fortress was strong enough to resist for some time the Russians in 1828-29, until delivered up by treachery. Its works were dismantled in conformity with the treaty of Adrianople, but have since been replaced by new fortifications, which render it a strong place.

The town remains still half ruined and half peopled, but a considerable export of grain from Bulgaria exists here.

In 1444 the Turks gained here one of their greatest victories over the Christians, a victory which greatly contributed to the consolidation of their power in Europe. The forces of Amurath and Ladislaus met before Varna; the Sultan had 70,000 men, the King only 25,000.

Steamers to Constantinople. A boat to take a passenger with baggage to the steamer, costs 16 to 18 piastres.

Railway to *Rustchuk*.—Station some way out of the town. Cab 20 piastres.

N.B.—The voyage UP the Danube against the stream, from Constantinople to Vienna, *is by no means to be recommended; the mosquitoes*, the slow progress, *and the numerous* delays, render it very tiresome. It is however now usually accomplished in summer in 12 days.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

(See *Handbook for Travellers in Constantinople and Turkey.*)

ROUTE 285.

VIENNA TO AGRAM, AND SISSEK—RAILWAY, BY FORCHTENSTEIN, EISENSTADT, AND OEDENBURG.

282 Eng. m. Follow Rte. 247 as far as

30 Wiener Neustadt Junct. Stat.

[The river Leitha here separates Austria from Hungary. On the l. is Schloss Pottendorf, the German residence of Prince Esterházy, which joins his Hungarian estate of Eisenstadt further on, beyond the frontier. A branch of the Leitha winds through the gardens and encircles the house. Two square towers and a chapel of great antiquity are all that remain of the ancient castle. The modern house built round them is elegant and commodious. The gardens are open to the public.]

Here the rly. into Hungary turns E.

Katzelsdorf Stat., 3 m. S.W., lies *Froschdorf*, residence for many years of Henri, Duc de Bordeaux.

11½ Mattersdorf Stat. About 4½ m. from this, beyond Forchtenau, on the slope of a hill, is Prince Esterházy's Castle Forchtenstein. ½ hr.'s walk or drive by a broad road leads to the *Chapel of St. Rosalie*, much thronged by pilgrims on Sept. 4. The view will repay for the walk.

[*Forchtenstein* (Fraknóvára), a castle of Prince Esterházy, seated on a precipitous rock of limestone, rising 600 ft. above the village of Forchtenau

The existing fortress dates chiefly from the middle of the 17th centy., and is furnished with bastions, though it has a keep tower, with oubliettes in its base, of an earlier age. It is not inhabited by the owner, but here family treasures, now for the most part sold, used to be deposited. An ancient family statute, dating from the period of the Turkish rule in Hungary, compels every head of the house of Esterházy to augment this treasure, and prevents his touching any part of it, except to redeem an Esterházy from slavery. The castle, to which visitors are admitted on applying to the castellan, contains bad portraits almost beyond number, a personification of Hungarian history, Turkish arms and horse-tails, Hungarian standards, uniforms, the executioner's sword of a headsman of Oedenburg, which, after removing the heads of 175 persons, was presented by its owner to Prince Paul Esterházy. The portraits of all the officers, and arms of the regiment of hussars which Prince Paul Antony E. raised at the call of the Empress Maria Theresa, 1741, arming and maintaining it at his own cost. The cistern, 450 ft. deep, was hewn in the solid rock, 1660-90, by Turkish prisoners of war. It has a remarkable echo. The castle, as its Hungarian name implies, was in the middle ages a stronghold of the Frakno family; it afterwards devolved to the crown, and was given to the Esterházys 1622. There is a very fair *Inn* near the castle.]

Marz-Rohrbach, Schadendorf, Agendorf Stations.

Oedenburg Stat.

[About 10 m. N. of Mattersdorf is *Eisenstadt*, a town of 5400 Inhab., containing a splendid *Palace* of Prince Esterházy, built by Prince Paul, Palatine of Hungary, 1683, but altered and enlarged in 1805. It is a fine and rather picturesque mass of building towards the town. The interior, tastefully fitted up, contains 200 chambers for guests, *and a saloon* capable of dining 1000 persons. *In the* library is a splendid collection of church music, masses, litanies, *oratorios*, &c., with some of Haydn's MSS., admirably arranged b Haydn was for upwards o *maestro di cappella* of Prin Esterházy, and used to le chestra at the fêtes given by at Eisenstadt to Maria Th service of guarding the pa formed by the Prince's own of 150 grenadiers. The partly on the slope of the and overlooking the plain, and of great extent. T and hot-houses are in cha the palace. The conserv of the largest in Europe. cal collections are surpas in Europe. In the temple dine is placed a statue of Liechtenstein (an Esterház by *Canova*. Almost all th ing country belongs to the

Haydn is buried in the Ch. *Marie Einsiedel*, near E

10½ Oedenburg (Soprony Konig von Ungarn; Hirsch recommended. A town of hab., mostly Germans. is grown on the neighbo The wine of Rust, a small N. of Oedenburg, derive sloping hills on the E. of Neusiedel, is one of the b gary. The *Churches* of th ines, built 1529, with the r in a Turkish military c was dug up by accident where it had been burie *Stadtpfarrkirche* in the sul are said to be interesting Gothic architecture. The tion Sopronium stood here antiquities are found on This is a great *Cattle Mar* oxen and 160,000 pigs ar year.

About 6 m. E. of the to bed of the lake called *N* once a sheet of salt water 60 m. in circumference, ove weeds, and ending towards the morass called Hanság, the lake itself. It has l entirely drained since 185 able quantities of salt cry shores in summer, its w

Glauber as well as common salt. The attempts to cultivate the dried bed have not been successful, probably in consequence of the salt deposit.

On the S.E. border of the lake is *Eszterház*, another vast château of Prince Esterházy, built 1760, long since deserted as a residence for Eisenstadt, but restored in the Louis Quatorze style. Part of the furniture brought from France belonged to Madame de Pompadour. The Prince's racing stud is established here.

A little to the W. lie the coal-mines of Brennberg; they are regal property, and chiefly supply Vienna.

Zinkendorf Stat. The neighbourhood is remarkable for being inhabited by a tribe of ancient Germans, called Hienzen. Their dialect differs from that of the neighbouring provinces of Austria, from the German commonly spoken in Hungary, and from that of the other German colonists of different ages in other parts of the kingdom. They are the descendants of Bavaro-Frankic colonists, that settled here in the 9th centy. They are all peasants, and number many thousands in the environs of Güns, the chief town of the district, and which may perhaps be a corruption of their name. Güns has earned for itself unfading fame by its bold resistance to Sultan Solyman the Magnificent, 1532. The Turkish force which he then led against Christendom greatly outnumbered and surpassed in valour all preceding armaments: his progress through Hungary had been unimpeded, when, most unexpectedly, it was arrested before the obscure town of Güns. Though badly fortified, and garrisoned by only 800 men, the intrepidity of its citizens, and the valour and skill of their leader, Nicholas Juristich, resisted every attack from the stupendous multitude which encircled it. The Turks showered down an uninterrupted fire upon it from all the neighbouring hills; they even raised mounds on a level with the highest buildings, on which they planted artillery. Breach after breach was effected, and one assault after another made by the Musulmans, and baffled by the intrepid defenders. After a siege of 28 days, in which violence and bribery were equally tried upon the governor and citizens, and equally frustrated, the Sultan was obliged to retire; but the check which he had so unexpectedly received not only damped the ardour of his own troops, but enabled the Emperor Charles V. to assemble the forces of the German empire, and rouse the whole of Europe to resist the Mussulman enemy.

Acsag Stat.

51 Steinamanger Stat. (Szombathely). A town of 3483 Inhab., whose name (Stone on the Pasture) is derived from the numerous remains of ancient buildings found on the spot. They are relics of the Roman *Sabaria*, chief town of Pannonia, founded by Claudius A.D. 48. Septimius Severus was chosen emperor here. A fragment of an arch of triumph erected to Constantius Chlorus may still be seen. The principal modern buildings are the *Cathedral* and the Bishop's residence. Bishop Quirinus here suffered martyrdom in the reign of Diocletian; and St. Martin of Tours was born here, on a spot still marked by a chapel. Near the town is the singular Church of *Ják*, believed to have been built by the Templars, bearing mystic sculptures on its portal and outer walls.

Gelse Stat. The country around is very fertile. The peasants wear a singular dress; the men a cloak of thick wool with a red border like a Witney blanket; the women, a flat square napkin head-dress, like those of the South of Italy.

60 m. Gross Kanizsa Junct. Stat. A small town upon the Pragerhof-Stuhlweissenburg-Ofen Rail. (See Rte. 286).

Zakany Stat. Kopreinitz Stat.

Kreutz Stat. Verbovce Stat.

9 *Agram* (Zágráb) Stat., 1½ m. from the town. (*Inns:* Pruckner's Hotel in Jellachich Square, in the centre of which is the statue of that hero; Kaiser von Osterreich; Goldenes Lamm, near the Post-Office, cleaner and better);

the capital of Croatia, and residence of the Ban, or Viceroy, has 17,000 Inhab., and is situated about 2 m. N. of the river Save. The Estates, or Landtag, of Croatia assemble in a building appropriated to their use. The government of Croatia has of late been much decentralized; the judges and other minor officials are appointed by the Ban without reference to Vienna. Agram is perhaps the chief centre of Slavonic literature; the language spoken here, called Hrvatsky, or Croatian, is not by any means so pure as that spoken in Servia or in Ragusa and the inland parts of Dalmatia. There is less literary activity in Dalmatia, owing to the Slavonic element and language being held in check by the Italian in all the large towns.

Agram possesses a college, in which law alone is taught; it is composed of a Rector and six Professors, who now give their lectures in Croatian—they profess Roman law, Austrian history, Criminal law, Ecclesiastical law, Municipal law, Mining law, Statistics, Hungarian and Croatian law, and Commercial and Banking law; there are under a hundred students, all intending to follow the judicial career.

Agram is composed of an upper and lower town: the lower has wide dusty streets, and resembles a Hungarian or Wallachian town; here are the inns, the Post-office, the chief café, at which eight or nine newspapers in Slavonic, and the Agramer Zeitung and Vienna Presse, are to be met with (but no French or English newspaper), and the Jellachich Platz, where a market or fair is frequently held. The upper town is on a very steep hill, and is the ancient town, formerly fortified: it is clean, with good houses, more in the German style, and contains the *Palace of the Ban*, and the public offices; here are a *Museum*, the *Law Academy*, and a *Club*, or reading-room, with a very good ball-room, used in the winter. On another hill close to this, but divided by a deep ravine, stands the *Palace of the Archbishop*, part of which is modern, added on to the *castle*, within which is the **Cathedral*, a three-aisled, late Gothic edifice of the 16th centy., lancet windows. The cho probably. The nave has equal height with the centra the W. end is one complete the stump of a second, bet is a handsome *portal* datin 17th centy. The *altarp* dos), of carved wood, is t a Munich artist.

The *pulpit*, of marble, w by Master Michael Cusa, a 1696. The organ is a fine by Walker of Ludwigsl The painted glass is fro *See* the *Sacristy*: it co church plate:—2 goblets, and an ivory carved dipt cient; also a Missal of Agram ritual, richly illum bably by Giulio Clovio, Hungary 1526. Here are robes, and not less than richly adorned with prec A beautiful *Garden*, belon Palace, lies at the foot of of the hill: the public ar mitted to it.

About 2 m. from the *Maximir* Park, a most bea half forest half garden, nature, instead of nature tated, as in the Bois d From the high ground ne cottage the views exten plains of S. Croatia to mountains of Bosnia. Th and a restaurant outside the W. side, near which b pretty walk through wood to another restaurant, wh frequented. The *Croatia* pretty good, and much i the only manufacture of sists of wine-barrels for th

At Planina, 9 m. to the N there are coal-mines.

Railway to Carlstadt, [Rly. to the Steinbruck Vienna and Trieste Rly. (1 Rann and Gurkfield.] Rt

Railway.—2 trains dail 35 m. to

Sissek Stat., a thriving with 2 fair Inns, at the jun Kulpa with the Save—De

rly. to Trieste, viâ Steinbrück, and connected by steamers down the Save with Semlin and the Danube (Rte. 292). Beyond the bridge, the military frontier begins. The best houses are in civil Sissek. The town is bare and unoccupied in spring, numbering barely 1200 Inhab; in autumn, when the corn is shipped, it swells to a Pop. of 10,000. The corn-porters and measurers are a peculiar class of men, called Litianer.

Near it is the village of Alt-Sissek, a ruined Roman town (anciently Siscia), abounding in fragments of buildings, pillars, &c. (See Rte. 292.) A causeway of masonry, constructed by the Romans, still leads into it. The castle at the junction of the rivers belonged to the Bishop of Agram, and was stoutly defended in 1592, by *two of the Canons*, against Hassan Pacha, of Bosnia, and an army of Turks. The siege was raised by Counts Erdödy and Auersperg, and Hassan completely routed at the confluence of the Odra and Kulpa, in which rivers, and on the field of battle, 18,000 Turks perished.]

ROUTE 286.

PEST OR BUDA (OFEN) TO TRIESTE, BY STUHLWEISSENBURG, THE PLATTENSEE, AND PRAGERHOF.

81 Germ. m.=344 Eng. m.

Train once a day in 10½ hrs. to Pragerhof.

From the Buda terminus this railroad runs along the marshes forming the rt. bank of the Danube, past Promontor Stat., and as far as Tétény Stat., where it turns W.

Tarnok Stat.

Mártonvásár Stat. Here are the mansion and pretty park of Count Brunswick.

Stuhlweissenburg Junct. Stat.

Stuhlweissenburg — (*Inn:* Schwarzer Adler, tolerable). Alba Regalis. Hung., Székes-Fejérvár. A town of 5000 Inhab. "Though formerly a Roman town, and a name of frequent occurrence in Hungarian history, it contains nothing remarkable. The palace of the bishop, and some of the buildings connected with it, are handsome, but the streets are badly paved, and the whole town disagreeably placed in the centre of a huge bog."—*Paget.*

From Stuhlweissenburg and the Baaton Lake to Vesprim, see Rte. 287.

Rly. to Vienna by Comorn and Raab.

The road to Vesprim and Körmönd from Stuhlweissenburg, running to the N. of the Balaton lake, is described in Rte. 287.

The country is an almost unvaried plain, without hedges, with occasional forest, part of the Bakonyerwald (Rte. 291): stations Csikvar and Lépsény. The rly. skirts the S. shore of the *Balaton Lake* or *Plattensee* for nearly 50 m., the largest lake in Hungary. Its S. shore skirted by the rly. is low and sandy, the N. is crowned by a picturesque range of hills, including several cones of extinct volcanoes clothed with vineyards producing the Schomlauer wine. On a rocky promontory stretching into the lake from the N., stands the Benedictine Abbey *Tihany* founded 1055, with a handsome ch. Near it are the frequented baths of *Füred*, see Rte. 287.

Sió-Fok Stat., at the outlet of a small river. Steamer across the lake to Füred Baths in 1 hr.

Boglar Stat.

Kesthely Stat., a thriving little town, having a school of agriculture, founded by Count George Festetics.

Komárváros Stat.

Kanizsa Junct. Stat. (In Germ.—Gross Kirchen). Here the rly. from Pest to Pragerhof crosses that from Vienna to Agram.—*Buffet.* Rte. 285.

Kottori Stat.

36 Czakathurn Stat. A small town belonging to Count Festetics, situated on the large and fruitful plain lying between the Mur and Drave. Here is an ancient castle of the distinguished family of Zriny, surrounded by ditch and bastions, and once a strong fortress.

[Eilwagen to Warasdin.

The Drave (Drau) is crossed before entering

8 m. Warasdin (Varasd)—Inn: Goldenes Lamm; Hirsch—a frontier town

of Croatia, situated about 2 m. from the rt. bank of the Drave; it has 9000 Inhab., and is still surrounded by old walls. In the centre of the town stands a castle of the middle ages, belonging to Count Erdody. The neighbourhood produces good wine.]

Polstrau Stat.

Pettau Stat.

Pragerhof Junct. Stat. The line here falls into Rte. 248, Rly. from Vienna to Trieste.

ROUTE 286A.

AGRAM TO FIUME, BY CARLSTADT.

Railway. Agram to Carlstadt, 2 trains daily in about 2 hrs.

Jaszka Stat.

30 *Carlstadt Stat.* (Illyr. Karlovec; Hung. Károlyváros). *Inns:* Stadt Agram, best; Zum Kaiser. A town of more than 3000 Inhab., on the Kulpa, garrisoned by a very large force, consisting of the Slavonic troops of the military frontier. The place is fortified, and considerable additions have been made to the works. The original fortress was raised to resist the Turks in 1579, and is surmounted by a baronial castle belonging to Count Nugent. There are 4 or 5 churches, more remarkable for the marks they bear of the fervent devotion of the Croatian people than for architectural beauty. Most of the houses are of wood. It has a considerable trade in timber *floated* up the Kulpa from Sissek, and *sent hence* on the axle to Fiume. The 3 roads to Fiume, Segna, and Carlopago, and the river Kulpa, which is navigable from this p the communication b stadt and other parts of H

The importance now Karlstadt by the Austria is to be attributed to thi the great road from the heart of Croatia, and up river.

There are 3 roads fro the Adriatic:—the Josep Karlstadt to Zeng (Se m., which was constru and greatly improved and 1840, at an outlay the Karlstrasse and the leading to Fiume: the l structed by the Franzka Company. This road w in 1802 and finished named after the reignin 3rd wife of the late Em Luisenstrasse. It is 18 Eng. m. in length, 27 never rises above 2 inch

The Luisenstrasse is a its works have been exec magnificent scale and i terly manner, and it n comparison with any oth over the Alps. It is a up, and at every 6000 p surveyor's station. The well served, and the tra detained for horses if he low or to precede the d own carriage.

Between Karlstadt an road crosses three rang mountains, so that it alter and descends continuall quits the vale of the Ku low range of hills, the natural barriers, but de banks of the river, whi a great bend, at

8½ Nitratich. The c rably fertile and culti river winds between vin valley below, until we re

13½ Szeverin. (A dec may be used as sleep The post-house is at the stands on a steep hill, o

Kulpa river, about ¼ m. from the road. The *Castle* was built by the Frangipanis, and is still inhabited. Beyond this the road begins to ascend the Kapella mountains, and enters upon a district wild and barren in the extreme. There is a fine view S., through the valley of the Dobra, closed by the craggy peak of the Klek Mountain. At its foot is the little town of *Ogulni*, where Omer Pacha commenced his career as surveyor of roads under the Austrian government.

13 Vuchinich-Szello. This post-house has one tolerable room, perhaps the best sleeping-quarters on the road. The ascent is rapid for the first 5 m. of this stage, but the road is carried with great art round the thickly-wooded sides of the mountains, and beneath the loftiest crags. The *Lammergeier*, one of the largest of the falcon tribe, frequents these cliffs. To lessen the danger of the falling rocks which occasionally detach themselves from above, trenches are cut by the side of the road.

8½ Skrad, on the side of the mountain, in the midst of the wilderness. Here is a small comfortable *Inn*, just beyond the post-house: convenient sleeping-quarters. The road constantly ascends to

8½ Delnicza, a village of 1300 Inhab., beyond which the steepest part of the ascent begins; the road continues to wind over the mountains until it reaches

6 Merzla-Vodicza. The road continues to ascend almost uninterruptedly for the whole of this severe stage, a little beyond which the road attains a height of 2785 Austrian ft. above the sea. Its culminating point is at Ravnopodolye, which is 151 ft. higher.

From here the road descends over the range of barren limestone mountains called the Karst (see Rte. 248), which extends from Karlstadt far into Carniola. The hills of which it consists abound in ravines; the surface is strewed over with shattered fragments, *and the rock itself is everywhere penetrated by funnel-shaped* hollows like craters. The land is but little cultivated, owing to the poverty of the soil. It is in this district that the fearful Bora or N.E. wind rages with all its fury; when at its height it carries everything before it off the road; large stones, carriages, and passengers are swept away by it over the precipice, and the only safety is in lying down flat by the side of the parapet.

The chain of the Monte Major, in Istria, rises up in front of the traveller, a conspicuous and highly picturesque feature in the landscape.

8½ Kameniak. From this post-house the final descent commences, and a view of the Bay of Fiume, almost land-locked by the mountains of Istria and the islands of the Quarnero, lies at the traveller's feet. The island of Veglia lies to the E., that of Cherso to the W. The channels between them and the main land are narrow but deep, and the whole bay forms one of the finest roadsteads in the world.

The cistern and aqueduct constructed to furnish water at Kameniak, cost 25,000 gn. Here, and at Skerbutniak, strong high parapet walls have been built to protect the road from the tremendous blasts of the Bora, which at times rushes with such violence through the ravines, and over the exposed ridges of the mountains, that it would overturn the heaviest carriages without such protection.

In the immediate approach to Fiume the scenery assumes the character of great wildness. The road follows a ravine, along which the Fiumara finds its way, but so deep below that the roar of its waters over the rocks scarce reaches the ear of the traveller. At length the road makes a bend through a passage formed by blasting the rock, a pillar-like fragment of which still remains on the rt. A terrace or shelf has been excavated along the face of the precipice, on the l. bank, for the passage of the road. This was the most costly and difficult part of the undertaking. The labourers who constructed it were suspended like spiders from above by ropes, and several accidents occurred.

This defile is called the *Porta Hungarica*, and as soon as the extremity of it is reached a most charming view appears of the city of Fiume and the castle of Tersat above it, on the l. of the road as you descend. (See below.)

8½ *Fiume* (Illyrian, Réka; Germ. St. Veit am Flaume). *Inns:* Il Re d' Ungheria, near the port, good; Aquila Nera, good.

Fiume is a free port, the only seaport of Hungary; it is the capital of the Littorale, and is beautifully situated on the shore of the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Fiumara, in a bay shut in by several pretty green islands extending in front of it, and has 13,000 Inhab. It is divided into the old town built on the hill, and the new town, which runs along the shore, contrasting agreeably in its clean, wide, and handsome streets, with the dirt and confinement of the more ancient quarter. In the old town there exists a *Roman arch*, but so hemmed in by hovels as to be difficult of access.

The *Castle of Tersāto*, on the E. cliff of the gorge of the Fiumara, ½ hr.'s walk from the inn, once a stronghold of the family of the Frangipani, was purchased some years ago by the late Gen. Count Nugent. In the midst of the ruined castle, at the bottom of the donjon, Count Nugent prepared in his lifetime a tomb in which he is buried. In a small temple is a collection of antiquities, statues, mosaics, bas-reliefs; also the monument with eagles, &c., erected by the French on the battlefield of Marengo in honour of Napoleon.

A flight of 400 steps leads up to the Wallfahrtskirche (Pilgrimage Church) on the neighbouring heights, the spot where the Santa Casa rested on its way from Nazareth to Loretto. It contains a picture of the Virgin, a copy of that by St. Luke! Both church and castle overlook a magnificent prospect of the Gulf of Quarnaro, with its islands and rock shores.

The Casino is a handsome edifice, containing reading-rooms, library, concert and ball rooms. a small *Theatre*.

The Promenade is in a Much Rosoglio is made

The mouth of the Fiu calculated to admit smal the entire bay is a harbo the islands Veglio and C give it the aspect of a lan and any merchant-vessel used in the Mediterrane lie near the shore. The is intricate to enter, but v cious and safe, and th deep, as there are 25 ft the pier. Fiume is a f its commerce is tolerabl but it has a formidable ri It has some tanneries a The exports are chiefly salt, hemp, linen, hides, boards. It is an entrep Some very pretty variet are found and worked he

A *Railway* is projected

At the mouth of the Fiumara, in a very roma stands an extensive paper conducted by Messrs. Si Englishmen, and employi The machinery is entirel great part of the paper u vant is supplied from hen

Up this gorge the road constructed at great ex Austrian Government, i zigzags; a pleasant drive to the top of the hill.

A favourite excursion is to the *Valley of Drag* interesting excursion m by water to the small bu of Martinezza, about 2 m. where the Austrian reve generally lie. The lazar extremity of this port. 4 the S. lies *Porto Re*, the Napoleon intended to e arsenal belonging to the Illyria. *Buccari* is situ inlet.

Steamer to Pola and Trieste once or twice a-week; to the ports of Dalmatia once a week (Rte. 256.) It is an agreeable voyage from *Fiume* to *Zara*, running along the coast of the Croatian Littorale, for the most part through the narrow channel formed by a nearly continuous range of islands, and called Canale dei Morlacchi. The mountain chain of the Velabiet (a branch from the Julian Alps) runs along the E. shore for a long distance, descending in precipices into the sea, without any foreland. The steamers touch at Zeng, Carlopago, and the island of Pago, reaching *Zara* (Rte. 256) on the second day.

ROUTE 287.

PEST TO KÖRMÖND, WITH EXCURSION TO THE BATHS OF FÜRED ON THE PLATTENSEE.

Pest to Körmönd, 148¼ Engl. m.

This road will take the traveller through one of the finest parts of Hungary. For the Railway from Ofen to 42¼ Stuhlweissenburg see Rte. 286. Taking the northern road at that town, the first post station is at

14 Palota. One of the Counts Zichy has repaired and rendered habitable the ruins of the old castle here.

14 Wesprim (Veszprém). At this place, the see of a bishop, is a handsome episcopal palace crowning a steep *hill, on which* once stood one of the most important fortresses of Hungary. This was for a long time in the possession of the Turks, and still contains an interesting memorial of them. One slender minaret, erected by the Turks above an old Gothic tower, still retains its elegant proportions. It now serves as a watch-tower against fire. Near the town is a round Templar or baptistery church, and some modern cottages in the English style, the fancy of some proprietor.

[Beyond Wesprim a road turns off to the l., or eastward, which leads to *Füred* (11 Eng. m. from Wesprim), the most fashionable of the Hungarian watering-places, resorted to for its mineral springs. On crossing the hills to Füred, there is a fine view over the lake Balaton, or Platten, with the picturesque peninsula of Tihany and its village church.

Füred is beautifully situated at the foot of the hills, on the margin of the lake. From May to August good accommodation may be found in several large Hotels (Meyers' H.) or Boarding-houses; but it is then usually so full that rooms are hardly to be obtained without previous notice. The supply of fish from the Balaton lake is abundant and various. The Fogas (*Perca lucioperca*) is found in this lake. The delicacy of its flavour and the firmness of its texture constitute it perhaps the best fresh-water fish in Europe. The cray-fish of the Balaton are very large, and considered as a delicacy. After the season is past, the traveller must submit to inferior accommodation. About 2 m. S. from Füred, upon the summit of a high promontory or peninsula, which juts out beyond the middle of the lake, stands the fine Benedictine *Monastery of Tihany*, which deserves a visit. The best point of view is from the fine old church, on the top of the hill, with a W. front in the Norman or Lombard style, having knotted columns between the windows. It was one of the earliest religious houses in Hungary, having been founded by King Andreas I. in 1057, in remembrance of the defeat of

the Germans a year or two previously in this neighbourhood. The caves also which are still to be seen upon this promontory were resorted to by the early Christian hermits long before the foundation of the monastery. Only a very small part of the present building can be referred to an earlier date than the last century, and this part has been overlaid with whitewash. From the windows there are fine views over the lake.

From Tihany a ferry for carriages crosses to the opposite shore of the lake. The Balaton, or Platten See, extends for 50 m. nearly N.E. and S.W.; its breadth is nowhere more than 8 or 9 m., and in some places scarcely one; its medium depth is about 6 fathoms. Nearly opposite Füred it opens into the river Sió, which communicates with the Danube, but is not navigable. This lake is the second, if indeed it be the second, lake in Europe; for its extent is equal to that of the lake of Constance, and greater than that of the lake of Geneva. *A steamboat* was launched upon it in 1846, under the auspices of Count Szechenyi, which plies regularly in summer between Füred and the Sió-Sok Stat. of the Pest Railway on the opposite shore. The scenery of the northern bank is extremely pleasing.]

The road to Körmönd, after leaving Wesprim, proceeds either by Vásony and Tapolcza (see Rte. 286), skirting the forest of Bakony, to Schümegh, or, which is a better road, to

14 Város-Löd.
12 Devecser.
14 Schümegh (Sümeg). The country here is volcanic, varied with hills of tufa among alluvial plains of great fertility. The women, as at Nagy-Kanizsa (Rte. 285), have a Roman costume.
14 Szalaber.
14 Vasvár. (Eisenburg.)
10 Körmönd. (Rte. 285.)

ROUTE

PRESBURG TO EPERI

The quickest mod
journey is to take th
dorf, Lundenberg,
and Krakau.

Presburg to Eper
road, 55¼ Aust. m.
Eperies to Lember
The most interestin
licia is by Schemnitz

N. of Presburg the
begins. Two or
but bad and ill ser
towards the mining
Poland, by the two
Jablunka and Dukl
this part of Hungar
vage in the highest
and people poor, the
on the whole the cont
and more favoured d
out interest.

With the exceptio
from the river Pop
yond Leutschau, th
burg to Lemberg
country peopled e
from Presburg to
Slovaks; from Leut
garian frontier, by
niaks; from the fro
by Poles: and from
by Ruthens. The
Hungary, formed a
Magyar invasion, a
the 9th centy., part
principality of Gre
present Slovaks are
those Moravian Tshe
a dialect of the Tsh

The number of S
has been approxim
1,800,000 individua
are Lutherans, 48

the rest Roman Catholics. They are a quiet, inoffensive, industrious people, but are said to be obstinate, avaricious, fond of flattery, and no great lovers of cleanliness. They have always been on much more friendly terms with the Magyars than the Slávs of Southern Hungary. The inhabitants of Eastern Gallicia, and the N.E. counties of Hungary, are Russians of the tribe called Little-Russians (Malo-Rossijantsi, Klein-Russen). In Gallicia they are generally called Ruthens; in Hungary, Rusniaks; and number in Hungary 475,000, in Gallicia 2,488,000. Both speak the same dialect of the Russian language. West Gallicia is peopled by Poles, their number, in 1844, being 2,000,000. The Poles are Roman Catholics; the Ruthens and Rusniaks, Roman Catholics of the Greek rite.

The following is the line of road from Presburg to Lemberg. As far as Tyrnau, the third post station, there is a railroad, 6¼ Aust. m. in length, along which the trains are dragged by horses. The time occupied in this is 4 hrs.

Presburg. (Rte. 281.)

9½ Cseklész (Lanschitz). Near this is a seat of Count Esterházy.

9½ Sarfő.

9½ *Tirnau* (Hung. Nagy-Szombat; Latin, Tyrnavia), called *Little Rome*, from the great number of its churches and convents, none of which, however, are worth notice. Mr. Szulinyi, a wine-merchant of this town, had a tun made in 1823 which is said to be much larger than the celebrated tun of Heidelberg. It holds 34,063 Eng. gallons, and has one great advantage over its Heidelberg rival — that of being constantly kept full of good Hungarian wine. It is placed in a Gothic cellar 120 ft. long, built expressly to hold it, and connected with two other cellars 1000 ft. in length, and well stored with the produce of the Hungarian vineyards. After passing through Leopoldstadt, the Waag is crossed *before reaching*

[s. a.]

14 Freistadtl, or Galgócz, a small town of 4000 Inhab. On a hill overlooking the town, and commanding a beautiful prospect, is a large château of the Erdödy family.

[Before reaching Freistadtl a road turns off on the l., and goes up the valley of the Waag to Sillein, where it joins the Jablunka road to Túrócz-Zsámbokrét (see below). It is not a post-road; and, like most Hungarian roads, is in some places very good, in others most wretched. The scenery of the valley of the Waag is uncommonly picturesque, the numerous ruined castles generally perched on precipitous rocks, round which the river winds, giving it a peculiar feature. This road from Tyrnau to Sillein and Túrócz-Zsámbokrét is about 24 Eng. m. longer than the direct road by Freystadtl and Rudno. From Tyrnau it passes through Pischtyan (Pöstény), a celebrated Hungarian watering-place, Neustadt (Vágujhely), Trentschin (Trencsén), Dubnitz, Illava, Bellus, Vág-Besztercze, Predmir, and Sillein (Zsólna). Near Predmir is the *Valley of Szulyon*, which is bounded on one side by a range of sandstone rocks, worn and hollowed out by the weather into a thousand fantastic shapes, that often present the appearance of castellated ruins.]

12 Nagy-Ripény. Near this village the first fine view of the Carpathian Mountains is obtained.

12 Nagy-Tapolcsan. The road here enters the valley of the Neutra river.

9½ Zsámbokrét. The valley of the Neutra increases in wild picturesque beauty, through

9½ Veszteniz, to

15 Bajmócz (Weinitz), where there is an old castle of the Pálffy family, beautifully situated.

14½ Rudno. The road beyond this passes over a high mountain from the vale of the Neutra into that of the Waag; the mountains are composed of loose disintegrating granite, which forms

a heavy gravel and bad roads. The forests of beech and silver fir are splendid.

[There is another road between Zsámbokrét and Rudno on the E. side of the Neutra, the stages of which are 2 Oszlán, 2½ Prividgye, 3 Rudno.]

14¾ Túrócz-Zsámbokrét, pleasantly situated on the river Túrócz, a tributary of the Waag.

[There is a post-road, in some parts very bad, from Túrócz-Zsámbokrét to Sillein, and through the Jabunkla Pass to Teschen (Rte. 277), 14½ Aust. m. = 68¼ Eng. m. The stages are 4 Sillein, 4 Csacza, 2½ Jablunka, 2 Wendrin, 2 Teschen.]

Beyond Túrócz-Zsámbokrét the road crosses the lofty mountain of Fátra by a track difficult to find and to travel with an English carriage. Fine descent through wooded ravines leads to

9½ Nolscó. We here enter the valley of the Waag, which is very picturesque as far as Rosenberg, and pass some small mining towns. The view from the bridge at Rosenberg is fine.

14½ Rosenberg (*tolerable Inn.*), a small town in the county of Liptó. This county and the adjacent county of Árva are worth exploring. The valley continues very bold and romantic during this and the next stage, more particularly near Tepla.

9½ Bettendorf.

9½ Okolicsna. Here the mountains to the S. of the valley, or, as they are called, the Alps of Liptau, are nearly as high and as bold as the northern or main chain of the Carpathians (see Rte. 277), the Djumbier being 6668, the Kralovahora (king's mountain) 6332 Eng. ft. above the sea-level.

From Okolicsna the road continues to follow the valley of the Waag to

14½ Vichodna. Near this village the bold Alpine group of the Tátra, the highest of the Carpathians, comes in *sight*. After crossing a gentle eminence the road leaves the Waag, and *passing* the summit-level, descends into the valley of the Poprád, one of the arms of the Vistula. At the head of this valley is

16 Lucsivna. From hence is the finest view of three of the highest peaks of the Tátra—the Eisthalerspitze, 8690; the Lomnitzerspitze, 8597; and the Krivan, 8155 Eng. ft. above the sea-level. This group of mountains, shaped like a succession of sugar-loaves, rises directly from a desert and melancholy valley; and though nothing can be more imposing than the shapes and character of the mass of snow and rock, yet the utter sterility and coldness of the valley, and want of picturesque foreground (as seen from the road), diminish the beauty of the scene. The northern or Polish side of these mountains is far more varied and picturesque (see Rte. 277). The road crosses the Poprád (Germ. Popper) near its source, to the *village* of Poprád (Germ. Deutschendorf), which is one of the 16 Zips *towns* that form the *Free District*, called in German *Die XVI. Zipserstädte*. This district has an area of 210 Eng. sq. m., with 40,000 Inhab., almost all of them Germans, the descendants of colonists from Lower Saxony, who settled here in the 12th centy. There were originally 24 towns, but in 1412, Sigismund, Emperor of Germany and King of Hungary, pawned 13 of them to the King of Poland for 155,400 Hungarian ducats. The district thus pawned was re-incorporated with Hungary on the first partition of Poland in 1772, when a part of it was placed under the jurisdiction of the county of Zips (Szepes). The inhabitants of this *Free District*, one-half of whom are Lutherans, have preserved the old German character, and are in every respect well deserving of the traveller's attention.

[Travellers wishing to explore the Tátra mountains should leave the post-road at Deutschendorf (Poprád), and proceed either to Käsmark or to Schmöcks. Käsmark, a Royal Free Town of 4500 Inhab., beautifully situated on the Poprád at an elevation

of 2115 Eng. ft. above the sea, is about 12 Eng. m. N.E. of Deutschendorf, and the same distance N.W. of Leutschau. It has an old Rathhaus and castle that formerly belonged to the Tököly family. Schmöcks, a retired watering-place at the foot of the Lomnitzerspitze, at an elevation of nearly 3000 ft. above the sea, is about 16 Eng. m. from Deutschendorf. It is much frequented during the bathing season, and affords tolerable accommodation. From Schmöcks, an excursion may be made to the *Five Lakes* (Fünf Seen), situated in the wildest part of the Tátra. The best way is to go by the *Gross*, and return by the *Klein Kohlbacherthal*, both these valleys, or rather glens, being well worth visiting. The excursion may be easily made in one day. From Kesmark there is a road to Neumark (Novetark). Pedestrians may cross the Sattel Pass to Taworina, the best head-quarters for exploring the *Tátra Mountains*, and the difficult ascent of the *Eisthaler Thurne*, which was accomplished for the first time in 1843, by an Englishman named Ball. From Neumark is a journey of 8 or 9 hrs. to Cracow.]

15 Horka. The same desolate though grand features of landscape prevail to

14 Leutschau (Lőcse), a town of 5000 Inhab., with an old church that contains some interesting monuments. The road passes near the castle of Zips, now in ruins, but which in the middle ages was a strong fortress belonging to the Zápolyas, and the birthplace of the celebrated John Zápolya.

10½ Korotnok.

14 Bertód.

9 *Eperies* (Hung. Eperjes, from eper, a strawberry; hence it is called in Latin, Fragopolis, though more commonly Eperesinum; in the Slovak dialect, Pressova), an old walled town of 8000 Inhab., on the river Tarcza, with some houses of the 15th or 16th centy., built in the style of some of those at Naples, with which kingdom Hungary was in the middle ages much connected.

The principal buildings are the ch. of St. Nicholas, the Lutheran College, and the County Hall (Comitatshaus). The town is supplied with water from the Tarcza, which is conveyed into numerous cisterns, after being raised upwards of 30 ft. by an hydraulic machine. A short distance from the town are the Sóvár salt-works, which produce about 5000 tons of salt annually. The brine is pumped up from a *salt spring* (see Rte. 229) nearly 500 ft. below the surface of the ground, into a capacious iron boiling-pan (60 ft. by 37). The vale of the Tarcza is closed on both sides by hills generally clothed with dark forests and often crowned by feudal ruins. The vale itself is well cultivated, and may be advantageously viewed from the summit of the *Calvary*, near the town.

Eperies is on the high road from Pest to Lemberg. This road from Pest to Eperies is described Rte. 290. From Eperies to Lemberg, the road, on leaving the town, passes through a more open and cultivated country, to

14 Raszlavicza.

9 Bartfeld (Bártfa), an old royal free-town of 5000 Inhab., and also a pretty watering-place, as much frequented by the Hungarians of the north as Füred (Rte. 287) is by those of the south. The road passes through Zboro, with an old ruined castle on a wooded hill, in a beautiful situation, to

12 Orlik, and

12 Alt-Komarnik. There are several insulated mountains of considerable height in this neighbourhood.

16 Dukla, with a handsome château well situated near the river. This is the first post station in Gallicia, and the road improves greatly.

16 Jaslo.

24 Pilsno. This is only a few miles S. of the Dembica Stat. of the rly. between Cracow and Lemberg. For the rest of the route (160 Eng. m.), and for Lemberg, see Rte. 276.

2 D 2

ROUTE 289.

PRESBURG TO EPERIES, BY SCHEMNITZ, AND THE MINING DISTRICT.

62½ Aust. m. = 294⅝ Eng. m.

42⅝ Freistadtl (Galgócz), Rte. 288.

15 Neutra (Nyitra), chief town of the country of the same name, with 6000 Inhab. It is one of the oldest towns in Hungary, having been the residence of a Moravian prince (Knize) and a bishop in the 9th centy., previous to the Magyar invasion. The old castle and cathedral and the episcopal palace are on the summit of a rocky eminence, overlooking the river Neutra, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country.

15 Verebély.

[About 20 Eng. m. S. of Verebély is Neuhäusel Stat. on the Presburg and Pest Rly. (Rte. 282.) Trains daily to Pest in 4¼ hrs.; to Vienna in 6¾ hrs.]

15 Lewenz (Léva).

9½ Frauenmarkt (Bát).

[There is a post-road from this place to Waitzen, 10 Aust. m. = 47 Eng. m. The stages are, 2 Apátmáróth, 2 Ipolyság, 3 Récság, 3 Waitzen. Pest may be reached from Waitzen in an hour by the railroad. (See Rte. 1.)]

9½ Steinbach.

9½ *Schemnitz* (Selmeczbánya). This celebrated mining-town has, with its suburbs, about 22,000 Inhab. The town itself is merely a long steep street in the gorge of a mountain, so narrow as scarcely to leave room for a row of houses on either side. The suburbs, if suburbs they can be called, are the villages of Hodrits, Dillu (Bélabánya), and others situated at some distance from the town and far asunder in a picturesque valley, into which the mountain gorge opens, and which is closed by hills dotted with the white cottages of the miners. A fine old castle, in ruins, and a celebrated *Calvary*, are worth visiting, the latter for the view from its summit. The *Mining Academy*, which was established in 1760, is in every respect inferior to that of Freyberg. See *Handbook for North Germany*. It has about 200 students, who receive a gratuitous education. They wear the usual uniform of German mining students; a close jacket with padded sleeves, and a leather apron fastened behind, an appendage which no miner can well dispense with.

The mines, which extend under the town, have been worked for centuries, but at present yield a very inconsiderable profit. Twelve of these mines belong to the crown, the others are private property. All the royal mines are connected by galleries, which seem to have been made regardless of expense, and often for the sole purpose of affording royal visitors a more convenient access. There are two main adits; the lower one, called the adit of Joseph II., is a magnificent work, 10 Eng. m. in length, and extending from Schemnitz to the valley of the Gran. The veins, both here and at Kremnitz, are found in metamorphic and plutonic rocks of the primary formation (gneiss, mica-schist, clayslate, quartz, porphyry, &c.). The ore, besides gold and silver, contains lead and sometimes copper, zinc, and antimony. The greater part is sent to Neusohl and Kremnitz to be smelted. Permission to visit the mines may easily be obtained, and as a person can walk upright in most of the galleries, and as the adits are furnished with tramroads, there are probably no mines in Europe that can be inspected with less fatigue and inconvenience than those of Schemnitz.

The quantity of precious and other metals raised in 1865 from Schemnitz and its neighbourhood amounted to 650 lbs. gold; 17,000 lbs. silver; 18,000 zentner lead; 2100 zentner copper; the value nearly 1,800,000 florins.

[Königsberg (Ujbánya) lies about 9 Eng. m. S.W. of Schemnitz. It was formerly celebrated for its gold-mines, but they are now nearly exhausted, and the town itself is not worth visiting.]

15 Altsohl (Zólyom), a town of 3000 Inhab., with an old castle, in which Matthias Corvinus frequently held his court. It was in this castle that Gabriel Bethlen (Bethlen Gábor) kept the Hungarian crown, which fell into his hands at the taking of Presburg (Oct. 20, 1619), and he is said to have been at Altsohl when he received the letter from James I. promising him a subsidy (*consentiente imo petente et flagitante Parlamento*) of 80,000 ducats, a promise which was punctually performed, the stipulated sum having been paid to Bethlen's agents at Constantinople.

16 *Neusohl* (Beszterczebánya), the finest town of the mining district, with 6500 Inhab., descendants of Germans, though few of them speak German, that language having been replaced by Slovak. Neusohl has a bishop's palace, a Protestant and a Catholic gymnasium, and the ruins of an old castle. There is also a large smelting-house, which is worth visiting. The mines of the *Herrengrund* are some distance from the town. They yield annually about 100 tons of copper, 400 lbs. troy of silver, and some gold, besides iron, cobalt, and sulphur. The best copper is obtained from the *Cementwasser*. This water, which is a hydro-sulphate of copper (blue vitriol), runs from the mines in long wooden spouts or gutters, in which pieces of iron are laid, and as sulphuric acid has a greater affinity for iron than for copper, the latter metal is deposited, a process which takes from three to four weeks.

From Neusohl an excursion may be made to the Tátra mountains by Rosemberg and Neumark (see Rte. 288).

Travellers who take an interest in mining operations are recommended to make an excursion to Kremnitz (Körmöczbánya), which is about 10 Eng. m. W. of Neusohl.

Kremnitz, the oldest town of the mining district, lies in a deep, gloomy valley. The town itself consists of 40 houses, a small fort, and the mint, ranged round a market-place, and surrounded by a wall; the Pop., with the suburbs, is about 6000. All the gold and silver produced in Hungary is, or rather ought to be, coined at the Kremnitz mint. The mines of Kremnitz, most of which are worked by private companies, are said at present to yield annually about 180 lbs. troy of gold, and 11,000 lbs. troy of silver, besides lead, copper, and cobalt. The richest veins are, however, pretty nearly exhausted, and a portion of the former workings is under water. The whole process of extracting the precious metals from the ore may here be witnessed. The ore is first broken into small pieces; next pulverised in a stamping-mill, and afterwards washed in slanting frames, and sometimes roasted to drive off the sulphur, arsenic, &c. It is then sent to the smelting-house, where the gold and silver are separated from the baser metals, which is effected by the oxydation of the latter. The process lasts 24 hrs., and is very interesting. The motive power at Kremnitz is water, which is abundantly supplied by a water-course 12 m. in length.

[There is a good road, along the rt. bank of the Gran, from Neusohl to Bries (Breznóbánya) 24 Eng. m., or making a détour by Libethen (Libetbánya) 28 m. This road goes from Bries to Gömör. (See Rte. 290.) 2 m. before reaching Bries, a road turns off on the l. and leads over the Bocza Pass, between the Djumbier and Kralovahora. (See Rte. 288.) 26 Eng. m. to Vichodna. (Rte. 288.) The Bocza road has, however, the reputation of being the worst in Hungary! and therefore cannot be recommended; but it passes through very wild scenery, and at no great distance from the *Drachenhöhle*, which present the usual features of caverns found in limestone mountains, though one of the largest is said to be coated with a sheet of translucid ice, through which the stalactitic fretwork of the vault is seen to great advantage.]

10 Altgebirge (Starohori, Old mountains) in the Herrengrund.

16 Oszada.
15 Rosenberg.
33 Vichodna. } Rte. 288.
73½ Eperies.

ROUTE 290.

PEST TO EPERIES.

42 Aust. m. = 198 Eng. m.

Rly. open to Hatvan (Ungarische Nordbahn.)

2½ Steinbruch Stat.

18½ Gödöllö Stat. Near this stat. is the beautiful domain of Gödöllö, with its Royal Château, originally the country seat of Prince Grasalkovich, and a favourite residence of Maria Theresa. The Hungarian Government of 1867 presented the domain and château, as a coronation gift, to the Emperor King Francis Joseph I., who resides here part of the year.

18½ Hátvan Stat. on the Zagyva, with a château of the Grassalkovich family. The famous diet of Hatván, held here 1524, and attended by 7000 nobles on horseback, is more remarkable for the turbulence of its proceedings than for the wisdom of its acts.*

Beyond this stat. the road goes through a fertile country to

15 Gyöngyös, a town of 12,000 Inhab., at the foot of the Mátra mountains. the vineyards on the last declivities of These mountains, from Gyöngyös to Erlau, produce one of the best Hungarian red wines, called by the Germans Erlauer. It is full-bodied, and some of the best kinds might be mistaken for Burgundy, which in fact they often are.

19 Kápolna. The country between the Danube and Theiss, the Mátra mountains, and the Kecskemeter Heide, of which Kápolna is the central point, was the scene of the brilliant military operations of Dembinski and Görge, in April, 1849.

14 Erlau (Hung. Eger; Lat. Agria), previous to 1802, an episcopal, since that period an archiepiscopal city of 20,000 Inhab. — Magyars, Germans, Raitzen, and Jews—finely situated at an elevation of 590 Eng. ft. above the sea. Erlau is still enclosed with its old walls, and on an eminence above the town stands the old castle, which was often besieged during the Turkish wars both by Moslem and Christian. The principal edifices in the town are the Archbishop's Palace, the County Hall, the Lyceum, New Barracks, and Cathedral; the three latter built by the late Archbishop Pyrker chiefly at his own expense. The *Cathedral* was designed by Hild, an Hungarian architect of great celebrity in his own country. It is in the form of a Latin cross, and surmounted by a handsome cupola. The W. end, as well as each of the transepts, has a peristyle of 8 Corinthian columns, 50 ft. high, and a decorated pediment. The interior, 252 ft. by 120 ft., with its numerous Corinthian columns, the shafts of green, the capitals of white marble (?), is very striking. In the construction of this cathedral, Archbishop Pyrker "wished to show," to use his own words, "that a classic style of architecture, with the retention of the mediæval form of the Latin cross, is as well adapted as the Gothic for the service of the Roman Catholic Church." The chapter of the cathedral (12 canons, 5 honorary canons, and a grand provost—Præpositus Major) possesses extensive domains, and the income of the archbishop was generally estimated, previous to 1848, at 20,000*l.* per annum. In the town are two good baths, the Türkenbad and the Bischofsbad, which are supplied with the water of a mineral spring, and much resorted to during the bathing season.

* At a Diet held a short time before this, *1523*, at Buda, an act was passed empowering *the* government to hang or, if of noble lineage, *to behead* "all Lutheran heretics and their *abettors*" found within the apostolic kingdom *of Hungary.*

14 Mezo-Kövesd. 3 m. beyond this the road passes near the village of Mezo-Keresztes, celebrated in Turkish annals for a great victory obtained here in 1595, by Sultan Mahomed III. The battle had already lasted three days, and the Emperor's troops had forced the Turkish lines, and taken 100 guns, when the Genoese renegade, Cicala, made a desperate charge at the head of the Turkish cavalry, on the flanks of the Imperialists, who were unable to withstand the shock. The Sultan at the same time issued from his tent, bearing the sacred standard of Mahomet, and wearing the prophet's mantle. The Christians were completely routed, 50,000 perished on the field of battle and in the adjacent morass. Cicala was created Grand Vizier as a recompense for the important service he had rendered. On mustering the army he found that 30,000 men were missing, most of whom had fled on the 2nd day of the combat. The harsh manner in which he treated such of these fugitives as returned to their duty caused the others to seek refuge in Anatolia, where they raised a rebellion that lasted 30 years, and, as Hammer justly remarks, greatly contributed to the decline of the Turkish power in Europe.

14½ Harsány.

10 Miskolcz, the chief town of the country of Borsod, with 23,000 Inhab., at the extremity of the beautiful vale of Diós-Győr, near the junction of the rivulet of that name with the Sajó.

This is a stat. on the rly. from Debreckzin to Kaschau (see below).

The direct road from Miskolcz to Kaschau is 10 Aust. m. = 47 Eng. m.; a preferable though circuitous route for those who do not chose the rly. is by Rosenau, 99 Eng. m. There is a post-road the whole way, though in some parts a very bad one. From Miskolcz to Rosenau it passes up the valley of the Sajó. The stages are

9½ Sajó Sz. Péter.

9½ Putnok.

9½ Tornallya. From this place the traveller should by no means omit visiting the *Caverns of Agtelek* (Agtelekerhöhle), which extend for several miles in the limestone mountains, their stalactites presenting the same endless variety of forms as those of the Grotto of Adelsberg. The two largest caverns are called the *Tanzsaal* and the *Paradiesgarten;* the latter is said to be more magnificent than any of the Adelsberg caves. A few miles further are the *Caves of Szilicze.* During the winter a great quantity of ice accumulates in these caves, which is not entirely melted before the commencement of the ensuing winter. In the summer months they are consequently filled with vast masses of ice broken up into a thousand fantastic forms, and presenting by their lucidity a singular contrast to the sombre vaults and massive stalactites of the cavern.

The traveller is recommended to go from Tornallya to the village of Agtelek, about 8 Eng. m. where expert guides may be procured. The caverns of Agtelek, called also Baradla, are a short distance above the village. The traveller after visiting them may proceed to Pleissnitz (Pelsőcz), a small market town on the post-road to Rosenau, or by making a détour of 2 or 3 m. may go from Agtelek to Szilicze, and thence to Pleissnitz. From Tornallya to Pleissnitz by Agtelek and Szilicze cannot be more than 22 Eng. m.; by the post-road it is 9 m.

About 2 m. from Tornallya, on the opposite bank of the Sajó, is Gömör, famous for its tobacco, its melon-fields, and its large cherry orchards. Near the town are some vestiges of the old Castrum Gumur.

[Travellers wishing to visit the Mining District and return to Pest by the railway from Neuhäusel (see Rte. 283) should proceed from Gömör to Bries (see Rte. 289), about 48 Eng. m. The road, though not a post-road, is tolerably good, and passes through an interesting country, rich in mineral productions, especially iron. The most remarkable places on the route are Eltsch or Jelschau (Jolsva), 13 Eng. m., where there is a handsome château of Prince Koburg-Kohári; Gross-Ranschenbach (Nagy-Röcze), 7 m. Lehota, 5 m. The scenery here

very fine. A steep hill on the rt. is crowned by the ruined castle of Murány, now the property of Prince Koburg Kohári. In the middle of the 17th centy. Murány was the residence of the young and beautiful widow Maria Szécsi. She was a Protestant, and when George Rákóczy I. took up arms in defence of the Protestant cause, had her mountain fastness garrisoned by a detachment of his troops commanded by her brother-in-law Kaspar Illesházy. The castle was amply furnished with provisions and ammunition; the troops brave and faithful; their commander, a stanch Protestant and firm adherent of Rákóczy. Murány was therefore deemed impregnable, and Illesházy's soldiers laughed and made merry when, in 1644, they saw it invested by an imperial army under the Palatine Vesselényi. The Palatine, however, soon managed to acquire possession of it,—not, indeed, by force of arms, but simply by marrying its fair occupant, gaining thus, at the same time, both the lady and the castle.*

From Murány and Lehota the road passes by Theissholz (Tiszolcz), and then crosses the mountain ridge that forms the watershed between the Gran and the affluents of the Sajó to Bries, from which there is a good road to Neusohl (Rte. 289). 24 Eng. m.]

From Tornallya, the post-road continues along the l. bank of the Sajó to Pleissnitz, the market-town before mentioned, and

25 Rosenau (Rozsnobánya), a mining town of 9000 Inhab., beautifully situated on the Sajó, and famed for its honey. At a short distance from the town is Betlér, the seat of Count Andrássy.

[From Rosenau, there is a cross-road 14 Eng. m., through Csetnek to Eltsch, on the road from Gömör to Bries, and two roads to Leutschau (Rte. 288), one by Neudorf (Igló), 28 Eng. m.; the other, by Dobschau (Dobsina), 35 m. Neudorf is one of the 16 *Zipserstädte* (Rte. 288), and will interest the ethnologist. Dobschau is a mining town at the bottom of a deep kettle-shaped valley. Its mines produce iron, copper, and cobalt, with some mercury and antimony. Choice specimens of rare minerals may here be procured at a trifling cost. From Dobschau, which is 15 m. from Rosenau, there is a tolerably good road to Bries (Rte. 289) by Telgarth, about 37 Eng. m. It passes at a short distance from the castle of Murány.]

The road, after leaving Rosenau, passes by the village of Krasznahorka-Várallya, at the foot of an isolated conical hill, crowned by the castle of Krasznahorka, which has been rendered habitable by the present proprietor Count Andrássy. The road now quits the valley of the Sajó, and passes through a hilly country abounding in iron and copper mines, to

16½ Schmölnitz (Szomolnok), another very pretty mining town of 5500 Inhab., with a smelting-house, and a mint for the coinage of copper money. The process of obtaining copper from *Cementwasser* may be seen also here.

[There is a tolerable road from Schmölnitz to Leutschau by Neudorf (Igló), about 24 Eng. m.]

9½ Metzenseif, a village inhabited by Germans.

* *The Siege of Murány* has furnished a never-failing theme for Hungarian and German poets and novelists, who have, of course, converted Maria Szécsi into a genuine heroine of romance. Facts, however, are stubborn things to deal with, and the real facts are these:—Vesselényi, seeing that the castle could not be taken without a protracted siege, requested an interview with the lady Maria, which was granted. They met at the place appointed, each attended by a numerous retinue. When their immediate followers had retired to a respectful distance, the gallant Palatine offered the handsome young widow his hand, of course, on condition that she should surrender the castle. The lady gladly accepted the offer, and the only difficulty was how the design should be put in execution. This difficulty was, however, soon got over by the lady having recourse to the very unromantic expedient of making Illesházy's troopers dead drunk, when, at a preconcerted signal, Vesselényi, with a few followers, scaled the walls of the castle, and soon overpowered the intoxicated garrison. The fair widow, after she had abjured her religion, betrayed her party, and placed her brother-in-law a prisoner in the hands of his enemies, was married to the Palatine. Novelists *have sought* to extenuate her conduct by *attributing it to love*; but have forgotten to inquire *whether the* love of bearing Vesselényi's title *may not have* outweighed any other kind of love *felt by their* heroine.

10 Ujfaln.
11 Kaschau (see below).

The railroad from Miskolcz to Kaschau passes up the valley of the Hernád to

10½ Szikszo.—Zsolczsa Stat.
10½ Forró.—Enes Stat.
18 Hidas-Németi Stat.

From Hidas-Németi the railroad passes through a well-cultivated district to

Csany Stat.

13 Kaschau Stat. (Hung. Kassa; Lat. Cassovia), a royal free town of 13,000 Inhab., situated on the rt. bank of the Hernád, at an elevation of 1064 Eng. ft. above the sea. There are several good buildings, county hall, gymnasium, barracks, &c., but the most interesting edifice in Kaschau is the **Elizabeth-Pfarrkirche*, built during the reign of Louis I. (1342-82), by a Picard architect Villars d'Honnecourt, and unquestionably the finest Gothic church in Hungary. It has a rich Dec. choir, not unlike, in plan, to that of Our Lady at Treves, *i. e.* nearly square, with an apse. It has fine W. and N. portals. The two small churches of St. Michael and St. Francis are also mediæval.

At Cservenicza, near Kaschau, are the precious opal-mines, situated in clay porphyry.

A few miles from Kaschau the road enters the valley of the Tarcza, through which it passes to

10 Habsány and
10 Eperies. Rte. 288.

ROUTE 291.

VIENNA TO PEST, BY RAAB AND STUHLWEISSENBURG—RAILWAY.

41 Aust. m. = 192 English m. Railway; 2 trains daily. The stations are—

Simmering Stat. The common near the village was, in former times, the place of reception of Turkish ambassadors. It is now the scene of annual horse-races. The large powder-magazine, called Neugebäude, is said to stand on the spot which the tent of Sultan Solyman covered during the first siege of Vienna, in 1529.

Schwechat Stat.
Himberg Stat.
Gutenhof-Velm Stat.
Gramat-Neusiedl Stat.
Götzendorf Stat.
Trautmansdorf Stat.
Wilfleinsdorf Stat.

Bruck-an-der-Leitha Stat. The castle is turned into a modern house, the seat of Count Harrach. The fortifications, which made Bruck important as a frontier-town, now form part of the gardens, which are famed for a collection of plants first formed by the late Count Harrach. The pleasure-grounds are well laid out, but flat. On the neighbouring hills they cultivate a fine white sweet-water grape, which, however, makes bad wine.

Parndorf Stat.
Zurndorf Stat.
Wieselburg Stat.
Miklos.

Raab Stat. (Hung. Györ)—*Inn*, Golden Krone—a town of 17,000 Inhab., on a marshy plain. The *Archbishop's Palace* is a striking castellated building. A steamer to Gönyö on the Danube (Rte. 282).

The Benedictine Abbey of *St. Martinsberg*, a fine castellated building, one of the oldest in Hungary, is best visited from Raab, from which it is about 12 m. distant (Rte. 282).

Railroad from Raab, through the forest of Bakony (see below).

St. Janos Stat.

Acs Stat.

Neu-Szöny Junct. Stat. A branch line runs hence to the Danube opposite Komorn (Rte. 282).

Nagy-Igmand Stat.

Kis-Bér Stat. The road skirts the Bakony hills, through the forest, to

Mór Stat., a village on the S. declivity, where the Hungarians, under Perczel, were defeated by Jelachich on Dec. 20, 1848.

Bodack Stat.

Moha Stat.

Stuhlweissenburg *Junct. Stat.* (Rte. 286, where the railroad to Pest is also described).

The chain of hills extending in a N.E. direction for 130 Eng. m., from the Mur near its junction with the Drave, to the Danube between Komorn and Gran, is nowhere of any great elevation (from 1000 to 2000 Eng. ft. above the sea-level). The *Bakonyerwald* covers the central part of this chain for the space of about 60 m. by from 10 to 25 in breadth. Of late years many parts of the forest have been cleared; but there are still large tracts covered with magnificent old oaks and lime-trees that are well worth exploring. The Bakonyerwald was once famous for its bands of robbers, and is still said not to be entirely free from them.

ROUTE 292.

THE RIVER SAVE—SEMLIN T
RLY. FROM SISSEK TO AG
TRIESTE.

The *Save*, the river of Hun in importance to the Danub gated by a steamer, plying and April once a week, and to September twice a week Semlin and Sissek in Croati on the Kulpa, a little above i with the Save, 250 m. from Save falls into the Danube. the first cabin, ascending, 1 day; descending, 14 fl., in 1 steamer leaves Semlin at 5 heavy barges, laden with co bacco, require 30 days for th The river may be said to be in dense forests, and the c diment in its navigation is trees—snags, as they would in America.

The voyage up the Save void of interest. On the l. Semlin to Jeszenovacz, are posts of the border regimer rt. bank the Turkish domini Jeszenovacz to Sissek the ri through the military fro Unna, from its junction with forming the boundary bet gary and Turkey. The plac the steamboat stops are

Klenak, opposite the Turk of Schabatz.

Mitrowitz, a town of 3500

Travellers, who are fond logical pursuits, will find t *tines*, who inhabit the v Ertkovcze and Nikincze s the l. bank of the river, abou between Klensk and Mitr worth their attention. In 1465, when the Ottomans tending their conquests to th a numerous body of Albani refuge among the mountain From the name of their ment, they were, at a

generally called Clementines (Clementiner). In 1737 the descendants of these Clementines left Servia, and settled in Syrmia, in these two villages. They number at present about 1500 individuals, who still speak a dialect of the Skipetar or Albanian language, which is supposed by some writers to have been the language of the ancient Illyrians. They are a very industrious community, furnishing from their looms a variety of silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs, and carpets of a superior texture and quality. The men have a fine martial appearance, and the women are celebrated for their beauty; the costume of both sexes is uncommonly picturesque, and of the gaudiest colours. A Clementine may sometimes be seen on board a Danubian steamer, and easily recognised by his gaudy attire and accoutrements. He generally carries a kind of battle-axe, or hatchet-head walking-stick (like the Hungarian Csákány) in his hand, has a sabre at his side, and a yataghan and brace of pistols stuck in his shawl girdle.

Racsa, a small fortress at the mouth of the Dvina. This is the most dangerous part of the navigation. A year seldom passes without barges being lost on the shoals at the confluence of the two rivers.

Rajevoszello.

Xupanje. Here are great forests of oak, from which fleets might be built of the trees growing within a stone's throw of the river.

Brod, a fortified town, and free military community of 2500 Inhab., with a *Kontumazhaus*, and some signs of commercial activity. The river contracts.

Alt-Gradiska, a small fortified town, with a ruined *Castle* and a *Kontumaz*, opposite the Turkish fortress of Berbir.

Jeszenovacz, a square *castle*, at the confluence of the Unna and Save.

Sissek (Sziszek.) (See Rte. 285.) The huge, odd-looking corn-barges, of from 100 to 250 tons burden, that navigate the Save, discharge their cargoes here, which are conveyed up the Kulpa *to Karlstadt, in boats of from 1 to 3 tons burden. The Kulpa, here falling into the Save, is, however,* generally unnavigable, even for these boats, during several weeks in summer, a circumstance which, by the delay and expense it occasions, contributes greatly to enhance the price of the produce of Southern Hungary. The traffic is, notwithstanding, pretty considerable, 100,000 tons of merchandise being annually conveyed up the river. In 1838 there were conveyed up the Kulpa from Sissek to Karlstadt, 302,750 quarters of corn; 66,160 cwt. of tobacco: 44,100 cwt. of rags; 33,080 cwt. of tallow and grease; 5503 tons of produce from the crown domains; and 4,000,000 staves for barrels—weighing 11,024 tons.

This traffic has been enormously increased by the opening of the line to *Trieste*.

Sissek to Steinbruck, 17 Germ m. Trains in 4½ hrs.

The stations are—

Lekenek Stat.
Gr. Gorica Stat.
Agram Junct. Stat. (in Rte. 285).
Zapresik Stat.
Raun Stat.
Videm Gurkfeld Stat.
Reichenburg Stat.
Lichtenwald Stat.
Steinbruck Junct. Stat., on the line from Laibach to *Trieste*—Terminus (see Rte. 248).

ROUTE 294.

PEST TO BASIASCH, ON THE DANUBE, BY SZEGEDIN AND TEMESVAR (RAIL). DESCENT OF THE THEISS.

Railway from Pest to Basiasch, 55 Aust. m. = 248 Eng. m. The line runs over a dreary dead level, but the country is fertile. Trains thrice a-day in 8 to 12½ hrs. to Temesvar; and once to Basiasch.

Rail from Pest.
Steinbruck Stat.
Vecsés Stat.
Ullö Stat.
Monor Stat.
Pilis Stat.
Alberti Irsa Stat.
Czegled Junction Stat. [Here a line branches to *Szolnok*; whence *steamers* ascend the Theiss once a-week to Tokay; and descend it twice a-week to Szegedin.]
Nagy Körös Stat.
Kecskemét Stat.
Puszta Páka Stat.
Félégyháza Stat.
Szt. Peter Stat.
Kis Telek Stat.
Szatymáz Stat.

Szegedin Stat., a town of 50,224 Inhab., with wide streets, half paved with trunks of trees, at the confluence of the Maros with the Theiss. The central town (Palanka) is built round an old Turkish *Castle* on a height above. A bridge of boats leads across the Theiss to New Szegedin.

Malleposte daily to Peterwardein in 12 hrs.

[*Steamer* twice a-week down the Theiss to Tittel and Semlin, by Camisa.

Zeuta. Becse. Csurog. Tittel. } The margin of the river is marshy, and the fertile lands on either side have been protected from inundation in recent times by embankment. (Route 284.)]

The Railway Stations from Szegedin are—
Szöregh Stat.
Oroszlámos Stat.
Mokren Stat.
Gross Kekunda Stat.
Hatzfeld Stat.
Gyertyamos Stat.
Szakalhaza Stat.

Temesvar Stat. A fortified town on the Alt-Bega. Pop. 21,400. The rebel insurgents besieged and nearly destroyed it in 1849, when it was relieved by Marshal Haynau.

Fiiwagen to Arad, Semlin, Hermannstadt, and Orsova.
Saagh Stat.
Zsebely Stat.
Delta Stat.
Moravicza Stat.
Verseez Stat.
Jassenova Junct. Stat. branches E. a rly. to
Oravicza, a flourishing tow to its iron *furnaces*, works, mines, which supply a wide including the Danube steame rail is to be extended to where also are large *iron* w thence to Mehadia. A rly. hence to Steyerdorf, where mines, producing the best Hungary.
Weiskirchen Stat.
Basiasch Terminus — a fe on the Danube, including a and hotel, and coal-sheds. veyance save a cart to be steamers up and down the I Pest and Rutschuk. It is 4 rail from Vienna—a journey See Rte. 284.

ROUTE 296.

PEST TO KASCHAU, BY CZEGL NOK, DEBRECZIN, AND TÖ

Railway, about 273 Eng. m
46 *Czegléd Junct. Stat.*, Trains once a-day to Kaseh Eng. m.) in 14 hrs.
Czegléd S. 20.
8 Abony Stat.
8 Szolnok Junct. Stat. He branches to *Arad*, a city of 2 hab. (many Jews), on the Ma
10 Török St. Miklos Stat.
6 Fegyvernek.
9 Kis-uj-szállás Stat.
9 Karczag Stat.
9 Püspök-Ladány *Junct. St.* a rly. branches to Grosswarde
Sáp Stat.
Berettyó-Ujfalú Stat.
Mezö-Keresztes.
Grosswardein Stat. A town of nearly 21,500 Inh Körös, with 8 suburbs.

thedral. Near it rise hot mineral springs.]

8 Kaba.

8 Szoboszló Stat.

12 *Debreczin Stat.* (*Inn:* White Horse, good and moderate). A free town of 36,000 Inhab., mostly Calvinists, who have a *College* with 2000 students. Their large *Church* is the chief building, in an unpaved square. From its pulpit Kossuth proclaimed the fall of the Habsburg Dynasty, which conclusion had been previously settled in the college chapel, April 14th, 1849. It is the commercial centre of a large district. It has 4 important Fairs yearly, held outside on the dusty plain. Some of its streets are quaint and picturesque. The costumes are very peculiar; the cloaks of the women are embroidered with lace and flowers, and are some of them extremely beautiful. The men are dressed in long cloaks, some with the hair on, others richly embroidered, and of every colour.

9 Hadház Stat.

9 Ujfehérto Stat.

9 Nyiregyháza Stat.

9 Királytelek Stat.

14 Tokay Stat.

Tokay (Tokaj) is a small town at the junction of the Bodrog with the Theiss. It has not above 2000 Inhab., but in respect to language, race, and religion, they present the strangest medley to be found even in Hungary. There are churches for no less than six religious sects, and every race and tribe located between the Carpathians and the Balkan appears to have its representatives at Tokay. The vineyards that produce the Tokay wines are planted on the declivities of the Hegyallya hills, which, like most other hills that produce the best Hungarian wines, are composed of igneous rocks, porphyry greatly predominating. The Hegyallya vineyards are estimated to have an area of 67,480 acres, and to produce on an average 11,000,000 gallons of wine annually. There are four kinds of Hegyallya or Tokay wine:—1. *Essenz, made from the juice of dry grapes pressed out by the weight of the grapes themselves* without any external force being employed. It is seldom made, and rarely to be met with on sale. 2. *Ausbruch.* This is the wine known as *Tokay*, and the best that can be purchased. It is made by mixing dry grapes pounded into a thick pulp with the wine-must. 3. *Mászlás*, made in the same manner, but with only half the quantity of grape-pulp. It has the bouquet of the Ausbruch, without its sweetness, and is by many preferred to it. On an average, not more than 50,000 gall. of Ausbruch, and 25,000 gall. of Mászlás, are made annually. 4. *Tischwein*, which of course varies considerably in quality; the best kinds are excellent, and all have something of the bouquet peculiar to Tokay. Vineyards were planted on the Hegyallya previous to the arrival of the Magyars in Hungary. King Stephen and his immediate successors took care that they should not be neglected, but they were most of them uprooted or laid waste during the dominion of the Mongol Tatars. After the expulsion of these hordes, Bela IV. settled a number of Italians on the Hegyallya, and the wine they produced soon acquired great celebrity. In 1271 Stephen V. granted the bishop of Erlau a tithe of all the wines produced in the county of Zemplin "decimas vini, ubi vineæmodo sunt plantatæ," a tithe which, in 1380, was estimated at 10,000 pieces of gold. The scientific method of preparing the Ausbruch and Mászlás was introduced towards the end of the 17th centy.

[18 Eng. m. from Tokay is Sáros-Patak, a town of 5000 Inhab. on the rt. bank of the Bodrog, with a celebrated Calvinist college. Travellers who visit it may proceed to Sátorallya-Ujhely, the chief town of the county of Zemplin (Zemplén), whence there is a cross-road to Hidas-Németi; this route would be about 20 Eng. m. longer than the post-road by Tállya.]

11 Szerencs Stat.

11 Tisza-Lucz Stat.

11 Miskolcz Stat.

11 Szikszó Stat.

14 Forró-Enes Stat.

15 Hidas-Németi Stat.

11 Csány Stat.

6 Kaschau Terminus (Rte. 290).



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*** In order to facilitate reference to the Routes, most of them are repeated in the Index twice; thus the road from

VIENNA —— to Prague

is also mentioned under the head

PRAGUE —— ‡ to Vienna.

Such *reversed* Routes are marked in the Index thus ‡, to distinguish them.

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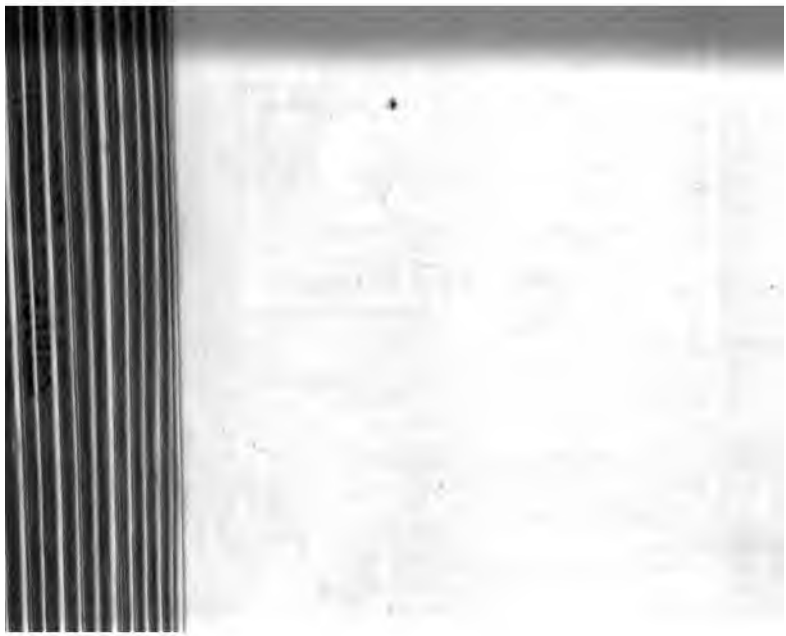
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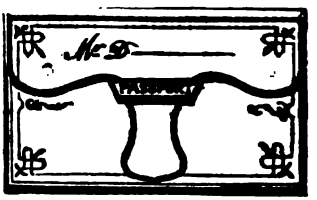
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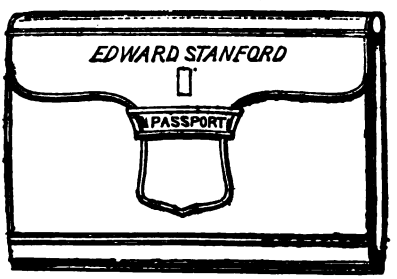
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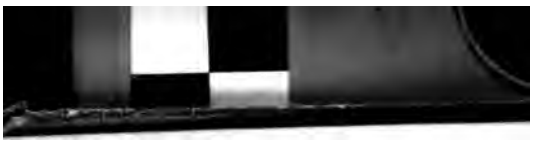
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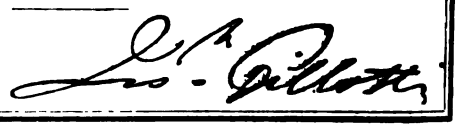
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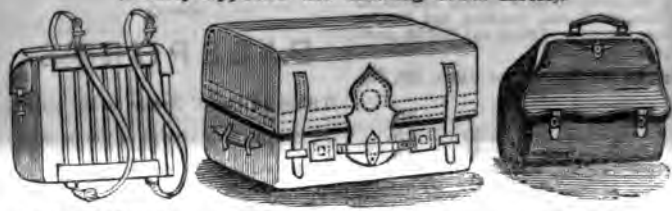
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